ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

1910-11 To 1914-15

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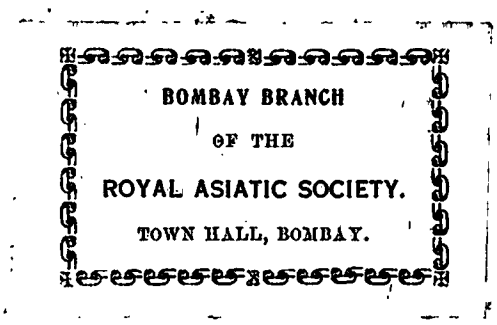

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Administration Report

OF

The Baluchistan Agency

FOR

1910-1911

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1910-11.

(For a descriptive account of the Province, see pages 1-27 of the Report for 1908-09.)

PART I.

ADMINISTERED DISTRICTS.

Summary by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

I.—General.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., remained in charge of the Agency up to the 28th January 1911 from which date Lieutenant-Colonel C. Archer, C.I.E., held the appointment till the end of the year. The writer of this summary was not in Baluchistan during any portion of the year under review.

The office of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan was held by Lieutenant-Colonel C. Archer, C.I.E., from the 1st April 1910 to the 28th January 1911, and by Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.I.E., I.C.S., from the 29th January to the close of the year.

With the exception of the Northern Zhob Frontier which has been considerably harried by outlaws from across the border, the Province has been generally peaceful during the year under report.

The general health of the public was good throughout the year. There were a few cases of cholera in the Nasirabad Sub-Division and small-pox occurred in many parts of the Province.

The agricultural condition of the country was below normal. In the Pishin District there was a failure of the *Khushkaba* crop and considerable damage was done to *Karezes* and irrigation channels in the Zhob and Loralai districts by heavy floods during July and August. The price of food-stuffs ruled high. In Kalat, especially in the six Niabats administered by the Political Adviser, the want of rain and flood water at the proper time resulted in a serious loss of revenue.

The sad death of His Majesty the late King Edward VII on the 7th May 1910 caused general feelings of sorrow throughout Baluchistan. This was manifested by numerous meetings held by all classes and creeds in the Province to express their sorrow at the sad calamity and their sympathies with Her Majesty the Queen Mother and the members of the Royal family.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt in some parts of the Kalat State and in the Nasirabad Sub-Division.

II.—Political.

Quetta-Pishin Frontier.—With the exception of a few minor raids by trans-border tribesmen, this border was on the whole peaceful.

An important capture was made on the 20th June when parties of the 130th Baluchis working from Chaman and Shellabagh cut off a gang of 6 armed outlaws in the Khwaja Amran Hills. Three of the outlaws were killed, among whom was Ata Muhammad, a notorious bad character, who led the attack on the village of Segi in 1910.

An attack was made in May by a gang of 9 men on a large *Kafila* near the Yaru station but was successfully repulsed without any damage. In November a gang of some 14 men under Saleh, the notorious Mallezai outlaw, raided Sanzal Karez carrying off 600 sheep. The raiders were however pursued by a party of cavalry from Chaman and the sheep recovered. It was reported in this connection that some *Khassadars* of the Boldak fort in Afghan territory formed part of the Mallezai raiding party.

Zhob.—The peace of the border was greatly disturbed, especially during the latter half of the year, by visits from Sheranni outlaws and trans-frontier malcontents. Pursuit was given in most instances and a considerable amount of property recovered. A number of raiders were also either killed or captured. The Zhob Levy Corps came into collision with the marauders on several occasions. On the 31st October 1910 a patrol of the Zhob Levy Corps was attacked by a gang of Sultankhel Sulemankhel and lost two men killed and one wounded. The hostile action of the Sulemankhel was, it is said, due to their having mistaken the men of the Levy Corps for a body of Kharotis whom they wished to attack. Joint action in this case was taken by the Political Agent, Wano, and Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, and the offending section of the Sulemankhels was fined Rs. 1,000 and ordered to pay a sum of Rs. 3,175 as compensation. Another attack occurred at Kuchbina in March 1911 on a party of Zhob Levy Corps Cavalry who were escorting a line-rider from Moghalkot. The raiders who were about 100 strong were composed of Ghazni Mahsuds, Sulemankhels and Sherannis. They had taken up a strong position behind *Sangars* and the levies were caught at a disadvantage. The loss on this occasion was 2 sowars killed, 3 wounded and 3 carbines carried off. The raiders effected their escape.

It is to be regretted that the notorious outlaw Sadagul, Obekhel, who had surrendered himself, escaped into Afghan territory. The necessity for increasing the Zhob Levy Corps is acutely felt.

Loralai.—There were several murders committed in this district chiefly by persons who were able to effect their escape without being identified. With the exception of these offences the conditions of the district were normal.

Perso-Mekran Border.—There was no disturbance on the Perso-Mekran border during the year.

Tribal.—With the exception of the Sherannis the general attitude and conduct of the tribes was satisfactory. In the Loralai district some trouble was caused towards the close of the year by internal dissension among the Hamzazais, the most important tribe in the Duki Sub-Division, causing some families of the Alikhanzai section of the tribe to migrate to Afghanistan.

The conduct of the Shiranni tribe in the Zhob district was unsatisfactory and in consequence this district and part of the Loralai district were much disturbed by outlaws during the latter part of the year. The unsatisfactory state of this tribe is to some extent due to disruptive tendencies that are at work among them owing to a dual system of Administration and want of identical customs. With a view to counteract these diverging influences a proposal has been made to appoint temporarily a Political Officer to record a code of customary law and to guide the tribe as a whole both in their external and internal affairs.

The Jogezais behaved well during the year. With the help of a loan sanctioned by the Government of India the property of the Nawab Kahols was purchased by the Ishak Kahol section. Unfortunately before the money was paid S. B. Muhammad Akbar Khan, the head of the Nawab Kahols, fled

to Afghanistan. His family are still in Quetta and it is hoped that arrangements will be made to complete the payment of money.

Arms traffic.—The combined naval and military operations in the Persian Gulf were continued during the year. Several large consignments of arms and ammunition were captured by His Majesty's ships and the landing of arms on the Makran coast rendered more difficult than ever.

Notwithstanding the difficulties experienced by arms-runners last season, large numbers of Afghans and tribesmen again proceeded to the Gulf for the purpose of obtaining arms, but it is satisfactory to note that a large proportion of these are said to have returned either with unladen camels or with ordinary merchandise. Those that managed to procure arms are reported to have purchased them mostly from the local Baloch with the result that prices have risen and very few arms are now obtainable even at the high prices offered by the arms-runners.

Half a battalion of Native Infantry with a maxim gun detachment was maintained at Robat throughout the year and prevented any attempts being made to use the routes leading through British territory. The routes followed by the Afghans, both when proceeding to and returning from the Coast, were those to the west of Robat which the Persian Government is incapable of closing.

Reports from all sides show that the active measures again taken to stop the arms traffic are keenly felt both in Afghanistan and among the gun-running community generally. The trade is now looked upon as an extremely difficult and hazardous undertaking.

Kalat.—The revenue results of the six Niabats which are administered by the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan were not so satisfactory as in past years. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,48,725-3-0 showing a decrease of Rs. 1,40,714-13-8 as compared with those of the preceding year. This is attributed to the want of rain and flood water at the proper season.

In Jhalawan there was some scarcity and the cattle and flocks suffered in consequence.

Tribal affairs in Jhalawan during the year were not satisfactory. The tendency to defy the authority of their Sardars continued amongst certain sections and difficulty was experienced in getting the tribesmen to attend for the settlement of their cases.

In August 1910, a young man named Nur Muhammad, son of Mir Hamza, proclaimed himself a religious fanatic, looted a *bunia's* shop and wounded a sowar of the Khozdar Thana. He also deliberately destroyed all the census enumeration papers relating to the Wadh district. As far as is known the man has no cause of grievance against Government but only against the Mengal Sardar.

The Mengal Sardar was ordered to effect Nur Muhammad's arrest and on one occasion collected a " lashkar " with the intention of so doing. The attempt was however half-hearted and the man is still at large.

His Highness the Khan continued to enjoy his usual good health.

Las Bela.—The continued ill-health of the Jam necessitated his taking leave of absence from his State during the greater part of the year. In his absence the work was carried on at first by his Wazir K. S. Muhammad Gul Khan. In June Mr. S. D. Turner was appointed Wazir in his place and remained in charge of the State until the Jam's return in March 1911.

Dr. Zugmayer of the Bavarian Mission made a tour through the State for the purpose of collecting specimens of the flora and fauna of the country.

The Jam's eldest son was sent to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, to be educated and is said to be progressing satisfactorily.

Kharan.—Sardar Yakub Khan of Kharan maintained the unsatisfactory attitude adopted by him throughout the year under report. Several deputations composed of the leading Sarawan and Jhalawan Sardars were sent to him to try and arrange a meeting with the Political Agent, Kalat. Ultimately he was prevailed upon to meet the Political Agent at Gidar near the

Kharan border in August. In the presence of the Kalat Sardars he humbly begged that he might be pardoned for his past misconduct which he promised not to repeat. He further promised to come in to Quetta to see the Agent to the Governor-General whenever he should be desired to do so.

On his return to his capital Sardar Yakub Khan however again relapsed into his former attitude and though twice invited to come to Quetta, the last time being on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit, he returned excuses that he was unable to do so.

A few days after the close of the year the Sardar was murdered by the Sepoys of his guard.

III.—Regular Administration.

(*a*) *Revenue, etc.*

Land Revenue.—
Irrigation.—
Takavi advances.—
Settlement.—
Excise.—
Finance.—
Local Funds and Municipalities.—
Forests.—
Arboriculture.—
Education.—

} See Revenue Commissioner's Summary.

Survey.—A survey of the Loralai Cantonment was undertaken during the Field season by a section of No. 4 Party (Northern Circle). The work was started on the 17th February 1911 and completed by the end of April.

Sericulture.—The sericulture operations which have been in progress in the Kalat State for the last seven years were temporarily abandoned at the request of His Highness the Khan.

This step was necessary as the statement of accounts showed that the industry had proved unprofitable to the State, the total loss during the seven years' working being Rs. 33,535. This failure, which is much to be regretted, may be attributed to the exorbitant rates demanded for mulberry leaves by the local owners and to the general apathy and want of enterprise on the part of the inhabitants.

It is hoped that operations will be recommenced in 4 or 5 years' time, when the many thousand mulberry trees which are said to have been planted by the State, have grown up, rendering the industry independent of local owners for its leaf supply.

Postal.—With the exception of the closing of the Branch Office at Kot Khan Muhammad no other change was made in the number of offices in Baluchistan.

Two changes of minor importance were made in the postal arrangements. The branch service connecting Kirtaka and Kacha was taken over by the Political Department and the Gandawa and Nasirabad Niabats were connected with the Bhag Post Office.

Medical.—With the exception of the dispensaries at Turbat (Kej, Mekran) and Las Bela which had to be closed for about 8 months during the year for causes explained in the Residency Surgeon's report, all the hospitals and dispensaries, to the same number as last year, *viz.*, 37, remained open throughout the year.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 292,812, showing a decrease of about 4 per cent. as compared with the year 1909-10. This decrease was chiefly due to the partial closing of the dispensaries at Turbat and Las Bela.

There was an increase of 8,023 or about 74 per cent. in the number of persons vaccinated during the year. The outbreak of small-pox in a virulent form in some places and the consequent eagerness of the people to get themselves vaccinated accounts for this satisfactory increase.

Malarial fever was less prevalent than usual and beneficial results are reported from the use of quinine as a prophylactic by the workers at the Khost colliery.

With the exception of 24 cases of cholera which occurred in the Nasirabad tract the Province remained immune from this epidemic.

The Census.—The whole of the country, with the exception of Kharan, was brought under a systematic census during the past year for the first time in its history. Census operations in Baluchistan date back from a very modest beginning in 1891 when a census was taken in the cantonments and on the railway, while rough estimates were framed of the population in a few of the more advanced tahsils and in the Mari and Bugti country. The census ten years later was more elaborate, though 55,338 square miles were left entirely untouched. All civil stations, cantonments, tahsil head-quarters and railway limits were subjected to a regular census; in the administered districts there was a non-synchronous census based on a simplified form of the standard schedule, while the population in Las Bela and portions of the Kalat State were estimated roughly on the basis of figures supplied by the tribal chiefs. Though it was not considered either politic or feasible materially to extend the area of the regular census on the present occasion, a great advance was made in other directions. Makran and the Western Sinjerani tract, in all 41,128 square miles, were brought under census for the first time, and the whole of the indigenous population of this vast province, Kharan alone excluded, was censused on a household to household schedule, which in essentials differed from the regular schedule only in the omission of enquiries into age and civil conditions—enquiries still too delicate in the case of females in this part of the frontier. But though the schedule employed fell short to this extent of the standard schedule employed elsewhere in India, in other respects it went beyond it, notably in the provision made for an elaborate division of our races into tribes, clans, sections and sub-sections, for the classification of the population as settled, semi-nomadic and nomadic, and the recording of statistics regarding the bi-lingual portion of the population.

Main Statistics.—Though the final totals have still to be worked out, it is not anticipated that the following provisional totals will require much modification :—

Districts.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Quetta-Pishin	127,702	76,497	51,205
Sibi	140,715	79,461	61,254
Loralai	80,727	44,892	35,835
Zhob	70,296	40,277	30,019
Chagai	16,546	9,228	7,318
Bolan	2,030	1,456	574
Las Bela	61,278	32,682	28,596
Kalat*	311,717	169,186	142,531
TOTAL	811,011	453,679	357,332

* *Details of Kalat*

Sarawan	63,846	35,117	28,729
Jhalawan	83,208	46,184	37,024
Kachhi	92,738	50,187	42,551
Mekran	71,925	37,698	34,227

The population of Kharan was recently estimated at 19,215, so that the total population of Baluchistan may be taken at 830,000 in round figures. In other words though Baluchistan contributes about $\frac{1}{14}$th to the total area of the Indian Empire it merely contributes about $\frac{1}{400}$th to its population.

Success of the operations.—To any one acquainted with the difficulties of the conditions, the success which has attended the census is somewhat surprising. Though suffering inevitably from the inherent defects of a non-synchronous census, the census has been a very real enumeration of the population, unvitiated by guess-work. The Census Superintendent attributes the

success of the operations to the enlistment of the interest of the tribal chiefs in the operations, the modification of the standard schedule in deference to tribal susceptibilities, the entrusting of the actual enumeration to men who knew the tribesmen, their manners and their country, and finally to zeal and tact displayed by his Assistants, R. B. Diwan Jamiat Rai and Mirza Sher Muhammad.

Ethnographical Survey.—Though the organisation of the census as a whole and the active supervision of the necessarily long drawn-out operations in the non-synchronous areas have left Mr. Bray comparatively little time to devote to the conduct of the Ethnographical Survey of the Province, the progress in this direction has not been unimportant. Tribal monographs dealing with characteristic tribes like the Mari, Mandokhel, Dumar and Jat, have been prepared and others are under preparation. Of wider interest is a somewhat lengthy and elaborate essay on Brahui home-life, which deals with Brahui domestic customs from the cradle to the grave. General notes on topics of administrative importance such as betrothal, adultery and inheritance, have been prepared, and finally a considerable amount of ethnological material has been collected which will be embodied in the Census Report.

Public Works.—The total grant for Civil Works (Special Revenues) was Rs. 8,06,000 and nearly the whole of it was spent.

The principal works carried out during the year were :—

(1) Additional quarters for the Cantonment Police, Quetta.
(2) Extension of the Quetta Museum.
(3) Electric light installation in the Quetta Residency.
(4) A new house for the Political Agent at Sibi.
(5) New tahsil buildings at Harnai.
(6) A house for the Political Agent, Loralai, at Ziarat, and
(7) Tehsil buildings at Kamar-din Karez and Gwal Hyderzai.

Further improvements, costing Rs. 50,655, were carried out on the Loralai-Fort Sandeman road and a sum of Rs. 77,856 was spent on the improvement of other roads in the districts of Fort Sandeman and Loralai.

During the year Pishin was provided with a piped water supply at a cost of Rs. 20,402 and a sum of Rs. 14,551 was spent for a similar purpose at Dalbandin. Additional improvements were made in the surface drainage of the Sibi town and the construction of a *Karez* at Kishingi was completed.

Mines.—There was a small increase in the total output of coal and coal dust from the coal mines in Baluchistan. The total output amounted to 55,403 tons which shows an increase of 2,975 tons as compared with the last year's output. This increase was due to an outturn of 3,290 tons from the Harnai and Tangi mines of the Baluchistan Coal Company from which last year there was no outturn. Of the total outturn some 54,107 tons were exported. The total revenue assessed from the mines in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 2,313-8-5. Six new leases for chromite mining were granted during the year. There was a heavy decrease in the outturn and export of chromite ore during the year due to the fall in the value of the ore in European markets.

No female labour is employed in either the coal or chromite mines and only a small number of children are employed above ground in the coal mining industry.

(*b*) *Protection.*

Law and Justice.—See Revenue Commissioner's Summary under "Judicial".

Jails.—See Revenue Commissioner's Summary.

Police.—The report on the working of the Police during the year shows a considerable decrease in the number of cases of serious crime, especially noticeable in such offences as burglary and theft.

The actual figures of cognizable offences show an increase but this is due to a larger number of petty offences such as public nuisances and offences under special and local laws and does not indicate an increase in more serious crime which it is satisfactory to note has dropped nearly 22 per cent. during the year.

Eighty-one per cent. of the cases ended in convictions as compared with 75 per cent. in 1909. More than 53 per cent. of the value of the property stolen during the year was recovered, a result which is slightly better than that of the previous year when the percentage was 47. The working of the Police in Zhob and Loralai shows still higher figures. In these districts 96 per cent. of the cases ended in convictions and 97 per cent. of the value of the property stolen was recovered.

The work of recruitment was much hampered during the year owing to the prevalence of plague in the Punjab, which Province supplies most of the recruits for Baluchistan. At the close of the year the force was 70 men under strength.

Volunteers.—Major A. M. Anscomb, V.D., was in command throughout the year.

The year opened with 176 members on the rolls and closed with 175. There were 50 enrolments during the year, 49 removals by transfer, etc., and 2 members died. The number of efficients at the close of the year was 133, the percentage of efficients being 76, as against 90 at the close of the previous year. This falling off was due to the introduction of a regulation requiring more attendances at parades than before. No annual inspection was held during the year, but the Corps was inspected on the 20th April 1910 by the Inspector General of Volunteers in India, whose report was very favourable. The Hon'ble Sir Henry McMahon, Honorary Colonel of the Corps, was present at this inspection. The Corps went into camp at Hanna for four days in August, and in conjunction with the local Company of the North Western Railway Volunteers, it manned the Armoured Train in October, in connection with the Divisional Manœuvres.

The shooting of the Corps was good during the year. One hundred and fifty-three men were exercised in musketry and 55 qualified as marksmen. As usual, the members did well in the I. V. R. A. monthly matches. The amount won in these matches was about Rs. 200 and the Bronze Cross for 3rd place in the grand aggregate was won by Sergeant-Major Wilson.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry McMahon resigned the Honorary Colonelcy of the Corps with effect from the 25th January 1911, on his transfer from Baluchistan.

Captain J. Shaw, V.D., was granted the honorary rank of Major during the year.

The Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The following table shows for each district and for the Province, the number of cases disposed of under this Regulation, the number of persons punished for offences and the number called on to furnish securities and the amount of fines imposed :—

Frontier Crimes Regulation.

District.	Cases disposed of			Number of persons punished.	Number called on to furnish security.	Amount of fine imposed.	Remarks.
	Criminal.	Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous.	Total.				
						Rs. A. P.	
Quetta-Pishin .	340	495	835	159	120	7,251 0 0	This includes compensation Rs. 5,019.
Sibi . .	497	713	1,210	210	238	11,550 3 9	
Loralai . .	663	257	920	124	403	7,833 0 0	This includes compensation Rs. 5,947-6-8.
Zhob . .	273	764	1,037	443	430	2,165 14 0	This includes compensation Rs 241. Of 764 cases, 240 are civil and 524 revenue.
Kalat (Bolan) .	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Chagai . .	Not classified.		44	27	6	433 12 0	This includes compensation Rs. 112.
	1,774	2,229	4,047	963	1,197	29,233 13 9	

In all, 163 cases, 108 criminal and 55 civil, were disposed of during the year by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in exercise of his revisional powers under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

These came from :—

Quetta-Pishin	46
Sibi	49
Loralai	26
Zhob	26
Chagai	2

Besides these 14 cases from the Kalat State were also disposed of.

The results of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's revisional action are as follows :—

Confirmed	146
Modified	7
Reversed	10

The District officers have reported that the general working of the Jirgas during the year was satisfactory and that in the majority of cases the awards of the Jirgas were confirmed.

The following is a comparative statement of cases tried by Jirga during 1909 and 1910 and shows an increase of 1,505 during the year under report :—

—	Civil.	Criminal.	Unclassed.	Total.
1909	1,081	1,392	69	2,542
1910	2,229	1,774	44	4,047

The increase is probably largely due to a change in the system of registering cases, but further enquiry is being made.

Levies.—The total strength of the District Levies exclusive of the Zhob, Makran and Chagai Levy Corps, at the close of the year and their annual cost were as follows :—

District.	Number of levies.	Yearly cost.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
Quetta	493	1,03,626	
Sibi	704	1,87,778	
Loralai	364	1,01,673	
Zhob	361	1,11,931	
Bolan	121	22,524	
Chagai	229*	70,553	* In addition to this number there are 9 muharrirs, 19 shopkeepers and 1 *bhisti*.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's headquarter Levies.	26	9,660	
Total	2,298	6,07,745	

The work of the Levies was satisfactory. A number of Martini-Henri rifles have been issued to Levies in the Quetta-Pishin and Loralai Districts to enable them to resist the attacks of raiders.

The strength of the three Levy Corps in Baluchistan is as under :—

Corps.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Total.	Cost.
				Rs.
Zhob	636	625	1,261	4,18,528
Makran	255	199	454	1,81,151
Chagai	5	121	126	45,624
TOTAL	896	945	1,842	6,45,303

The desirability of re-arming the Zhob Levy Corps with ·303 single shot rifles and carbines has been recognised by Government and will be carried out as soon as the requisite arms arrive from England.

The discipline of the three corps was good. The question of increases to the District Levies in the Zhob, Loralai and Quetta-Pishin Districts and to the Zhob Levy Corps is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

J. RAMSAY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

General Summary by the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Land Revenue.

Realizations.—The land revenue actually credited into the Treasury during the year amounted to Rs. 8,91,232 against Rs. 10,02,438 in the previous year. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 1,11,206. The arrears of revenue of previous years recovered during the two years under comparison amounted to Rs. 4,574 for 1910-11 and Rs. 8,116 for 1909-10. If these arrears be excluded, the revenue collections during the year decreased by Rs. 1,07,664. This difference is distributed over the several districts as follows:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Quetta-Pishin	–	7,294	14	10
Sibi	–	61,421	11	10
Loralai	–	32,873	11	9
Zhob	–	2,505	9	3
Kalat (Bolan)	+	202	9	0
Chagai	–	3,771	6	3
Net decrease		1,07,664	12	11

In the Quetta-Pishin District, the condition of the crops was below the average, owing chiefly to the want of rain in the early months of the spring and cold winds. The fruit harvest was one of the worst experienced for many years.

In the Sibi District, the decrease is due to there having been very little flood-cultivation in the Sibi, Nasirabad and Kohlu Tahsils during the rabi harvest, for want of late rainfall during the autumn of 1909.

The decrease in the Loralai District is chiefly due to the partial failure of the winter rains, which resulted in a poor rabi harvest, and the comparatively low prices prevailing when the Government grain was auctioned.

The year in the Zhob District was a normal one, and should have shown a small improvement over the last year's collections, had no remissions been granted in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil on account of damage done by heavy floods to the rabi harvest. The decrease is also partly due to smaller receipts on account of royalty on chromite in the Hindubagh Tahsil, and to the fact that grazing tax could not be recovered in the Kakar Khurasan Sub-Tahsil before the close of the year.

The decrease in the Chagai Agency is partly under land revenue and partly under grazing tax, and is due to the scanty rainfall during the first nine months of the year.

A sum of about Rs. 7,586-8 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

Remissions and suspensions.—The following remissions and suspensions of land revenue were sanctioned during the year :—

District.	Tahsil.	Remissions.	Suspensions.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta	1,139 1 5*	400 0 0
	Pishin	2,360 10 2	107 9 0
Sibi	Nasirabad	625 8 4	.....
Loralai	Bori	1,548 1 2	.....
	Duki	88 13 8	.....
	Sinjawi	408 5 0	.....
	Barkhan	75 11 3	.....
Zhob	Fort Sandeman	82 10 1	.....
	Killa Saifulla	7,048 0 0	.....
Chagai	Chagai	50 0 0	.....
Kalat	Bolan Pass	...	60 1 3
	TOTAL	13,426 13 1	567 10 3

* Includes Rs. 613-8 on account of rent of Woodcock Spinney.

The large remissions in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil were due to the fact that a quantity of wheat on the threshing floors was swept away or damaged by floods in July 1910.

In Nasirabad, in addition to the sum of Rs. 625-8-4 remitted on account of land revenue, a sum of Rs. 536-4-0 was remitted on account of water rate.*

* Credited to Bombay Government.

In addition to these remissions, a remission of Rs. 90-2-4 was also sanctioned in respect of land revenue of the Bori Tahsil of the Loralai District for the year 1909-10.

IRRIGATION.

Shebo Canal.—The revenue realised amounted to Rs. 14,344 made up as follows :—

	Rs.
Land Revenue including water rate	13,291
Water power (receipts from Mills)	791
Fines	111
Rent of buildings	35
Miscellaneous Canal produce	116
TOTAL	14,344

The revenue of the previous year (1909-10) was according to the final accounts Rs. 22,051 and there was thus a decrease of Rs. 7,707.

The areas under crop during the two years are compared below:—

	1909-10. Acres.	1910-11. Acres.
Rabi	1,837	1,410
Kharif	164	138
TOTAL	2,001	1,548

Khushdil Khan Bund.—The revenue realised amounted to Rs. 10,716 made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Land Revenue (including water rate)	10,473
Water power (receipt from Mills)	64
Fines	62
Miscellaneous Canal produce	117
TOTAL	10,716

The recovery of a sum of Rs. 500 was suspended during the year.

The revenue of the previous year (1909-10) was according to the final accounts Rs. 23,782, and there was thus a decrease of Rs. 13,066.

The areas under crop during the two years are compared below:—

	1909-10. Acres.	1910-11. Acres.
Rabi	1,844	2,941
Kharif	541	...
TOTAL	2,385	2,941

In spite of there being an increase in the matured rabi area of the year 1910-11, as compared with that of the previous year, the produce in 1910-11 was only 7,470 maunds of grain as against 15,130 maunds in the previous year.

The decrease in revenue is due to the fact that there was a great scarcity of water in the reservoir during the autumn and early winter months of the preceding year. Owing to the continued scarcity of water during the summer months there was practically no kharif.

The Haikalzai branch of the Khushdil Khan Bund was completed in March 1911, but the water has not been taken yet, owing to the cultivators being unprepared.

Other Irrigation Projects.—Other irrigation projects are dealt with in the Public Works Department report for the year.

Artesian borings by Government Agency.—A sum of Rs. 4,300 was spent under this head during the year, as detailed below:—

	Rs.
(1) Duki boring	2,300
(2) Improving Killa Saifulla boring	2,000
TOTAL	4,300

FINANCE.

The following statement shows, so far as the "Special" (Provincial) section of the Budget is concerned,—

(1) the standard figures adopted by the Government of India,

(2) the sanctioned estimates and actuals (provisional) for 1910-11, and

(3) the actuals for 1909-10 as finally recorded in the books of the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Receipts for 1910-11.

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimates for 1910-11.	Actuals (provisional) for 1910-11.	Actuals for 1909-10.
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	8,09,700	9,17,000	8,91,252	10,02,440
II.—Opium	...	5,000	5,312	2,817
III.—Salt	3,800	2,000	1,444	1,576
IV.—Stamps	95,200	86,000	87,703	82,580
V.—Excise	1,80,500	2,00,000	2,46,854	1,91,572
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	19,000	21,000	20,039	20,031
IX.—Forests	22,400	23,000	23,210	18,730
X.—Registration	1,700	2,000	3,229	2,266
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	17,200	22,000	26,784	22,117
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails	800	1,000	723	910
XVII.—Police	35,600	34,000	36,703	33,462
XIX.—Education	1,000	1,000	10,026	3,473
XX.—Medical	1,700	2,000	1,873	1,809
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	900	1,000	788	960
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances.	3,200	3,000	2,667	2,823
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	400	1,000	387	583
XXV.—Miscellaneous	9,100	9,000	7,414	8,549
XXXII.—Civil Works	6,700	7,000	6,090	7,513
TOTAL	12,08,900	13,37,000	13,72,498	14,04,211
Public Works Department.				
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation).	64,000	33,000	12,418	45,833
XXXII.—Civil Works	25,000	27,000	28,601	33,406
TOTAL	89,000	60,000	41,019	79,239
Assignments.				
Fixed	5,61,000	5,61,000	5,61,000	5,61,000
Others	...	...	1,83,000	1,49,187
TOTAL	5,61,000	5,61,000	7,44,000	7,10,187
Total Receipts	18,58,900	19,58,000	21,57,517	21,93,637
Opening Balance	...	2,42,000	3,39,178	1,41,362
GRAND TOTAL	...	22,00,000	24,96,695	23,34,999

Expenditure for 1910-11.

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimates for 1910-11.	Actuals (provisional) for 1910-11.	Actuals for 1909-10.
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	2,900	4,000	3,445	4,613
2. Assignments and compensations	1,95,100	2,01,000	2,01,679	2,02,224
3. Land Revenue	2,08,300	2,19,000	2,23,769	2,16,185
4. Opium	...	...	131	179
5. Salt	...	...	...	...
6. Stamps	1,300	1,000	1,291	1,233
7. Excise	...	10,000	14,817	5,322
11. Forests	30,500	28,000	26,386	26,549
12. Registration	800	1,000	967	806
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	30,200	25,000	25,140	27,965
19B. Law and Justice—Jails	28,200	28,000	32,064	30,516
20. Police	4,49,400	4,21,000	4,07,978	4,16,376
22. Education	23,100	36,000	90,721	29,716
24. Medical	81,800	93,000	80,851	1,00,326
25. Political	17,51,700	18,31,000	18,56,488	18,05,101
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	43,200	30,000	18,138	13,780
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions	8,200	11,000	14,900	12,962
30. Stationery and Printing	8,800	10,000	7,231	5,622
32. Miscellaneous	10,800	30,000	8,103	10,733
43. Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	...	...	...	20
45. Civil Works	1,17,900	1,93,000	1,84,632	1,61,576
TOTAL	29,92,200	31,72,000	31,98,231	30,71,804
Public Works Department.				
43. Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	85,600	86,000	3,90,152	2,90,504
45. Civil Works	6,40,000	7,90,000	8,15,768	6,29,334
TOTAL	7,25,600	8,76,000	12,05,920	9,19,838
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	37,17,800	40,48,000	44,04,151	39,91,642
Provincial share	18,58,900	20,24,000	22,02,076	19,95,821
Closing Balance	...	1,76,000	2,94,619	3,39,178
GRAND TOTAL	...	22,00,000	24,96,695	23,34,999

The subjoined statements show the variations between the actuals for 1909-10 and those (provisional) for 1910-11 :—

Receipts.

	Difference.	
	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	1,11,188
II.—Opium	2,495	...
III.—Salt	...	132
IV.—Stamps	5,123	...
V.—Excise	55,282	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	8	...
IX.—Forests	4,480	...
X.—Registration	963	...
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,667	...
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails	...	187
XVII.—Police	3,241	...
XIX.—Education	6,553	...
XX.—Medical	64	...
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	172
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances	...	156
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	196
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,135
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,423
Total	82,876	1,14,589
Net decrease	...	31,713
Public Works Department.		
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	...	33,415
XXXII.—Civil Works	...	4,805
Net decrease	...	38,220
Assignments.		
Fixed	...	...
Others	33,813	...
	33,813	...
Total decrease	...	36,120

The principal variations in receipts are explained below :—

I. *Land Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 1,11,188.

The preceding year (1909-10) had been an exceptionally good year for land revenue, as heavy and late floods in the autumn of 1908 had enabled large tracts of land to be irrigated and prepared for the Sailaba (flood) spring crops of 1909. Moreover, the prices received for the Government share of wheat recovered from lands on which the assessment is recovered in kind were exceptionally high in 1909-10. The decrease in 1910-11 would have been greater, but for a considerable increase under grazing-tax receipts in Zhob, due to good grazing being available, and also to the introduction of more effective measures to collect the tax, chiefly in Kakar Khorasan.

II. *Opium.*—Increase Rs. 2,495.

The new system under which Government opium is obtained from Bengal and sold for consumption in Baluchistan having been in force for six months only in 1909-10, the full financial effect of the change was felt in the year under report.

IV. *Stamps.*—Increase Rs. 5,123.

The receipts reached the normal figure which may be taken at about Rs. 88,000.

V. *Excise.*—Increase Rs. 55,282.

See detailed explanation under the separate head "Excise" in this report.

IX. *Forests.*—Increase Rs. 4,480.

The cause of the increase is explained in this report under the head "Forests".

XVI. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*—Increase Rs. 4,667.

Mainly due to a fine of Rs. 4,000 inflicted in a case in Nasirabad under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

XVII. *Police.*—Increase Rs. 3,241.

This is accounted for by the increases lately sanctioned by the Government of India in the rates of pay of foot and mounted police, and the consequent increase in the rates of contributions paid by certain Municipal and Local Funds on account of police supplied to them. Under the recent orders of the Government of India, however, these contributions have ceased with effect from the year 1911-12, the Funds in question having been relieved of such charges for the future.

XIX. *Education.*—Increase Rs. 6,553.

This increase is principally due to the provincialization of the Sandeman High School, Quetta, in consequence of which the share of the Quetta Municipality and Cantonment in the expenditure on the School was shown in the accounts as contributions under the head "Education". The school fees were also credited to this head instead of being paid to the Municipality.

XXX. *Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation).*—Decrease Rs. 33,415.

The Khushdil Khan reservoir and the Shebo springs were practically dry owing to the failure of the rains.

XXXII. *Civil Works.*—Decrease Rs. 4,805.

The figures for 1909-10 were swollen by a non-recurring receipt of Rs. 5,000 on account of the sale of old Telegraph buildings at Quetta to the Quetta Club.

Assignments.—The sum of Rs. 1,83,000 under 'other' assignments represents the following special grants :—

	Rs.
(1) *Education.*—For new Sandeman High School . .	25,000
(2) *Minor Works and Navigation.*—For Nar Nulla Scheme .	1,58,000
TOTAL .	1,83,000

Expenditure.

	Difference.	
	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	...	1,168
2. Assignments and Compensations	...	545
3. Land Revenue	7,584	...
4. Opium	...	48
5. Salt	...	...
6. Stamps	58	...
7. Excise	9,495	...
11. Forests	...	163
12. Registration	161	...
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	2,825
19B. Law and Justice—Jails	1,548	...
20. Police	...	8,398
22. Education	61,005	...
24. Medical	...	19,975
25. Political	51,387	...
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	4,358	...
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,938	...
30. Stationery and Printing	1,609	...
32. Miscellaneous	...	2,630
43. Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	...	20
45. Civil Works	23,056	...
TOTAL	1,62,199	35,772
NET INCREASE	1,26,427	...
Public Works Department.		
43. Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	99,648	...
45. Civil Works	1,86,434	...
INCREASE	2,86,082	...
GRAND TOTAL	4,48 281	35,772
NET INCREASE	4,12,509	...

The principal variations in expenditure are explained below :—

3. *Land Revenue.*—Increase Rs. 7,584.

Principally due to the creation towards the end of 1909-10 of four appointments of Sadar Kanungo for the Quetta, Sibi, Loralai and Zhob Districts and to the appointment of a Kanungo at Panjpai, as well as to the revision of the Patwari Establishment of the Killa Saifulla Tahsil.

7. *Excise.*—Increase Rs. 9,495.

The increase is explained in this report under the head " Excise ".

19A. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*—Decrease Rs. 2,825.

The Munsiffs holding charge in 1910-11 were in grades drawing lower rates of pay. There were also savings in the pay of Establishment consequent on the reorganization of offices.

20. *Police.*—Decrease Rs. 8,398.

The decrease would have been still greater, but for certain increases lately sanctioned by the Government of India in the pay of foot and mounted police. The decrease is chiefly due to the force being considerably under strength.

22. *Education.*—Increase Rs. 61,005.

Of this Rs. 9,400 represents charges connected with the Sandeman High School at Quetta, formerly a Municipal Board School, which has been provincialized with effect from the 1st January 1910. Rs. 50,000 was a special grant sanctioned by the Government of India towards the construction of building for the same school. A special assignment of Rs. 25,000 has been made by Government to meet the Provincial share of this grant. The remaining Rs. 1,600 is on account of the Lower Primary Schools* newly opened during the year.

*(1) Hanna, and (2) Segi in the Quetta-Pishin District, and (3) Goth Adam Khan, (4) Usta, and (5) Kohlu in the Sibi District.

24. *Medical.*—Decrease Rs. 19,975.

Adjustments on account of medicines and instruments supplied by the Military Department Supply Circle for the various Dispensaries in Baluchistan have not been included in the figure of Rs. 80,351, as the amount of such expenditure has not yet been communicated. The decrease is therefore nominal.

25. *Political.*—Increase Rs. 51,387.

The expenditure under this head is subject to great variations. The principal cause of the increase is the loan of Rs. 42,000 to the Ishaq Kahol branch of the Jogezais (free of interest) for the purchase of the Nawab Kahol property in Zhob. This expenditure has, under the orders of the Government of India, in the first instance been charged to this head, and was to be finally debited to the Imperial Loan Account when the property was taken over. The transfer of the property took place in October 1910 and the Comptroller, India Treasuries, was asked to transfer the loan to the Imperial Loan Account.

26. *Scientific and other minor Departments.*—Increase Rs. 4,358.

This increase covers the following special charges :—

	Rs.
I. Expenditure in connection with the cultivation of olive trees in Baluchistan (see Arboriculture) . . .	1,100
II. Expenditure in connection with the deputation to Allahabad Exhibition of Mr. Cumming in charge of Baluchistan exhibits	1,800
III. Expenditure on the visit of ten agriculturists from Sibi and Quetta to the Allahabad Exhibition . . .	1,000
IV. Additional contribution for the Sibi Horse Show . .	400
TOTAL .	4,300

32. *Miscellaneous.*—Decrease Rs. 2,630.

Due to reduced expenditure on rewards for proficiency in Oriental languages, etc.

43. *Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)—Public Works Department.*—Increase Rs. 99,648.

Represents increased expenditure in connection with the Nar Nullah project.

45. *Civil Works—Civil Department.*—Increase Rs. 23,056. *Public Works Department.*—Rs. 1,86,434.

In view of the fact that the financial position of the *quasi*-provincial settlement was found to be favourable towards the end of 1909-10 a larger provision was made under this head, and consequently a larger programme of works was carried out during the year 1910-11.

It will be seen from the statements of receipts and expenditure given above that the year 1910-11, which was the third year of the new quinquennial *quasi*-provincial settlement, began with an opening balance of Rs. 3,39,178 and closed with a balance of Rs. 2,94,619. This balance will be increased to Rs. 3,36,619 after the advance of Rs. 42,000 referred to under the head "25.—Political" has been transferred to the Imperial Loan Account. The prospects of the current year (1911-12) are favourable, and it will probably close with a considerable balance, but the monsoon of 1911 has not been a good one, the floods on which cultivation depends in large tracts have been small; and it is possible that there will be a heavy deficit in the year 1912-13, the last year of the Provincial Contract, which will eat up all the accumulated balance of former years.

The figures of receipt and expenditure in the Imperial portion of the Budget for 1910-11 are not available, as these have not yet been communicated by the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

At the request of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, a change has been made in the system of the preparation and verification of the Baluchistan Provincial account with effect from the year 1910-11. Under the new system* the Quetta Treasury has discontinued the keeping of the Registers of Expenditure; and this Administration is now therefore entirely dependent on the Account office for the figures of expenditure which are furnished by it in two statements, one (quarterly) for establishments and other fixed charges, and the other (monthly) for travelling allowance and contingencies. Statements of receipts and revenue are submitted by the various crediting officers to the Treasury Officer, Quetta, and transmitted by the latter after verification to the office of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

* *Vide* Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's order No. 1570, dated 22nd April 1910.

Taccavi Advances.—The subjoined table shows the transactions on account of advances made to cultivators and agriculturists during the year :—

Balance outstanding on 1st April 1910.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Recoveries during the year.		Remission granted during the year.		Balance outstanding on 31st March 1911.
			Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1,77,452 2 0	72,450 0 0	2,49,902 2 0	53,540 2 4	5,107 0 1	117	6 4 0	1,96,244 15 8

The allotment for the year was Rs. 60,000. It was raised by Rs. 45,000 owing to damage caused to agricultural land and *Karezes* in the Zhob and Loralai Districts by the floods of July 1910; but the actual amount advanced was Rs. 72,450 only, the reason being that many men changed their minds about taking advances, when they were told that they would have to pay interest.

Survey and Settlement.

Quetta Tahsil.—The records of Mauza Nawaghundi which could not be completed earlier owing to various unsettled questions, were completed and handed over to the district authorities.

The final report of the Quetta Settlement was in the press when the year closed.

Duki Tahsil.—The survey of the Luni Circle was completed, the area surveyed in this Circle being 45,067 acres. The work of the completion of the Settlement Records and of their copying and final attestation continued.

Sibi Tahsil.—A long-pending dispute about the ownership of *Mauza* Pir Ismail in the Sangan Circle having been settled, with the result that it fell within the limits of the Sibi Tahsil, the *Mauza* was newly surveyed in December 1910, and its records of rights prepared in duplicate.

In order to facilitate inspection of crops in the Sibi Tahsil, it was decided to divide up, into artificial fields of convenient sizes, the unwieldy blocks of irrigated land which had been shown on the Settlement maps. One Munsarim and six Patwaris were employed on this work towards the end of the cold weather, and the work was completed in three of the largest villages. The total area thus measured amounted to 13,000 acres.

Nasirabad Tahsil.—About 226 acres of Government lands in the eastern section of the Nasirabad Tahsil were granted during the year as follows :—

	A.	R.	P.
Dhani Bakhsh, ex-Duffedar of the Zhob Police and his brothers	169	0	0
Syed Khair Bakhsh, son of Syed Lal Shah of Trihar in Lehri	29	1	0
Bhai Khan, Kandrani	28	0	0

Shahrig and Sinjawi Tahsils.—The period of the settlement of the Shahrig Tahsil and Sinjawi Sub-Tahsil was extended by the Government of India for three years.

Killa Saifulla Tahsil.—The *Zamindars* of Killa Saifulla having expressed a desire to partition their irrigated lands (about 18,000 acres), which were held by them in joint proprietary rights, a temporary establishment consisting of one Munsarim and five Patwaris was sanctioned for a period of one year, with effect from the 1st July 1910, to make a field-to-field survey of this area.

Re-settlement of Sibi Municipal lands.—The period of the revenue settlement of the Sibi Municipal lands expired on the 31st March 1911. On the recommendation of the Political Agent, Sibi, the assessment was raised from Rs. 3,073-6-2 to Rs. 3,350-13-8 per annum for a period of five years. The Municipality will continue to pay land revenue at the former rate of one quarter of the total assessment.

Maintenance of the Revenue Settlement Records.—The Revenue Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner inspected the marginally* noted tahsils during the year under report. The results in the Killa Saifulla and Hindubagh Tahsils were satisfactory. The work of the Bori, Sinjawai and Shahrig Tahsils was however not so good. The work of the Nasirabad Tahsil was good on the whole.

*1. Pishin Tahsil. Field-to-field survey work.
2. Hindubagh.
3. Killa Saifulla.
4. Bori.
5. Sinjawi.
6. Shahrig.
7. Nasirabad.

A Naib Tahsildar was placed on special duty in the Pishin Tahsil with effect from the 25th October 1910, to supervise the field-to-field survey work.

Summary Cash Assessment.

The following summary cash assessments were sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner during the year :—

District.	Tahsil.	Land revenue.	Grazing tax.	Period.
		Rs. A. P.		
Zhob	Hindubagh	17,634 6 0	.....	One year (1910-11).
Quetta-Pishin . .	Quetta	220 0 0	.....	For eight years from 1910-11 to 1917-18.
	TOTAL .	17,854 6 0		

The following statement shows, by districts and tahsils, the number of villages under summary cash assessments during the year and the assessments :—

District.	Tahsil.	Number of villages.	Assessment.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	
Quetta	Quetta	6	1,125 0 0	
	Shorarud	9	1,730 0 0	
	Pishin	2	13 3 6	
Sibi	Shahrig	2	26 2 0	
Bolan Pass	Bolan Pass	1	160 0 0	
Loralai	Bori	26	11,350 15 0	
	Sinjawi	3	57 8 0	
	Barkhan	1	44 2 0	
Zhob	Fort Sandeman	28	1,915 15 7	
	Kakar Khurassan	1	1 0 0	
	Killa Saifulla	1	2 0 0	
	Hindubagh	69	17,634 6 0	

The period of these summary cash assessments varies from one to ten years. The term of one year ordinarily prevails in the Zhob District.

Excise.

The following were the principal changes made in the Excise Administration of the Province during the year :—

(*a*) The duty on country spirit issued from the distillery for consumption in the Quetta town was raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per gallon with effect from the 1st April 1910, the issue strength remaining between 10° and 15° U. P.

(*b*) The duty on *bhang* was raised with effect from the same date from Rs. 4 to Rs. 40 per maund on imports from British India and from Rs. 8 to Rs. 80 per maund on imports from foreign territories. The object of this increase was to equalize the duty on *bhang* in Baluchistan with that imposed in Sind, and thus to reduce the risk of smuggling from Baluchistan into Sind.

(*c*) The license forms for the retail sale of country spirit, drugs and opium were modified, with effect from the 1st April 1910, so as to make the sale of these articles to native soldiers, camp followers or wives of native soldiers illegal, except with the special approval of the Military authorities at particular shops approved by them.

(*d*) Executive orders were issued early in the year requiring Political Agents not to issue licenses for the sale of country spirit, drugs and opium within or in the vicinity of Railway limits without the consent of the Railway authorities.

(*e*) Beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate and holocaine were declared to be " intoxicating drugs " with effect from the 5th May 1910, and rules regulating the possession and sale of these drugs were issued at the same time.

(*f*) Rules to regulate the grant of the exclusive right to manufacture and sell country spirit in the Zhob District were issued in August 1910 but they do not become operative till the 1st April 1911.

(*g*) The question of the sale of country spirit in the Nasirabad Sub-Division occupied much attention, in view of the danger of cheap liquor from the Kalat stills close by being smuggled into the Sub-Division. It was decided to establish a bonded warehouse at Jhatpat (the head-quarters of the Sub-Division) and to supply from it at specially reduced rates the liquor manufactured at the Quetta distillery. But this change did not come into force till 1st April 1911.

Owing to the introduction of the new distillery system described in the report for 1909-10 and to a temporary disorganization of the country spirit trade resulting therefrom, the number of retail shops for country spirit had fallen in that year; but they rose again in 1910-11 as is shown below :—

District.	Number of shops at the end of 1909-10.	Number of shops in 1910-11.
Quetta-Pishin	13	14
Sibi	18	19
Loralai	3	5
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	5	3
Chagai	1	1

The enhanced rate of duty levied on *bhang* with effect from the 1st April 1910 has brought about a marked decrease in the consumption of the drug as is shown below :—

District.	1909-10.			1910-11.		
	Md.	Sr.	Ch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.
Quetta-Pishin	11	2	8	8	2	3
Sibi	78	22	0	26	25	4
Loralai	2	25	3	1	25	11
Zhob	2	18	10	0	21	3
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	0	31	0	0	12	10
Chagai	0	24	13	0	7	0
TOTAL	96	4	2	37	13	15

The decrease was largest in the Sibi District. It is believed, however, that before the increase in the duty a large quantity of lightly taxed *bhang* used to be bought at Sibi shops for consumption in Sind. The equalization of the tax in Sibi and Sind has stopped this practice; and the apparent decrease of consumption in Sibi is really due to the cessation of illicit export to Sind.

The subjoined statement compares the revenue with that realized in 1909-10 :—

Heads.	1909-10.			1910-11.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) Foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors	7,504	6	0	8,792	0	0
(*b*) Vend fees on account of country spirit	66,259	13	8	30,401	10	10
(*c*) Still head duty on country spirits	41,207	8	0	1,06,560	9	4
(*d*) Rent for distillery	...			1,800	0	0
(*e*) Duty on Indian made beer	34,421	9	6	49,845	4	6
(*f*) Vend fees on account of opium and its preparations	14,967	7	10	17,242	10	8
(*g*) Sale price of opium (not given in Imperial form No. 1)	2,920	6	9	5,311	13	9
(*h*) Gain on opium	2,370	0	0	4,686	15	0
(*i*) Vend of fees on account of hemp drugs	14,086	13	2	12,312	5	4
(*j*) Duty including Sibi warehouse charges on hemp drugs	10,903	15	8	15,165	6	0
(*k*) Other items	26	5	9	47	2	4
TOTAL	1,94,667	15	7	2,52,165	13	9

The causes of the variations may be explained as follows :—

(*a*) The increase is due to the higher license fees received for the only retail shop for consumption 'on the premises' in the Quetta town and to the grant of six Military canteen licenses.

(*b*) and (*c*) Under the revised country spirit system, which had been in force for only half of the preceding year, the burden of taxation was shifted from vend fees to still head duty. In order to judge of the effect of the change of system the total yield under both these heads must therefore be taken together. There was an increase of Rs. 29,494-14-6 under both heads.

(*d*) Represents rent paid for the use of the distillery at Rs. 100 per mensem for six months of 1909-10 and for the whole year under report.

(*e*) The rate of duty was raised from two to three annas per gallon with effect from the 25th February 1910.

(*f*) At the request of the bidders at the auction the Quetta-Pishin, Bolan and Chagai contracts were sold together. This resulted in an increased bid.

(*g*) and (*h*) The revised system of selling opium through the Government Treasury was in force throughout the year, while the figures for 1909-10 are for six months only—the revised system having been introduced from the 1st October 1909.

(*i*) and (*j*) The result of the enhancement of the duty on *bhang* was a decrease in vend fees and an increase in receipts on account of duty, the gain under the two heads together being Rs. 2,486-4-6.

The expenditure for the two years is compared below :—

—	1909-10.	1910-11.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cost of opium (*i.e.*, Railway freight on excise opium)	179 4 0	131 2 0
Abkari charges	5,191 14 8	14,802 2 3
Intoxicating drugs	...	2 0 0
Refunds	99 0 0	*Nil.*
TOTAL	5,470 2 8	14,935 4 3

The figures for 1910-11 include the cost of a new still (Rs. 4,705) and the pay of the additional establishment entertained in consequence of the change of system for the whole year, and not for six months as in 1909-10.

The pay of the Distillery Inspector was raised from Rs. 175 to Rs. 225 per mensem as a temporary measure from the 1st September 1910 to the 31st October 1911, when the present incumbent, who was obtained on deputation from Sind, will go back to that Province.

The pay of the Abkari Sub-Inspector, Sibi and Loralai, was raised from Rs. 80 to Rs. 80—4—100.

The former Police guard over the Quetta distillery, consisting of one head constable and three constables (paid from the Police grant), was replaced by one jamadar and three chowkidars.

The Wasil Baki Nawis of the Sibi Tahsil was given a local allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem with effect from the 1st March 1911, for extra work performed by him in connection with the maintenance of the accounts of the bonded warehouse for hemp drugs at that place.

The net financial result of the new Abkari system is shown below :—

—	Average for 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1910-11.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Receipts excluding distillery rent	1,15,811 9 11	1,07,467 5 8	1,36,962 4 2
Expenditure excluding cost of new still	960 4 1	5,191 14 8	10,097 2 3
NET INCOME	1,14,851 5 10	1,02,275 7 0	1,26,865 1 11

The expenditure excludes Rs. 23,900 spent on improving the distillery for which a rent of Rs. 100 per mensem has been charged (increased to Rs. 150 per mensem for three years from 1st April 1911) which will give a return of Rs. 7·53 per cent. per annum on the outlay. The new system has not yet been in force long enough for its full effect to be felt; but it is satisfactory to note that it has so far given a net gain of about Rs. 12,000 per annum to the administration.

The number of cases of smuggling detected was as follows :—

District.	Number of cases.		
	Opium.	Liquor.	Drugs (Charas).
Quetta-Pishin	1	1	2
Sibi	...	2	1
TOTAL	1	3	3

The following drugs, etc., were confiscated :—

Liquor 1 bottle.
Charas 4 seers, 7 chattaks and 4½ tolas.
Opium 15 chattaks and 4½ tolas.

The following statement shows the number of charges and convictions for drunkenness :—

District.	No. of charges.	Convictions.
Quetta-Pishin	55	49
Sibi	8	7
Loralai	4	4
Zhob	...	...
Bolan	1	1
Chagai	...	...
TOTAL	68	61

No action was taken against the licensees, as the convicted persons were found drunk outside licensed shops.

The five Imperial excise forms*, etc., prescribed by the Government of India will be found at Appendix XI of this review.

* Foreign Department letter No. 756-I.B., dated the 12th April 1911.

SALT.

No change was made in the salt administration of the Province during the year.

The executive orders to regulate the import and sale of salt in the Nasirabad Tahsil referred to in the report for 1909-10 were issued about the beginning of the year, and regular draft rules under the Indian Salt Act, 1882, to take the place of the executive orders, were under the consideration of the Government of India when the year closed.

The question of framing rules for the working of the Salt Act in other parts of the Agency territories and British Baluchistan was still under consideration.

The revenue under "III.—Salt" amounted to Rs. 1,444. There is no direct expenditure under this head.

Registration.

The number of documents registered was 609 against 607 in 1909.

The registration receipts amounted to Rs. 2,521-1-0 against Rs. 1,854-12-0 in 1909; and the charges to Rs. 805-14-5 against Rs. 750-0-11 in 1909, being 31·97 per cent. of the income as compared with 40·09 in 1909.

The increase in receipts is due to the introduction, with effect from the 30th March 1910, of a revised scale of fees for registration and copying of documents.

During the year 1910-11 one new Company, with a nominal capital of Rs. 5,00,000, was registered under the Indian Companies Act (VI of 1882). The paid up capital of the Companies rose from Rs. 1,13,650 to Rs. 1,25,115. The total fees realized under the Act amounted to Rs. 400. The working of the Act has been reviewed separately.

Local Funds and Municipalities.

The following statement shows the opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of the local funds (excluding Zhob Levy Corps Fund) for the year 1910-11 :—

Name of funds.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta Municipal Fund	28,829 9 9	3,08,394 6 3	3,37,224 0 0	2,51,174 8 3	86,049 7 9
Sibi Municipal Fund .	15,016 1 10	33,832 9 1	48,848 10 11	35,112 13 0	13,735 13 11
Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund.	56,280 15 10	52,393 0 5	1,08,673 0 3	68,521 4 3	40,151 12 0
Shahrig Bazar Fund .	8,829 6 3	12,642 8 5	21,471 14 8	11,740 4 0	9,731 10 8
Loralai Town Fund .	15,171 10 6	19,572 12 8	34,744 7 2	18,055 1 10	16,689 5 4
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.	5,536 3 0	20,985 3 9	26,521 6 9	23,693 10 5	2,827 12 4
Nushki Town Fund .	6,865 12 0	3,269 11 4	10,135 7 4	3,420 9 7	6,714 13 9
Bolan Bazar Fund .	7,127 2 10	2,008 9 0	9,135 11 10	4,365 4 11	4,770 6 11

The large increase in the receipts and closing balance of the Quetta Municipal Fund is due to the fact that a grant of Rs. 50,000 made by the Government of India towards the close of the vear for the construction of a new building for the Sandeman High School at Quetta has been deposited with the Municipality.

Besides the cash balances shewn above the following funds had investments in Government Promissory Notes as noted against each :—

	Rs.
Quetta Municipal Fund	10,000
Shahrig Bazar Fund	6,900
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	5,000
Bolan Bazar Fund	4,000

The only Municipality is that of Quetta. The Municipal Committee consisted of 20 members, seven (including the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman) being Government Officers appointed *ex-officio*, two Government officials appointed by name, and eleven non-officials as against 14 in the preceding year. The reduction in the number of members is due to the fact that the retention of the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction on the list of Municipal members was no longer considered necessary, as a separate Advisory Committee was formed to assist the Political Agent in all matters connected with education. The other three members resigned, and it was not considered necessary to replace them. The Committee held 24 meetings, the average attendance of the members was fair, being 46·77 per cent. as compared with 36 per cent. in the preceding year.

The draft British Baluchistan Bazars Regulation was formally approved by the Governor General in Council and issued as Regulation No. V of 1910. The town of Sibi, together with the villages of Kurk, Gulu Shahr and Khajak, were declared ' bazars ' for purposes of the Regulation.

To check rabies, the dog tax in the Quetta town and Cantonment was raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 with effect from the 1st April 1910 and the 8th July 1910, respectively. More stringent measures were taken in the Quetta town to control the number of stray and ownerless dogs. The number of dogs licensed during the year was 394 against 91 in the preceding year, and the number destroyed amounted to 964 as compared with 1,083 in 1909-10.

A sum of Rs. 20,000 was contributed from the Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund towards the cost of improving the Pishin water supply.

In pursuance of the principles laid down by the Government of India in 1908 the marginally noted local funds* and municipalities are to be relieved, with effect from 1st April 1911, of the charges hitherto borne by them on account of regular police supplied for watch and ward. The sanction relieving the last four local funds of their contributions aggregating Rs. 7,000 was received before the year closed, and that regarding the Quetta Municipality after the close of the year.

* Quetta Municipality.
Loralai Town Fund.
Shahrig Bazar Fund.
Sibi Municipal Fund.
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.

The re-arrangement and reduction of the Octroi Schedule at Chaman which was brought into force in 1908 has now produced its full effect, which is visible in a considerable expansion of the import trade from Afghanistan.

JUDICIAL.

The following is a summary of the Civil, Revenue and Criminal cases disposed of during the year 1910 as compared with the figures for the past four years, *viz.*, 1906-09 :—

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Civil and Revenue Cases.					
Original	5,429	5,960	5,862	5,436	4,949
Appeals and Revisions	271	261	260	268	211
TOTAL	5,700	6,221	6,122	5,704	5,160
Criminal Cases.					
Original	4,524	4,571	4,116	3,721	4,440
Appeals and Revisions	185	169	135	129	124
TOTAL	4,709	4,740	4,251	3,850	4,564

The number of original Civil and Revenue cases disposed of has decreased during the year under report by 487 as compared with the figures for the year 1909. The decrease has occurred in the Quetta-Pishin, Loralai, Zhob and Chagai Districts. The number of original Criminal cases has increased by 719 as compared with the figures for the preceding year. This increase has taken place in all the districts except Chagai. The number of Civil and revenue appeals and revisions has decreased by 57. The number of Criminal appeals and revisions has also fallen by 5. Thus it will be seen that there was a total decrease of 62 cases under appeals and revisions, while on the original Civil Revenue and Criminal sides there was an increase of 232 cases.

JAILS.

The daily average number of prisoners in the year 1910 was 408 against 332 in the previous year. The increase occurs under "Under-trial prisoners," chiefly in the Sibi and Loralai Districts. The daily average number of convicts was, however, 89 against 94 in the previous year. The total number of prisoners received in Jails and Lock-ups during the year was 3,937 against 3,401 in the year 1909.

The total cost of guards and maintenance was Rs. 31,451 against Rs. 28,753 in the previous year, the cost per head* being Rs. 81·27 against Rs. 91·48 in the year 1909. The Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Lock-ups were declared to be Subsidiary Jails in April 1910.

* In the Zhob District some under-trial prisoners, with the approval of the Jail authorities, arrange for their own food.

In honour of the accession of His Majesty the King Emperor, George V, remission of sentences varying from 7 days to 5 months was given to 56 prisoners confined in Government Jails in Baluchistan.

One prisoner (of the Quetta Jail) escaped while employed on extra-mural labour, but was captured on the same day.

The health of the prisoners was generally satisfactory, the total average daily number of sick being 8·14. There were 12 cases of measles in the Sibi Jail, but all recovered. The following were the deaths during the year :—

Jail.	Cause of death.					Total.
	Fever.	Malaria.	Small-pox.	Dysentery.	Miscarriage.	
Sibi	...	1	2	1	...	4
Jhatpat	...	...	...	1	1	2
Barkhan	1	...	...	...	...	1

EDUCATION.

I. *Controlling Agencies.*—Khawaja Sajjad Hussain, B.A., continued to hold charge of the duties of the Inspector General of Education till September 1910, when he proceeded on sick leave. He visited Quetta in April, and inspected some of the schools in the Quetta District. He also superintended the inter-provincial sports tournament which was held at Quetta for teams from the schools of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province.

He was relieved in September by Khalifa Imad-ud-din, who visited some of the schools in the Quetta and Sibi Districts in November and December; but, owing to an epidemic of small-pox, nearly all the schools in Quetta town were closed, and remained unvisited.

On January 14th Mr. J. A. Richey, M.A., was appointed first Director of Public Instruction for the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

M. Muhammed Feroz-ud-din Khan, B.A., held the post of Personal Assistant in Baluchistan throughout the year.

II. *Summary of progress during the year.*—(*i*) The posts held by trained and middle-passed teachers in elementary schools were made pensionable. This recognition of the services of elementary teachers should have a great effect in making the profession popular; and the measure is in advance of any step taken in this direction by any other Local Government in India.

(*ii*) The provincialisation of the Barnes Anglo-Vernacular School, Sibi, which was under discussion during the previous year, was brought into effect from March 1st, 1911.

(*iii*) Preliminary steps were taken for the erection of a new building for the Sandeman High School, Quetta, and a grant of Rs. 50,000 towards this object was made by the Government of India in March 1911.

(*iv*) Six new Primary Schools for boys were opened. These were at Usta, Goth Adam Khan, Kahan and Talli in the Sibi District, and at Abdur Rahmanzai and Hanna in the Quetta District, while the Sangan School in the Sibi District, which had long remained closed, was successfully re-opened.

The number of boys attending Primary Schools increased by 213.

(*v*) Two new Girls Schools (Primary) were opened by the Punchayats of Chaman and Loralai. The number of girls attending Primary Schools increased by 114.

(*vi*) The inter-provincial sports tournament was held for the first time in Quetta. The Sandeman High School, Quetta, was victorious both in cricket and football; and, in honour of the event, the Tournament Committee presented a new trophy for tug-of-war to be called "the McMahon Shield." The meeting was entirely successful, and the visiting teams were most hospitably entertained.

III. *Private Schools.*—The Station School for Europeans at Quetta was enlarged, and has now both a satisfactory building and staff. There were prospects of an increase in the enrolment at close of the year.

The Anjuman-i-Islamiah, Baluchistan, spent about Rs. 15,000 during the year on the McMahon Hall and the *Madrassa*. The numbers on the roll considerably increased.

The staff of the Arya Middle English School was strengthened by the appointment of a graduate Head Master.

The number of Private Primary Schools held by *Mullahs*, *Granthies* and *Panchayats* increased by 21, and the number of pupils in such institutions by 83.

IV. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Education from public sources amounted to Rs. 50,449. If the expenditure from private subscriptions and fees be added, the total expenditure on Education in the Province was Rs. 66,503.

Owing largely to the interest taken by M. Aziz-ud-din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad, school buildings were erected for the Dobbs School at Goth Adam Khan, and the Archer School at Usta, by Wadera Adam Khan and Usta Khan Muhammed respectively at their own cost.

More than Rs. 25,000 were subscribed by the Baluchistan Muhammadans for the Muslim University, to which a munificent gift of an equal amount was added by His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

V. *Conclusion.*—The chief need of the Province is the provision of local teachers for Primary Schools. The qualifying examination for training, *i.e.*, the Middle Vernacular examination, was held for the first time in the Province in March, and, of seven candidates, four were successful. It is hoped to open the training class attached to the Gulistan Middle Vernacular School during the current year, so that the output of local teachers may be expected to commence in a year's time.

The following table gives a comparison of the numbers of schools and scholars in the province with those at the close of the year :—

Statement showing the number of schools and scholars as they stood on 31st March 1911.

Schools.	1909-10.		1910-11.	
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
1. For boys—				
(*a*) Secondary Schools . .	4	846	4	869
(*b*) Public Primary Schools of all kinds	37	898	44	1,111
2. For girls—				
(*a*) Secondary Schools . .	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
(*b*) Primary Schools of all kinds .	7	328	9	442
3. Private Schools, boys and girls (Rote Schools)	109	1,459	130	1,542
4. European Schools	2	39	2	39 Are mixed schools attended by boys and girls.
GRAND TOTAL .	159	3,570	189	4,003

FORESTS.

Constitution of State Forests.—The total area of State forests which was 283 square miles at the close of 1909-10 (including the Sobha Jamali Forest under the Political Agent, Sibi) was increased by ½ a mile by the reservation of Kach *Nullah* in the Sibi District, and by 6 miles owing to a re-calculation of the area by the Survey Department, the total amounting to 289½ square miles at the close of 1910-11.

The reservation of Khur, Tur and Tagha forests in the Quetta-Pishin District was finally settled in January 1911, and the forests have been declared to be State reserves with effect from 1st April 1911. The simplification of the boundary of the Popalzai State forest (Quetta-Pishin District) was also finally decided in March 1911, and an area of 60 acres was declared to be included in the forest as State reserve with effect from the 1st April 1911.

The proposed reservation of the Chotiali unclassed forest in the Loralai District was still under the consideration of the Political Agent when the year closed. The question of the reservation of Murdar, Muselikh and Kup Mazar Forests in the Quetta-Pishin District was also pending.

Management of Forests.—No fuel was imported from Sind. The balance of 100 maunds and 33¼ seers of *babul* charcoal, imported in August 1908, and mentioned in last year's report, was disposed of during the year under report.

The following quantities of dry and green firewood and charcoal were extracted from the Ziarat Range (Sibi District) for sale in the Quetta Depôt :—

	Mds.	Srs.
Khanjak mixed with Ash and Olive	4,534	30
Juniper wood	4,478	10
Juniper charcoal	722	31
TOTAL .	9,735	31

and the following from Khaisar Unclassed Forest in the Chagai District :—

	Mds.	Srs.
Dry Tamarisk wood	1,458	5

On the recommendation of the Political Agent, Sibi, free grass-cutting was allowed to the *Zamindars* of the Talli and Kaisar villages from the Talli State forest (Sibi Tahsil) during the month of April 1910, and 1,957 bullock loads were removed.

The Forest Department issued 6,437 fruit and other plants, free of cost, to the *Zamindars* and Government Departments against 5,335 in the year preceding. Over six hundred plants have been planted this year in the Khaisar forest nursery (Chagai District), all of which are doing very well.

About Rs. 200 have been spent on repairs to *bunds* made to divert the flood water of the Wam Tangi stream (Shahrig Tahsil) so as to make it pass through the Wam Tangi State forest. These dams withstood the heavy floods of March 1911.

The total Forest revenue of the Agency, excluding the Zhob District, during the year amounted to Rs. 23,210, and the expenditure to Rs. 26,386, against Rs. 18,730 and Rs. 26,549 in the year 1909-10. The increase in revenue is due to better sales of firewood in the depôts as well as to increased demand for grazing in the Sibi Range forests.

No new forest area in the Zhob District was reserved during the year. As the services of a regular Forest Ranger could not be obtained, the Political Agent, Zhob, has arranged to have a Local Forest guard trained as a Forester for service in the Sherani Country.

The receipts on account of royalty on wood in the Zhob District during the year amounted to Rs. 1,980 against Rs. 1,867 in the previous year.

Arboriculture and Agricultural Experiments.

The different nurseries contained a stock of 42,617 young trees, out of which 16,445 plants were distributed to the different districts and zamindars of Baluchistan.

The people of the country are still taking a keen interest in fruit growing and planting timber and shade-trees along their water-courses.

During the year 775 fruit trees were added to the new orchard at the Woodcock Spinney. This orchard now contains roughly about 2,000 fruit trees of sorts. The older trees have already borne a fair amount of fruit. Eight hundred and one shade-trees were planted on the different roads in the Civil Station. The trees planted on the roads during previous years are doing well. Of the European and American shade-trees planted experimentally in 1910, the most successful have been Sycamore, American Maple and English Maple.

Operations for the capture and destruction of the borer beetle were continued.

Mr. Mitchell, who has for some time experimented with the cultivation of the European olive in Kashmir, visited some of the wild olive tracts in the Zhob and Sibi Districts, to advise as to the possibility of introducing the European olive and budding therefrom on to the wild olive. He was greatly struck with the magnificent growth of the wild olives at Manikhwa in Zhob, and advised that grafted stocks of European olive should be imported, and that the most vigorous wild trees should be gradually budded. He pointed out that attempts at the introduction of the European olive into Baluchistan had hitherto proceeded on mistaken lines, as ungrafted scions of the wild European olive, which is little better than the wild Baluchistan olive, had been imported. Steps are being taken to carry out his advice.

American maize seed was distributed in 1909 to various districts, and the acclimatized seed obtained therefrom was again sown in the summer of 1910. It has, however, been found almost impossible to keep the imported strains pure, as they hybridize so easily with the deteriorated country species. Moreover the American species ought to be sown rather earlier than the country species; and it is difficult to persuade the people to do this. The experiment has not, therefore, been very successful. It seems probable that the most useful measure in this direction would be the importation of large quantities of

American seed and its distribution to cultivators, not with the idea of establishing in the country a separate strain of American maize, but merely for the purpose of allowing the American species to hybridize freely with the country species, and produce a general improvement. The American plants are greatly superior to the country plants in their yield both of fodder and grain.

In connection with the development of the Baluchistan fruit industry, the Secretary of State's sanction was received in September 1910 to the deputation to Baluchistan, for five months in each year (namely May to September), for a period of three years, as an experimental measure, of Mr. A. Howard, Imperial Economic Botanist, Pusa Institute.

Saffron bulbs were planted in the Quetta and Sibi Districts, but have not so far done very well.

TRADE.

Foreign Land Trade.—The value of imports and exports in 1910-11 as returned by the Political Agents of Quetta-Pishin and Chagai is compared below with the corresponding figures for 1909-10 :—

	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1909-10	1910-11.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Afghanistan	6,51,045	7,27,446	6,58,344	7,23,052
Persia	4,90,032	2,92,660	7,59,254	9,42,564
TOTAL .	11,41,077	10,20,106	14,17,598	16,65,616

AFGHANISTAN.

Imports.—The import trade from Afghanistan as registered in the Quetta-Pishin District is valued at Rs. 4,36,441 against Rs. 3,79,807 in 1909-10.

The table below compares the value of the principal items imported with the figures of the preceding year :—

	1909-10.	1910-11.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ghee	52,593	1,10,390	57,797	...
Fruit	1,69,624	1,02,822	...	66,802
Wool	70,820	95,271	24,451	...
Sheep and goats . . .	40,093	62,717	22,624	...
Horses, ponies and mules . .	6,200	17,430	11,230	...
Seeds (other than oil seeds) .	2,820	13,170	10,350	...
Tobacco	4,038	8,950	4,912	...
Sheep skins	127	7,230	7,103	...
Wheat	14,818	3,440	...	11,378

The increases under the heads of ghee, wool, sheep and goats, horses, ponies and mules and sheep skins are ascribed by the Political Agent to a more favourable season in Afghanistan. It seems probable, however, that they may also be due to a more lenient enforcement of the Afghan customs control over the export of these articles, especially in the case of sheep skins, the export of which was formerly rigorously prohibited. Further enquiries are being made on this subject. The increase in the import of tobacco may be due to the fact that no import duty is levied on the Afghan border,

whereas the duty on tobacco imported by sea was increased with effect from 25th February 1910. The decrease in fruit was due to bad weather in Afghanistan when the fruit trees were in flower, and the decrease in grain (wheat) to the abnormal consumption in Kandahar by the large numbers of workmen collected for the construction of the new canal on the Helmand.

Imports from Afghanistan as registered in the Chagai District are valued at Rs. 2,91,005 against Rs. 2,71,238 in 1909-10. The table below compares the value of the principal items imported with the figures of the preceding year :—

——	1909-10.	1910-11.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fruits	116	49,815	49,699	...
Spices	...	16,380	16,380	...
Ghee	14,653	40,731	26,078	...
Animals	6,797	...	...	5,797
Wool (raw and manufactured)	2,30,692	1,74,982	...	55,710
Wheat	19,421	6,387	...	13,034

The increase under fruit represents principally pistachio nuts, imported from Herat by Afghan caravans, as good prices were obtainable in India. The spices chiefly consisted of 'zira' or cummin. The decrease in wool, the Political Agent, Chagai, reports, is more imaginary than real as there was an increase of Rs. 1,34,890 in the value of wool technically registered as imported from Baluchistan, whereas it had probably found its way in from Afghanistan.

Exports.—The export trade to Afghanistan as registered in the Quetta-Pishin District is valued at Rs. 7,18,670 as compared with Rs. 6,58,344 in the previous year. The principal increases and decreases were :—

——	1909-10.	1910-11.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
European cotton piece-goods	2,07,800	2,60,120	52,320	...
Indian cotton piece-goods	2,14,100	1,42,280	...	71,820
Silk, manufactured	15,000	52,000	37,000	...
Sugar	44,698	50,345	5,647	...
Leather, manufactured	31,780	41,940	10,160	...
Articles of merchandise not specified	29,600	40,410	10,810	...
Tea	39,020	32,620	...	6,400
Metals (brass, copper and iron)	9,662	16,378	6,716	...
Indigo	9,072	15,876	6,804	...
Chinese and Japanese ware	...	9,800	9,800	...

An interesting feature of the report is that for the first time consignments of Japanese and Chinese wares valued at Rs. 9,800 were sent to Kandahar, and also that English piece-goods appear to be supplanting those of Indian manufacture in the Kandahar market. The Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, reports that the Chaman merchants all aver that Manchester goods are preferred by Afghan customers, as being more durable and better finished. No reason has been given for the decrease in tea, but it appears probable that it was due to an increase in the export of tea *viâ* Nushki. The exports to Afghanistan *viâ* Nushki, as registered in the Chagai District, are valued at

Rs. 4,382 only. The Political Agent explains, however, that the bulk of the exports registered as being destined for Baluchistan undoubtedly find their way into Afghanistan. The value of such exports rose from Rs. 6,61,782 to Rs. 8,00,386, an increase of Rs. 1,50,000 in round figures.

The question of revising the system of registering the trade between Afghanistan and Baluchistan is still under consideration.

PERSIA.

Trade with Persia is registered only in the Chagai District. There was a decrease in imports from Persia of Rs. 1,97,372 and an increase in exports to Persia of Rs. 1,83,310, the net decrease in the value of the trade being Rs. 14,062. The following table compares the figures for the principal articles of trade :—

Import.

—	1909-10.	1910-11.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Asafœtida	69,587	25,470	...	44,117
Drugs (other than intoxicating)	40,185	26,752	...	13,433
Precious stones (turquoise)	20,065	7,986	...	12,079
Ghee	13,871	7,731	...	6,140
Manufactured silk	1,62,877	1,29,962	...	32,915
Wool, raw	1,05,530	15,653	...	89,877
Wool, manufactured	41,785	20,903	...	20,882
Fruit	23,548	33,263	9,715	...
Spices	2,270	18,780	16,510	...

The decrease under precious stones is attributed to the closing of mines in Persia in the earlier part of the year. The decrease under wool is due to a better market at Kerman. The reasons for the other decreases are not known.

Export.

—	1909-10.	1910-11.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian twist and yarn	13,953	47,655	33,702	...
European ditto	9,600	4,784	...	4,816
Indian cotton piece-goods	71,180	1,78,259	1,07,079	...
European do.	1,24,441	46,971	...	77,470
Indigo	1,62,903	2,39,673	76,770	...
Unmanufactured leather	62,658	1,16,014	53,356	...
Manufactured leather	1,68,094	83,423	...	84,671
Metals	22,591	43,424	20,833	...
Spices	5,103	14,708	9,605	...
Sugar	1,963	9,538	7,575	...
Tea	29,291	34,144	4,853	...
Drugs (other than intoxicating)	1,967	31,616	29,649	...

The decrease under leather is said to be only temporary.

Indian Land Trade.—The value of the trade is compared below :—

	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1909-10.	1910-11.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi by road	2,92,761	3,18,267	7,54,592	9,74,456
Indian Provinces by rail	1,91,84,667	1,74,15,875	1,07,29,532	1,11,18,359
Total	1,94,77,428	1,77,34,142	1,14,84,124	1,20,92,815

There was thus a decrease of Rs. 11,34,595 in the total value of imports and exports in 1910-11 as compared with the preceding year. The imports from India, which partly consisted of goods in transit through Baluchistan, already included in the figures of exports to Afghanistan and Persia, decreased by Rs. 17,43,286 in value, while the exports to India, which partly consisted of goods imported from Afghanistan and Persia, increased by Rs. 6,08,691. As the figures for Afghanistan and Persia show that these two countries exported into Baluchistan goods valued at Rs. 1,20,971 less than in the previous year, and imported from Baluchistan goods valued at Rs. 2,48,018 more than in the previous year, the conclusion is that Baluchistan, apart from Afghanistan and Persia, exported to India considerably more, and imported very much less. This fact is not easy to explain.

Internal Trade.—The value of the internal trade of Baluchistan by rail is returned as Rs. 43,56,970 against Rs. 39,11,352 in the preceding year. The imports into Quetta by road from the Kalat State are valued at Rs. 97,582 against Rs. 1,02,464 in the year 1909-10, while the exports from Quetta by road to the Kalat State amounted to Rs. 9,489 against Rs. 21,655 in the preceding year. The decrease in imports and exports from Kalat is attributed to the fact that the year was not a favourable one in Kalat.

Maritime Trade.—The maritime trade of Baluchistan with Bombay (excluding Sind) and Madras is compared below for the two years:—

	Exports from.		Imports to.	
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1909-10.	1910-11.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	78,463	57,986	1,31,722	1,75,215
Madras	3,543	3,125	34,112	17,749
Total	82,006	61,111	1,65,834	1,92,964

The figures regarding maritime trade between Baluchistan and Sind ports are published with the Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the Province of Sind.

Plague.

Precautions against plague were continued, inspection taking place at Hirok and Sibi during the summer and winter respectively. The total num-

ber of persons examined was 84,198 against 75,776 during the year 1909-10, of whom 43,112 persons held certificates of ten days residence in non-infected areas, and, having travelled in separate compartments, were allowed to proceed on their journey without detention; 27,109 persons who had such certificates, but who travelled in ordinary compartments, were detained for a few hours, disinfected and allowed to proceed; while 13,977 persons, who had come from infected areas, were detained for observation in the camp. Two cases of plague were detected in the camp, one of cervical bubonic type in which the patient recovered, the other of pneumonic type in which the patient died. Besides these there was one imported case at Hurnai amongst the 126th Baluchistan Infantry, which proved fatal.

No precautionary measures were considered necessary in the Zhob or in the Loralai District.

The total net expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,364-12-10 against Rs. 18,588-14-5 in 1909-10. Rs. 9,000 was charged to Provincial Revenues, the balance of Rs. 9,364-12-10 being rateably charged to the various Civil and Military Local Funds.

Veterinary.

Major A. S. Trydell, Superintendent, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana, remained in charge throughout the year.

He could not undertake any tour in the interior of the province but visited Quetta.

The scheme for the organization of a subordinate Civil Veterinary Service was sanctioned in October 1910. The cadre will ultimately consist of one Veterinary Inspector, one 1st grade, three 2nd and five 3rd grade Veterinary Assistants, but the establishment to be engaged for the present consists of one Veterinary Inspector and three Assistants, the latter to be placed in charge of dispensaries at Duki, Sibi and Pishin. No dispensary was opened during the year, as no suitable candidates were forthcoming as Veterinary Assistants. But towards the close of the year steps were taken to purchase medicines and instruments and provide accommodation and operating sheds at Duki and Sibi. The appointment of Veterinary Inspector was not filled up till after the close of the year.

The expenditure incurred in connection with the three Veterinary stipendiaries amounted to Rs. 886 which was rateably charged to various Civil Local Funds and Municipalities.

Cattle shows were held at Quetta and Sibi, but the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, could unfortunately attend neither of them. In the Quetta show there were only 24 exhibits against 105 in 1909.

The Sibi show was successful. There were 301 exhibits against 279. The bullocks exhibited fell from 147 to 89 in number, due to the Government decision not to purchase any siege train bullocks, but 24 bullocks were purchased by private persons, the average price being Rs. 88 per head. A class for milch cows was introduced this year for the first time.

The Political Agent, Sibi, imported some Australian Merino sheep for experiments in the Marri hills, where the grazing is good, but the produce of wool from the local sheep was extremely small.

The total expenditure of the Department, excluding charges on account of stipendiaries, amounted to Rs. 6,488 against Rs. 3,164 in 1909-10. The increase is due to a sum of Rs. 3,198 having been spent on purchase of furniture and medicines for the dispensaries at Pishin, Sibi and Duki and on providing accommodation in connection with the Sibi Dispensary.

Horse Breeding.

There were employed during the year out of the Imperial stud thirty-two stallions during the hot weather and 25 during the cold weather and 7 donkey

stallions. There were also at work two District Arab pony stallions (Provincial) throughout the year. The results were as follows :—

—	Number of mares covered.		Number of foals produced.	
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1909-10.	1909-11.
(*a*) Horse breeding—				
(1) Imperial stud stallions .	1,055	1,164	561	528
(2) District (Provincial) stallions.	120	132	36	58
(*b*) Mule and donkey breeding (Imperial).	368	411	155	156
Total .	1,543	1,707	752	742

The percentage of foals produced from mares covered thus decreased from 48·74 to 43·47.

The number of branded mares on the register of the Imperial stud rose from 1,835 to 2,140.

The exhibits at the shows held in the province were as follows :—

—	Dates of shows.	Exhibits.	
		1909-10.	1910-11.
Quetta . . .	29th August to 2nd September 1910 . . .	587	580
Sibi . . .	13th to 15th February 1911	690	706
Gumbaz . . .	24th to 26th March 1911	373	471

The shows on the whole were successful, the high standard of Baluchistan brood mares being well maintained. The exhibits at the Gumbaz show cannot be compared with the exhibits at the other two shows, as the type of animals in the Loralai District is different; but they are good animals of their stamp and would make excellent Mounted Infantry ponies for hill warfare.

Sixty-three remounts, five mules and one donkey were purchased by different Government departments at Quetta and Sibi shows. No purchases were made at the Gumbaz show.

It was found that the Native Cavalry Regiments in India did not purchase remounts at the Quetta and Sibi shows, the reason apparently being that the cost of railing remounts to India is too expensive. The Local Government has therefore sanctioned, as an experimental measure, the grant of bonuses of Rs. 10 for each remount horse under 3 years of age purchased at these shows for Native Cavalry Regiments. It is hoped that this concession will put the Baluchistan shows in a position of equality with those at Lyalpur and Sargoda. Full advantage was not taken of this concession at the Sibi show of February 1911, but the bonuses are to be continued in order to give the experiment a fair trial.

New system of work in Civil offices and re-organization of Establishments.

Towards the end of 1909, Major A. L. Jacob, assisted by R. B. Jamiat Rai was directed to enquire into the organization of the different civil offices in the Agency in order, if possible, to reduce the number of ministerial officers and at the same time, if necessary, to improve the pay and prospects of

those whose posts might be retained. An exhaustive enquiry was made, which lasted for about 9 months, with the following result :—

The clerical staffs of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and the Revenue Commissioner were revised, so as to allow of the Revenue Commissioner disposing of matters referred to him as a Revenue and Financial Secretary to a Local Government does in other Provinces, and to provide for the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General being obtained by means of un-official notes instead of by official letters between the offices of the Agent to the Governor-General and the Revenue Commissioner.

In the District offices the method of working has been greatly altered, and this has resulted in a decrease of English correspondence and a large reduction of establishments, and also in the District and Sub-Divisional Officers having more leisure for touring. The new system of work was introduced in the various districts (except Chagai which was left untouched, as being a recently created Agency) on different dates between August 1909 and August 1910.

Among other reforms made the following may be mentioned :—

(*a*) All correspondence (except un-official and demi-official references) *within* the district is now conducted in vernacular, whereas formerly correspondence between District and Sub-Divisional Officers was in English.

(*b*) Accounts work is done mainly in the district office, the contract contingent system being largely introduced.

(*c*) The method of keeping the accounts of the Civil and Criminal Court deposits described in article 257 (*a*), Civil Account Code, has been substituted for the system previously in force which was that mentioned in article 258 of the same Code.

(*d*) The salary of many ministerial appointments has been sensibly increased, in order to compensate the incumbents for the increased cost of living in Baluchistan.

The effect of the re-organization is a net saving of Rs. 23,700 per annum, of which Rs. 22,400 is to the benefit of the Provincial Revenues, and the balance to that of Local Funds.

These savings will not all take effect at once as the incumbents of the appointments which are to be abolished, or of certain appointments the pay of which has been reduced, are being provided for as vacancies occur, so that no undue hardship may be caused. It is difficult to arrive at an approximate estimate of the actual saving that accrued during the year 1910-11 by this re-organization, since final returns have not been received from all offices.

The incumbents of eleven of the appointments to be abolished were permanently provided for by the close of the year, leaving twenty-three men (costing Rs. 15,900 per annum) on the list. But most of the incumbents of these twenty-three appointments were put into officiating vacancies or otherwise employed. As regards the incumbents the pay of whose appointments is to be reduced, few of them have been provided with other appointments, the reason being that efforts are first made to provide for the men whose appointments are to be abolished. The total number of appointments the pay of which is to be reduced was at the close of the year thirty-six, the difference between the old and new rates of pay being Rs. 7,700 per annum.

General.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadan to Hindu employés holding ministerial appointments in Baluchistan during the year 1910 was 51·33 against 51·14 in 1909; or an increase of ·19 per cent.

Employment of local men.—At the close of the year 1910 there were no local men employed in the Revenue Commissioner's own office but nineteen such persons were employed in the Revenue, Forest and Settlement Departments directly under his control.

Archæological work.—No archæological work was done during the year under report.

General.—With effect from the 1st March 1911, the valley of Shorarud, which lies in the south-west corner of the Quetta-Pishin District and which covers an area of 634 square miles, was formed into a Sub-Tahsil in charge of a Naib Tahsildar.

H. DOBBS,

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1910-11.

Area.—There was no alteration in the limits of the Quetta-Pishin District the area of which is 5,127 square miles.

Population.—According to the recent census taken on the night of the 10th March 1911, the total population of the district, including the towns and railway limits amounted to 127,702. The corresponding total obtained at the census of 1901 was 114,087. The following table gives the details of the figures:—

	1901.	1911.
Quetta town (including railway limits)	13,517	18,073
Cantonments	11,067	16,921
Pishin	1,552	1,200
Chaman	2,233	1,876
Tribal area	85,718	89,632
	114,087	127,702

An informal census of the town and cantonments taken in August 1908 showed the population of the town (including railway limits) at 24,129 and that of cantonments at 21,441. The difference between these figures and those of the recent census is due to the fact that the latter was held at a time of the year when the population of Quetta is at its lowest ebb. Another reason was that the Holi festival happened to fall on the same date, and large numbers of the Hindu traders and their families went down to Sind for the festivities.

Principal Officers.—The following officers held charge of the Quetta-Pishin Agency during the year:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. McConaghey from 1st April 1910 to 26th October 1910.
Major A. L. Jacob from 27th October 1910 to 31st March 1911.

Captain T. H. Keyes and K. S. Mir Ahmed Khan held charge of the offices of Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, and Native Assistant, Chaman, respectively, throughout the year.

The following officers were in charge of the Pishin Sub-Division:—

Mr. S. D. Turner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, from 1st April 1910 to 8th June 1910.

M. Muhammad Yusaf Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, from 9th June 1910 to 4th February 1911.

M. Juma Khan, Tahsildar, from 5th February 1911 to 14th March 1911.

R. S. Lala Bagh Mall, Extra Assistant Commissioner, from 15th March 1911 to 31st March 1911.

Horse-breeding.—The Quetta Horse Fair was held on the 29th August and the three following days. The total number of animals amounted to 580 as compared with 587 in 1909. Of these 191 were awarded prizes, the value of which aggregated Rs. 2,025. The good quality of the stock was not maintained, but the donkey class showed a considerable improvement. There was a fair show of young mules, and it is proposed to award special prizes for this class with a view to further improvement. It is also proposed to try the experiment of having a subsidiary show at Pishin for the young stock got by district stallions, the owners of which cannot afford to bring their animals into Quetta.

The fruit and vegetable show was scarcely up to its usual standard. The season was a particularly bad one for fruit, and the vegetables suffered from the late cold and subsequent droughts.

The total cost of the show amounted to Rs. 3,772-9-2, the money being contributed by Imperial and Provincial revenues, local funds and private individuals.

The year was a healthy one and there were no special epidemic diseases.

Taccavi.—The taccavi advances outstanding on the 1st April 1910 amounted to Rs. 1,09,302-6-0 and those advanced during the year 1910-11 aggregated Rs. 19,470.* The re-payments amounted to (1) Principal Rs. 19,692-14-4, (2) Interest Rs. 2,289-5-0, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 1,09,079-7-8 on account of principal outstanding at the end of the year. Large advances are being taken by the zamindars in the Quetta Sub-Division for new fruit gardens, and they seem to have realized the importance of planting good trees.

	Rs.
* Under the Land Improvement Loans Act	17,090
Under the Agriculturists Loans Act	2,380
TOTAL	19,470

Minerals.—No new minerals were discovered in the district during the year. Two prospecting licenses for coal and a mining lease for chromite were issued.

Postal.—There were no alterations in the postal arrangements in the district.

Municipal.—The Municipal Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 38,879-9-9. The receipts and expenditure for the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,58,394-6-3 and Rs. 2,51,174-8-3, respectively, as compared with Rs. 2,58,188-9-1 and Rs. 2,67,432-13-9 in 1909-10, and the closing balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 46,099-7-9. A grant of Rs. 50,000 was made by Government for the construction of a new building for the Sandeman High School and the amount was deposited with the municipality. This brings the nominal balance up to Rs. 96,099-7-9.

The decrease in the expenditure was due to the fact that no large original buildings were taken in hand during the year.

There are complaints that trade is slack, but business is settling down to its normal condition after the reaction which followed the building boom of 1908.

There was a severe epidemic of small-pox during the summer months and a considerable amount of malaria in the autumn. Owing to the prevalence of rabies the tax on dogs was raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per annum, and energetic measures were successfully undertaken to destroy stray and ownerless dogs.

The Municipal Committee consisted of 19 members of whom six were officials and 13 non-officials. The Committee held 24 meetings, the average attendance at which was good.

Forest.—Three tracts known as Tur, Khur and Tagha in the Quetta Sub-Division and comprising an approximate area of 15,130 acres were reserved during the year.

Trade.—The following are the figures of land-borne trade with Afghanistan:—

	1909-10.	1910-11.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Exports	6,58,344 0 0	7,18,670 0 0	60,326 0 0	...
Imports	3,79,807 0 0	4,36,441 8 0	56,634 8 0	...

The increase in the export trade occurred under the heads of European piece-goods, leather, metals, silk, sugar, general merchandise and indigo. Indian piece-goods showed a considerable decrease, and there was also a falling off in the amount of tea exported to Afghanistan. A consignment of Chinese and Japanese goods valued at Rs. 1,200 was sent to Kandahar.

The import trade showed a general improvement owing to a more favourable season the chief increases coming under the heads of animals, hides, skins, ghee, tobacco and wool. There was a falling off in fruit and wheat, the export of the latter to British territory being forbidden under special pains and penalties.

The figures for the road-borne traffic with Kalat are compared in the subjoined statement:—

	1909-10.	1910-11.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Imports	1,02,464 0 0	97,582 4 0	...	4,881 12 0
Exports	21,655 8 0	9,489 0 0	...	12,166 8 0

The importance of this trade is decreasing yearly since the construction of the Quetta-Nushki Railway.

Jails and Lock-ups.—The condition and health of the prisoners in the Quetta Jail, the subsidiary jail at Pishin and the lock-ups in the district were satisfactory during the year.

In the Quetta Jail the daily average number of sick was only 2·12 out of a daily average jail population of 66·48.

No prisoners escaped during the year.

Local Funds.—The Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund opened with a cash balance of Rs. 56,280-15-10; the receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 52,392-0-5 and Rs. 68,521-4-3, respectively, leaving a closing cash balance of Rs. 40,151-12-0 at the close of the year. In addition to this balance a sum of Rs. 25,577-12-2 is due on account of advances made from time to time and the actual assets amount to Rs. 65,729-8-2. Excluding "deposits and advances" the actual receipts of the funds show an increase of Rs. 2,816-1-5 over those of the previous year; this is chiefly due to an increase in the octroi receipts at Chaman.

The increase in the expenditure is chiefly due to a contribution of Rs. 20,000 towards the Pishin water supply, which was completed during the year under report. This work was urgently needed in view of the general health and the convenience of the people of Pishin. The amount spent on the village Primary Schools amounted to Rs. 4,123 as compared with Rs. 4,213 in 1909-10.

District Levies.—There has been no change in the strength or composition during the year.

The number borne on the establishment is 493 and the total cost including the allowances of the Ghilzai refugees amounts to Rs. 8,635-8-0 per mensem.

The work of the Levies has shown some improvement since last year, and their duties have on the whole been satisfactorily performed.

Registration.—The total number of compulsory registrations effected during the year was 431 against 414 in 1909. The total value of immovable property affected amounted to Rs. 7,35,627-11-11 against Rs. 6,69,860-12-7 for the preceding year.

There was no case of optional registration during the year.

The total number of registration affecting movable property was 58 and the value of property affected was Rs. 35,915-9-1. Seven wills were registered during the year.

The total receipts on account of registration fee amounted to Rs. 2,132-4-0 against Rs. 1,528-6-0 in 1909 and the expenditure on account of copying fee, commission, etc., was Rs. 638-7-11 against Rs. 588-14-8 in the preceding year.

Employment of local men.—Twenty-one local men (Muhammadan) were enlisted in the Police Force of the Quetta-Pishin District.

Land Revenue.—The figures of Land Revenue collections as compared with those of the preceding year are as follows:—

	1909-10.	1910-11.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(1) Demand—		
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the last year.	2,387 10 0	2,502 4 6
(*b*) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report.	1,72,703 9 10	1,66,816 9 11
TOTAL DEMAND	1,75,091 3 10	1,69,318 14 4
(2) Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrear of revenue for previous years	1,963 7 11	2,302 11 11
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report	1,60,234 14 2	1,52,861 14 8
TOTAL COLLECTIONS	1,62,198 6 1*	1,55,164 10 7
(3) Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions	1,624 12 0	3,147 5 10
(*b*) Malikana	7,520 5 9	7,445 11 3
(*c*) Suspensions	125 0 0	507 9 0
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of the revenue in kind and Jagirdari allowance.	1,336 2 10	1,336 2 10
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions)	2,286 9 2	1,724 6 10
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES	12,892 13 9	14,161 3 9

* Excluding Rs. 2,607-14-3 on account of coal, etc.

NOTE.—In addition to these collections a sum of Rs. 2,738-2-2 on account of coal, chromite and other miscellaneous receipts was also credited, making the total revenue under the head I.—Land Revenue to be Rs. 1,57,902-12-9 against Rs. 1,64,806-4-4 for the preceding year.

The land revenue and grazing tax receipts collected during the year aggregated Rs. 1,55,164-10-7 (including arrears amounting to Rs. 2,302-11-11) as against Rs. 1,62,198-6-1 realized during 1909-10. This amount is exclusive of Rs. 7,445-11-3 paid as *Hak-i-Malikana*, Rs. 1,336-12-10 paid on account of *Jagirdari* allowances and the revenue derived from the Khushdil Khan and Shebo Canal irrigation schemes. The decrease amounts to Rs. 7,033-11-6 of which Rs. 5,501-15-8 represents a decrease under land revenue and Rs. 1,531-11-10 under grazing tax.

The net grazing tax collections (excluding *Hak-i-Malikana*) amounted to Rs. 17,885-2-2 as compared with Rs. 19,417-14-0 during the preceding year.

The revenue realized from the Khushdil Khan and Shebo Canal irrigation schemes was Rs. 24,263-15-4 against Rs. 44,395-1-10 for 1909-10. The subjoined statement represents revenue for the four previous years:—

	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Khushdil Khan	28,325 6 4	...	23,658 11 7	10,973 1 7
Shebo	10,150 10 9	13,902 12 11	20,736 6 3	13,290 13 9
TOTAL	38,476 1 1	13,902 12 11	44,395 1 10	24,263 15 4

The prices obtained for grain sold by auction were good. The revenue bhusa was sold to the Supply and Transport Department at Re. 0-6-6 a maund.

A sum of Rs. 500 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

The revenue from Toba is under a fixed cash assessment of Rs. 7,568 per annum, which was recovered in full.

Shorarud was constituted into a Sub-Tahsil under the charge of a Naib Tahsildar.

Two additional patwaris were attached to the Pishin Tahsil in connection with the field-to-field survey as a temporary measure for eight months.

In the Lora Kakari Circle in the Pishin Tahsil the survey work was done in nine villages during the year.

Excludifig Chaman and Shorarud, which have not been surveyed, the area harvested in the district during the year under crops of all kinds amounted to 105,034 acres:—

	Acres.
(1) Wheat	78,560
(2) Barley	7,154
(3) Gardens	3,011
(4) Indian Corn (Maki)	4,372
(5) Mung	8
(6) Jowar	264
(7) Potatoes	709
(8) Lucerne	5,134
(9) Tobacco	39
(10) Palezat	4,752
(11) Vegetables	426
(12) Uzdan (China)	441
(13) Carrots	38
(14) Miscellaneous (Sabzkhurda and grass)	12
(15) Gram	2
(16) Onions	112
	105,034

The condition of the crops was below the average, owing chiefly to the want of rain in the early months of the spring and the severe cold and winds. The fruit harvest was one of the worst experienced for many years.

No difficulties were experienced in the recovery of revenue. Remissions and suspensions amounting to Rs. 3,499-11-7 and Rs. 507-9-0 respectively were granted during the year.

Public Works.—The expenditure on Public Works in charge of Civil Officers during the year was Rs. 28,196 as compared with Rs. 31,260 for the previous year. No large original works were undertaken during the year, but a sum of Rs. 7,000 was expended on purchasing a share of the Tazi Karez from Cantonments and a sum of Rs. 4,168 on a new still in the distillery. Rs. 2,500 were spent in improvement in the vicinity of the Nar Nallah.

Arboriculture.—Fourteen thousand and sixteen fruit and other trees were distributed by the Forest Department and the Superintendent of Arboriculture in Baluchistan for gardens and roadside planting during the year. Several new gardens were started by the zamindars in the Quetta Sub-Division. The severe cold in January killed large numbers of vines, pomegranates and figs, and this was especially the case in the gardens at Gulistan and Inayat Ullah which suffered more severely than either Quetta or Pishin.

Employment of Muhammadans.—There were only four vacancies in the district, three of these were given to Muhammadans, and one (Treasurer at Pishin) to a Hindu.

Education.—The following statement shews the number of boys and girls studying in the various schools in the district as compared with the previous years:—

1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
824	993	1,079	1,222	1,330	1,297

The number of local Muhammadan boys was 362 during the year under report as against 379 in 1909-10.

The question of rebuilding the Sandeman High School is under consideration and a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

The highest number of boys on the rolls of the High School was 620, as compared with 585 in 1909-10; of these 168 were Hindus, 64 Sikhs, 239 Indian Muhammadans, 3 domiciled Hindus, 119 local Muhammadans and 27 of other castes.

Two new Primary Schools were opened at the villages of Hanna and Segi.

The provincial tournament between the schools of the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan was held this year at Quetta for the first time. The Sandeman High School was most successful, winning both the cricket and football trophies and being in the final of the tug-of-war. The tournament was a great success and excited much interest among the people of the Quetta town and neighbouring villages. The boys from the Frontier Province schools were entertained at a dinner given by Hon'ble Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

The tournament of 1911 was held in February last at Peshawar, when the Sandeman High School, in spite of the change of date leaving them small time for practice, won the cricket belt and the gold medal for gymnastics.

General condition of the district and the people.—(*a*) The general condition of the irrigated crops in the Quetta Tahsil was fairly satisfactory. The condition of the Pishin Tahsil was not good and the Khushkaba crop generally was a failure.

(*b*) The average rates per maund of grain and bhusa in Quetta as compared with the two previous years were as under:—

	1908-09.			1909-10.			1910-11.		
	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Wheat	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	2	6
Barley	3	8	11	3	1	11	2	13	11½
Indian corn	3	7	8	3	10	10	3	5	7½
Bhusa	0	10	9	0	11	6½	1	0	11½

Little or no wheat was imported from Afghanistan.

(*c*) There was a severe epidemic of small-pox at Quetta, and the neighbouring villages during the summer months. There was also a considerable amount of malaria in Quetta during the autumn. In the more outlying posts of the district the general health of the people was good.

(*d*) There were no notable migrations beyond the annual movements of the nomadic and semi-nomadic portions of the population and of similar tribes from the Afghan border.

Irrigation.—The supply of water in the springs and Karezes was unsatisfactory, owing chiefly to a succession of unfavourable seasons. This has led to more frequent cleanings of Karezes channels and the consequent lowering of the levels.

A new artesian well was sunk by Mr. Cumming on the Baleli road, about five miles from Quetta. The discharge of water is 5·80 c. ft. per minute and the depth of the bore is 304½ ft.

Criminal Justice.—The total number of criminal cases disposed of during the calendar year of 1910 amounted to 1,654, as against 1,717 during the preceding year, and the number of persons under trial to 2,201 against 2,775. Of persons under trial 745 were acquitted or discharged, 1,379 convicted, 33 died or escaped and 44 remained under trial at the close of the year. One person was sentenced to death, but subsequently committed to a lunatic asylum, 123 were sentenced to imprisonment (rigorous or simple), 1,232 to fines and 20 to whipping. Thirty-four persons were called upon to furnish security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 7,906-7-2 against Rs. 7,337-7-6 during 1909. Of this a sum of Rs. 5,229-15-2 was realized and credited into the Treasury, and Rs. 822, were paid by way of compensation.

The number of appeals and applications for revision before the Courts was 47 against 57 for the preceding year. Of these 28 were rejected.

Civil Justice.—Two thousand five hundred and fifty-one original suits were instituted during the year as compared with 3,007 for the previous year. Of these 2,423 were for money or movable property, 4 under the Rent Law, while title and miscellaneous accounted for the remaining 124 cases. Including 178 suits pending from the last year, the number of suits before the Courts amounted to 2,729, as against 3,246 in 1909; of these 2,549 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 180 suits pending at the close of the year. The total value of suits instituted during the year and capable of valuation was Rs. 3,74,072-6-3 against Rs. 2,69,425-1-7 in the preceding year. The number of miscellaneous suits before the Courts was 574 against 475 for the year 1909.

Of 63 appeals that came before the Courts, 8 remained pending at the close of the year, 3 were dismissed; in 28 the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed, reversed in 15, modified in 6, while 3 cases were remanded for further enquiries. The number of miscellaneous appeals before the Courts was 18 against 33 in the preceding year. In 8 of these the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed, reversed in 4, 1 was dismissed for default, 4 remanded to the Lower Courts for further enquiries, while the remaining 1 appeal remained pending at the close of the year.

Criminal Side.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The number of cases disposed of in 1910 was 340 against 293 in 1909. Fifty-five persons were sentenced to imprisonment, 98 to fines, 6 to whipping, while 120 were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 7,251 against Rs. 7,443-14-8 in 1909. Of this Rs. 1,746-8-4 were recovered and paid into the Treasury, and a sum of Rs. 5,019 was paid as compensation to aggrieved parties.

Civil Side.

The total number of civil suits referred to Councils of Elders amounted to 516 as compared with 419 in 1909. Of these 495 were disposed of during the year and 21 remained pending at the close of the year. One hundred and fifty-two of these cases were connected with land and water, 69 were women cases and 274 suits of miscellaneous nature.

General remarks.—The general working of the Jirgas on the whole was satisfactory, and in the majority of cases the awards of the Jirgas were confirmed.

General attitude and conduct of the tribes.—The general attitude and conduct of the tribes of the district was satisfactory. There were no inter-tribal disputes of any importance. There were, however, several raids committed by transfrontier tribesmen, the principal being as follows:—

(1) In May 1910, a gang of nine armed men led by Barkat, Ghaibezai Achakzai, attacked a large *Kafila* near the Yaru Railway Station. The *Kafila* repelled the attack, and the thieves were subsequently pursued into Ajram hills by Mr. Turner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, and a small party of Levies. Several shots were exchanged, but there were no casualties on either side. Mina Din, a Kakar of Kakri Toba, who had acted as a guide to the thieves was captured.

(2) In June 1910, two armed Shamsozais attacked and wounded a traveller between Yaru and Bostan. The offenders were pursued by local levies and one of the robbers was shot near the border.

(3) On the 20th June 1910, information was received that a gang of armed outlaws had crossed into the Khawaja Amran hills. The passes to the north of the Khojak were closed by parties of the 130th Baluchis from Chaman and Shellabagh under the command of Captain Anderson of that regiment who was accompanied by Sardar Mir Ahmed Khan and a party of Chaman Levies. The passes near Killa Abdulla and Gulistan were also held by parties of the 130th who had been railed down the same morning. It was ascertained that the robbers were in the hills; the troops closed in

and the robbers were caught in the Tor Tangi between Captain Anderson's party and the men from Shellabagh. The robbers made a good stand, but were taken at a disadvantage. Atta Muhammad, a notorious outlaw from Segi and two Kakezais from Mer were killed, another Kakezai was wounded, and Faiz Ullah, a Mussezai outlaw, was captured. One of the thieves is said to have escaped. Atta Muhammad was the leader of the attack on the village of Segi in February 1910.

(4) A series of robberies were committed in October 1910 in the Chaman Bazar by an armed gang of thieves. No serious loss was occasioned, but in each case the robbers were able to cross the border without being caught.

(5) In November 1910, an armed gang consisting of some 14 men, supposed to have been led by Saleh, the notorious Mullezai outlaw, carried off a large flock of sheep from the Sanzal Karez. The robbers were pursued by the Native Assistant, Chaman, and a party of cavalry. The sheep were recovered, but the offenders escaped across the border.

Police.—The total number of cognizable offences of all kinds which occurred during the year 1910 was 1,055 against 883 in the year 1909. Eliminating class VI, which is made up of petty cases, the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 282 against 349 in the preceding year.

2. There were six murder cases, but as regards other serious crime there was a general decrease in the number of cases. There was, however, an increase in the number of petty cases.

3. The statement given below shews the number of cognizable cases, the percentage of convictions, and the number of persons arrested and convicted during the year under review as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

Cognizable cases.

—	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1909	883	710	80
1910	1,055	859	81

Persons.

—	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1909	428	283	66
1910	282	126	45

Property.

—	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1909	17,357	9,046	52
1910	15,598	6,689	43

The general working of the Police was satisfactory and the behaviour of the men was good.

Cantonment Police.—The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 66 as compared with 89 in the previous year. There was no serious crime, and the percentage of convictions and of the recovery of stolen property was good. There was a considerable increase in the number of cases under the Cantonment Code, and the results shew that the Police have been shewing greater energy in dealing with cases of this nature. The Cantonment Magistrate, however, considers that there is still much room for further improvement in this respect.

A. McCONAGHEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Pol. Agent and Dy. Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

APPENDIX II.

Administration Report of the Sibi Agency for the year 1910-11.

1. *Area in square miles.*—The limits of the Sibi District remained unchanged during the year under report. Its area is 12,579 square miles, of which 4,168 constitutes the administered area and 8,411 the area under political control.

2. *Population.*—According to the census taken in 1911 the population in the administered area is 140,715 as against 73,893, according to the census of 1901, which shows an increase of 66,822. The figures of the population in the area under political control have not yet been communicated by the Census Commissioner, Calcutta; according to the census taken in 1901 it was 58,461, and a proportionate increase is anticipated.

3. *Principal officers during the year.*—The following officers held charge of the district:—

(1) H. R. C. Dobbs, Esq., I.C.S., C.I.E., from 1st April 1910 to 31st January 1911.

(2) Major F. McConaghey, I.A., from 1st February 1911 to the end of the year.

The post of Assistant Political Agent was held by Mr. A. N. L. Cater from 1st April to 26th October 1910. Thereafter the post remained vacant till the close of the year.

4. *Attitude and conduct of the tribes.*—As was noted in the last year's Administration Report, the dispute over the division of water between the Lehri and Khanwah channels was to be decided by the Dombki Sardar being given an opportunity of proving that his scheme of damming the Khanwah at a spot called Damdama above Lehri was possible. The *bund* was built and the floods in 1909-10 not being heavy the Dombki Sardar's *bund* successfully stood the test. Owing to the floods being small ones however this test was not considered to be sufficient and it was decided that the *bund* should again be tested in more heavy floods this year. Tahsildar Lekhuram was deputed to watch the test. This year a very heavy flood came down in August and carried away the Dombki Sardar's *bund* and in consequence of this it was decided that before attempting another *bund* the mouth of both channels should be left open and the result watched.

Lehri water disputes.

5. There was no further trouble in the case of the murder of Ressaldar Shah Bukhsh Bahawalanzai Marri.

6. The Loharani Marris against whom punitive measures were taken during the last year behaved very well and the country was in a state of perfect quiet during the year under report. They made submission to the Nawab, settled all disputes and attended the Shahi Jirgas at Sibi and Fort Munro. The Marri Nawab and his Mukadams have asked that the measures taken against the tribe should be discontinued and this has since been sanctioned.

7. There was however a serious case of murder of two other members of the same tribe committed by a Loharani Marri inside the Lock-up at the Marri Nawab's head-quarters. The murderer and his two victims were at the time of the murder under arrest in connection with an adultery case. The case has since been settled and the murderer sentenced to heavy punishment.

8. The appeal submitted to the Secretary of State by two of the Loharani headmen against the decision in the Phailawagh dispute was dismissed.

9. There has been friction between the two sons of the Marri Nawab and on enquiry it was found that Mir Shahdad Khan and Mir Murad Bukhsh were responsible for the bad feeling. With the verbal approval of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General both these men have been removed from Kahan and kept as Ressaldars at the Quat Mandai and the Sibi Marri thanas respectively. Their conduct is being watched.

The rape case between the Langhani Marris of Badra and the Thingiani Marris of Quat Mandai has been settled by a Marri Jirga and there has been no further trouble in the matter.

10. In Nasirabad the conduct of the tribes has been good on the whole though there has been as usual a few cases of murder on account of adultery.

One Fateh Khan Dehpal, a Duffedar of Levies of the Sibi Tahsil, was murdered by Hambis on the plea of adultery, and as the adultery was proved not to have taken place, the murderers have been punished.

11. *Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 1,394 (Civil 726, Criminal 594, and Revenue 74) against 718 in the preceding year. Of these 1,210 (Civil 652, Criminal 497, and Revenue 61) were finally decided and 184 were under investigation at the close of the year.

The increase in the number of Political cases is chiefly in civil cases due to the fact that all cases of money transaction between the tribesmen and Hindus above the value of Rs. 100 are now decided politically. Though the increase in the criminal cases is chiefly due to the miscellaneous cases which, when investigated, proved to be without proof against the accused and were consequently withdrawn, yet there was a slight increase of cases of theft and cattle lifting in the Sibi Tahsil. There has been an increase of murders including murders on account of adultery in both the Sibi* and the Nasirabad Tahsils.

* Most of the cases occurred in the Marri country.

In nearly all the cases the Jirga findings were accepted and the working of the Jirgas was on the whole satisfactory.

The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 11,550-3-9, of which a sum of Rs. 8,865-3-0 was realized. In Nasirabad heavy fines were inflicted in two or three cases.

The number of persons punished for criminal offences was 210 and of persons required to furnish security was 238.

12. *Stallions.*—Two horses and two donkey stallions were located at Daulatpur and Usta Muhammad in the Nasirabad Tahsil for a short time during the year under report.

Bantoum, the Arab pony stallion, was again stationed at Sibi during the winter season and 21 mares were covered by him.

13. *Sibi Horse Show.*—The annual Sibi Horse Show was held from the 12th to 16th February 1911. There were 706 exhibits this year as against 690 last year, *i.e.*, an increase of 16. The number of exhibits this year was the highest for the last three years. In the three classes for brood mares and branded fillies there were 222 exhibits as against 229 last year. The decrease in numbers is insignificant and the quality of these classes was very good, the branded filly classes being specially excellent. The Army Remount Department purchased 9 young stock remounts this year against 4 last year and also 3 young mules against 2 last year, or a total of 12 animals against 6 for 1910. The 19th Lancers purchased 8 remounts and the Mekran Levy Corps 14. A sum of Rs. 400 was sanctioned by the Local Government this year for the grant of a *bonus* of Rs. 10 for each remount under 3 years of age purchased by native cavalry regiments. The purchases by regiments and corps have not however been satisfactory but it is hoped that this system of *bonuses*, which it has been decided to continue, as it gets wider publicity, will attract more buyers.

The total expenditure including the amount given in prizes was Rs. 3,682. The show was a great success both in the number of animals shown and in the quality of exhibits.

14. *Cattle Show.*—A cattle show was also held simultaneously with the horse show. The number of exhibits was 301 as against 279 of last year, showing an increase of 22. In the bull class the number of exhibits was 173 against 95 of last year.

The number of bullocks exhibited was only 89 as against 149 of the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the decision of Government not to purchase any siege train bullocks this year. It is, however, hoped that this suspension of purchases is only temporary and that they will be resumed next year.

Twenty-four bullocks were purchased by private persons at an average price of Rs. 88 each. The exhibits in the milch cow class numbered 30 against 24 last year.

In addition to Rs. 500 given from Imperial Funds, a sum of Rs. 50 was contributed by the Transport Registration Officer, Quetta, for distribution as prizes on account of bullocks suitable for transport purposes.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 668; †out of this Rs. 492 were awarded in prizes and the balance was spent on miscellaneous expenditure.

† Rs. 118 were met from the Sibi Horse Show account.

Two silver medals were also awarded to the owners of the best bull and milch cow respectively.

15. *Levies.*—The number of levies in the district was 704 and the cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,87,778-7-10.

An additional levy service at a monthly cost of Rs. 45 per mensem was sanctioned with effect from 1st July 1911 for the protection of the Louise Marguerite Bridge.

Under orders of Local Government the levies are now more generally employed in the investigation and detection of crime outside the Bazars and Railway limits.

The levy service gave satisfaction.

16. *Police.*—The total number of true cognizable cases of all kinds given in the Police returns for 1910 was 208 against 198 in the previous year.

The following table shows the distribution of cases in each Police thana for the year as compared with the previous year:—

	1909.	1910.
Sadar, Sibi	47	23
Sibi City	31	17
Sibi Railway	17	16
Nasirabad	45	30
Harnai	13	12
Shahrig	36	9
Kohlu	9	6
TOTAL	198	113

As regards serious crimes investigated by the Police, there were five cases of murder and 20 of burglary against 10 and 31 cases respectively in the preceding year.

Under the heading of cognizable cases the percentage of convictions was 69, while 50 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 53 and 51 respectively. The percentage of property recovered to that stolen was 40 against 33 in the previous year. The number of cases investigated by the Police has been less than the preceding year and it is certain that in future years the number will decrease considerably, as it has been decided that the Police shall in future only take cognizance of crime committed in bazars and railway limits, other crime being dealt with politically.

17. *Public Works.*—The following major works were carried out by the Public Works Department:—

(1) Construction of a house for the Political Agent, Loralai, at Ziarat.

(2) Additions to the Tahsil and Thana buildings at Harnai.

(3) Construction of 5 married Police Sergeants' quarters and alteration of 10 single Police quarters into 5 married quarters at Sibi.

(4) Construction of a new house at Sibi for the Political Agent, Sibi. (The work was unfinished when the year closed.)

(5) Construction of indoor patients wards for six beds and two dais' quarters for the McIvor Female Dispensary, Ziarat.

18. *Roads and communications.*—A new road from Ziarat to Khushnob was constructed during the year through the Civil Agency. Moreover, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was spent in improving the (1) Babar Kach-Kohlu road and (2) Spintangi-Sambhar Pass road.

19. *Postal.*—The Post Offices at Harnai, Shahrig, Kohlu, Sibi, Khost, Bellpat and Jhatpat are manned by departmental officials. The first three are combined Post and Telegraph Offices, while there is a departmental Telegraph Office at Sibi. Villages near Sibi are served by two village postmen attached to the Sibi Post Office.

During the summer months a combined Post and Telegraph Office is opened at Ziarat. Eight small branch Post Offices on the railway line are in charge of Station Masters.

20. *Land Revenue.*—The subjoined table shows the (1) demand, (2) collections and (3) non-recoveries on account of land revenue for the year 1910-11 as compared with the figures for the preceding year (1909-10):—

	For year under report (1910-11).	For preceding year (1909-10).
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(1) *Demand*—		
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the last year.	2,684 10 11	4,321 7 9
(*b*) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report .	2,94,478 10 1	3,54,083 6 10
TOTAL DEMAND .	2,97,163 5 0	3,58,404 14 7
(2) *Collections*—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of past years . . .	833 15 0	1,636 12 10
(*b*) On account of the year under report	2,80,305 5 5	3,44,130 1 9
TOTAL COLLECTIONS .	2,81,139 4 5	3,45,766 14 7

	For year under report (1910-11).	For preceding year (1909-10).
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(3) *Non-recoveries*—		
(*a*) Remissions	.....	.....
(*b*) Malikana	7,731 0 8	9,383 12 7
(*c*) Suspensions	3,969 15 1	.....
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind	561 11 6	569 8 6
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions)—		
(1) For past years	1,850 11 11	2,684 10 11
(2) For year under report	1,910 9 5	.....
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES	16,024 0 7	12,638 0 0

21. If the past years' arrears be excluded, the revenue collections during the year under report are less by Rs. 63,824-12-4 than the net collections of the previous year. The chief decreases are in the Sibi and Nasirabad Tahsils as will be seen from the following statement:—

Tahsils.	1909-10.	1910-11.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sibi	1,45,338 10 9	1,15,390 2 4	.....	29,948 8 5
Shahrig	23,936 12 7	25,213 2 8*	1,276 6 1	.....
Nasirabad	1,61,855 1 10	1,29,868 0 6	.....	31,987 1 4
Kohlu	12,999 8 7	9,833 15 11	.....	3,165 8 8
TOTAL	3,44,130 1 9	2,80,305 5 5	1,276 6 1	65,101 2 5

* This includes the sum of Rs. 48-12-6 for which credit has been given by the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, Lahore, to the Civil Department (Sibi District) in his exchange account on account of royalty on coal during 1910-11.

The decrease of Rs. 29,948-8-5 in the Sibi Tahsil and of Rs. 3,165-3-8 in the Kohlu Sub-Tahsil is mainly due to there being very little Khushkaba cultivation during the rabi harvest for want of timely rainfalls and is also partly due to the low prices obtained for wheat and barley as compared with the last year.

The increase of Rs. 1,279-11-8 in the Shahrig Tahsil is due to good and timely rainfall.

The large decrease of Rs. 31,987-1-4 in the Nasirabad Tahsil is due to the kharif crops on the *abi* lands having been seriously damaged partly by the floods of the Uch and the Rajwah and partly by insects. In some places scarcity of water was also a chief cause in bringing about a decrease in the cultivable area under the kharif crops.

22. *System followed.*—There has been no change in the system of the recovery of Government revenue.

In Sibi and Kohlu it is recovered by *batai* and *tashkhis* and in a few cases by cash assessment.

In Shahrig revenue is recovered in the irrigated parts of the Tahsil according to the settlement assessment and on *khushkaba* crops by *batai* and *tashkhis*.

In Nasirabad it is recovered in cash at certain prescribed rates both on lands irrigated by the Sind canals and on Khushkaba (rain-fed) cultivation.

23. *Area under crop.*—The area under crop was as follows:—

	A. R. P.
Sibi Tahsil	38,052† 0 0
Shahrig Tahsil	7,246 2 3
Kohlu Sub-Tahsil	Not known.
Nasirabad Tahsil	100,963 0 0

† This includes 9,606 acres kharaba area.

24. *Arrears.*—At the beginning of the year under report a sum of Rs. 2,684-10-11 was outstanding on account of arrears of revenue recoverable from Muhammad Ali, Contractor, to whom the Government share of the Sibi grain was sold in 1904-05. Out of this Rs. 833-15-0 have been recovered and credited to Government: steps are being taken to recover the balance from his surety.

Of the amount of revenue assessed during the year under report a sum of Rs. 1,910-9-5 remained outstanding at the close of the year in the Nasirabad Tahsil.

25. *Remissions and suspensions.*—Remissions amounting to Rs. 364-0-8 on account of *Kharif* of 1909-10 and Rs. 261-7-8 on account of the *Rabi* of 1910-11 were granted in the Nasirabad Tahsil. The question of the grant of remissions for the *Kharif* crops of 1910-11 was under consideration when the year closed.

26. *Compulsory process, if any.*—No coercive measures were employed in the recovery of revenue.

27. *Position as to current or expiring settlement.*—The period of the settlement of the Shahrig Tahsil has been extended by a further term of three years, *viz.*, up to 1st April 1914.

28. *Grazing tax.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 14,969-6-0 as against Rs. 12,463-14-10 of the preceding year which shows an increase of Rs. 2,505-7-2. This increase is due to the good pasturage this year which induced a large number of Pawindahs to bring in their flocks for grazing purpose.

This tax was also collected for the first time in the Nasirabad Tahsil under orders of the Local Government, one-half the ordinary rates current in Baluchistan from the nomads who brought their flocks to graze on Government lands in that Tahsil during the autumn of 1910.

29. *General condition of the district and the people.*—The general condition of the district and people was good.

30. *Public health.*—Cholera broke out in the Nasirabad Tahsil in the month of July, but its spread was checked by timely measures having been taken by M. Aziz-ud-Din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad.

Small-pox prevailed in the Sibi, Nasirabad and Shahrig Tahsils in the district and a large number of lives were lost.

Malaria also prevailed in the Nasirabad and Shahrig Tahsils. In the Shahrig Tahsil there was a slight decrease in the number of admissions under malarial fever to hospital as compared with the figures for the preceding year (1,950 in 1910 and 2,396 in 1909).

There were a few deaths from pneumonia during the winter and from sun-stroke during the summer months at Sibi.

31. The plague camp was as usual kept at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi during the winter months. The total number of persons examined was 84,198 as against 75,776 during the preceding year (1909-10). Of these 43,112 persons who held certificates of 10 days' residence in a non-infected area were allowed to proceed on their journey without detention. Twenty-seven thousand one hundred and nine persons were detained for disinfection and released, while 13,977 were segregated in the plague camp. The total expenditure on the camp during the year under report amounted to Rs. 18,364-12-10.

There were two cases of plague detected, one, of the cervical bubonic type, recovered, and the other, of the pneumonic type, died. There was also an imported case of plague of one sepoy of 126th Baluchistan Infantry at Harnai; the man died.

32. *Prices of food and labour.*—The prices of food-stuffs during the year under report were lower than the rates of the last year. The average rates in Sibi itself were as follows:—

	1909-10.		1910-11.	
	Seers.	Ch.	Seers.	Ch.
Wheat	9	15	10	10
Barley	14	2	15	14
Ghee	0	15¼	0	13¾

Labour was fairly plentiful and labourers earned from six annas to eight annas a day.

33. *Agriculture and agricultural stock.*—An outbreak of "ghat" and small-pox occurred among cattle in the Manjhipur, Daulatpur and Dirgi villages in the Nasirabad Tahsil but did little damage.

In the Shahrig Tahsil a disease locally known as *Lun* appeared among cattle and caused about 30 deaths.

In the Sibi, Kohlu and Shahrig Tahsils fodder was plentiful, but it was scarce in the Nasirabad Tahsil during the summer.

34. *Taccavi.*—The following table shows the transactions under this head during the year under report:—

	Outstanding on 31st March 1910.	Advances made during 1910-11.	Total.	Recoveries during 1910-11.		Outstanding on 31st March 1911.
				Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Land Improvement Loans Act.	6,975	5,360	12,335	3,975 0 0	380 13 10	8,360 0 0
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	2,650	4,540	7,190	2,094 8 0	167 7 5	5,095 8 0
Total .	9,625	9,900	19,525	6,069 8 0	548 5 3	13,455 8 0

A sum of Rs. 100 on account of principal and Rs. 12-8-0 on account of interest was suspended in the Shahrig Tahsil owing to the straitened circumstances of the man to whom taccavi had been granted.

A sum of Rs. 200 on account of principal and Rs. 32-7-11 on account of interest could not be recovered in Nasirabad.

35. *Immigration and emigration.*—There was no emigration from or immigration into the district during the year under report beyond the usual movements of the nomadic and semi-nomadic portions of the population in the district.

36. *Mineral discoveries and developments.*—The coal mines at Khost continued to be worked as before by the North Western Railway. The net output was 42,055 tons as against 42,228 during the previous year. The mines during the past year have been worked departmentally with entire satisfaction. The labour has been fairly plentiful but is getting dearer every year.

There were four fatal accidents causing four deaths and five non-fatal accidents causing serious injury to five persons.

The application for a coal mining lease near Shahrig submitted by Mr. W. C. Clements, which was under consideration during the year ending on 31st March 1910, was refused during the year under report.

The prospecting license for coal over the old Shahrig mines granted to Messrs. Rocha Ram & Sons expired on 31st December 1910. Three applications for a mining lease respecting these mines, namely from—

(1) Mr. W. C. Clements,

(2) K. B. B. D. Patel,

(3) Messrs. Rocha Ram & Sons,

were received and were under consideration when the year closed.

Mr. C. Forster Cooper, Demonstrator of Comparative Morphology of Cambridge University, with his two Assistants came to examine palæontological deposits in the neighbourhood of Dera Bugti and the result of his expedition is awaited with keen interest.

37. *Irrigation and artesian wells.*—A scheme for the irrigation of the Sibi Tahsil was surveyed and investigated and was discussed with the Inspector General of Irrigation in a conference held at Sibi in February 1911 with hopeful results.

The existing Nari Canals do not work satisfactorily. There is great wastage due to the flimsy "bands" erected by the zamindars constantly breaching and great inconvenience is felt in Sibi as the water supply runs short. Measures are therefore being considered to afford temporary relief till the large scheme referred to above is executed. The canal head is being remodelled to prevent boulders from blocking the canal and to obtain greater control of the water.

A scheme to improve the supply at the tail of Uch Rajwah in Nasirabad is under the consideration of the Executive Engineer, Begari Canals. He has hopes that the sluices in the Dhora will be reduced and the tail of the canal (Nurwah) widened during the next cold weather so as to provide a sufficient supply of water for the lands in Nasirabad.

38. *Forest.*—The area of the State Forest in the Sibi District which was 122 square miles has increased by nearly ½ a square mile by the reservation of Kach Mangi Nullah during the year under report.

Free grass cutting was allowed to the zamindars of Kaisar and Talli villages in April 1910 and 1,957 bullock loads were accordingly removed by them.

The *Kikar* plants in the nursery at Gulushahr were killed to the ground on account of frost during the cold weather but have sprouted again from the base. The Scisoo plants are flourishing.

39. *Education.*—Two new schools named Archer School and Dobbs' School respectively were opened in the villages of Usta and Goth Adam Khan in the Nasirabad Tahsil. The number of boys on the rolls on 31st March in the former school was 34 and in the latter 45. The cost of building these schools was borne by Wadera Adam Khan Khosa and Ustas Taj Muhammad and Khair Muhammad. The leading Waderas and headmen of the Tahsil have also promised to pay Rs. 360 annually for small monthly scholarships to the poorer boys reading in these schools.

One new school was opened on 20th August at Talli village in the Sibi Tahsil and one on 1st May 1910 at Kahan, the head-quarters of the Marri Chief, in the tribal area. The Sangan School which had been closed for want of sufficient number of scholars was re-opened during the year under report. The Shahrig School has made a marked improvement since last year. The number of boys reading in it on 31st March was 29 as compared with 4 last year. There has been no change in the state of other schools.

The people of the district are, however, showing a keen interest in education and have liberally contributed towards augmenting the funds of the Islamia School at Quetta and the proposed King George's Muslim University at Aligarh.

40. *Criminal Justice.*—The following table shows the number of criminal cases disposed of in 1910 as compared with those of 1909:—

	1909.	1910.
(*a*) Original	260	286
(*b*) Appellate	1	13
TOTAL	261	299

41. *Civil Justice.*—The number of civil suits disposed of was as follows:—

	1909.	1910.
(*a*) Original	748	796
(*b*) Appellate	5	9
(*c*) Execution of decrees	440	421
TOTAL	1,193	1,226
Revenue cases	406	112
Miscellaneous	461	331
TOTAL	867	443

42. *Jail and Lock-up.*—The total number of prisoners in the various jails and lock-ups in this district at the commencement of the year was 93, and 900 were admitted during the year, the total thus amounting to 993. Of these 891 were released and 102 remained in the jails at the end of the year. The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners amounted to Rs. 9,279-1-2 and the average cost per head per annum to Rs. 74-9-11.

The condition and health of prisoners was not satisfactory. In the Sibi Jail, 17 prisoners caught measles but no death occurred. In all four prisoners died, one from malaria, two from small-pox and one from dysentery.

Two prisoners died in the Jhatpat Jail, one an old man from dysentery and the other, a female, from a miscarriage.

	Rs.	A.	P.
* Includes copying fees	40	7	0
Visit fees	30	0	0

43. *Registration.*—The total number of documents registered was 52 and the receipts on this account amounted to Rs. 202-7.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
† (1) Sale of stamps	15,811	0	0
(2) Duty on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents	3	4	0
(3) Other items	73	0	0

44. *Stamps.*—The receipts from sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 15,887-4-0† as against Rs. 11,847-12-0 during the last year.

45. *Local Funds.*—The Shahrig Bazar Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 8,829-6-3. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 12,642-8-5 and Rs. 11,740-4-0, respectively, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 9,731-10-8.

46. *Sibi Municipal Fund.*—The opening balance to the credit of the Sibi Municipal Fund on the 1st April 1910 was Rs. 15,016-1-10. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 33,832-9-1 and Rs. 35,112-13-0, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 13,735-13-11. The increase in receipts was due to octroi having been collected by the Government direct.

47. *Employment of Muhammadans.*—There were three permanent vacancies among teachers in the Sibi District and two new posts were sanctioned for the Primary Schools

opened at Usta and Goth Adam Khan, and all these five posts were given to Muhammadans.

The post of " Paid Apprentice " for the District Office was created with effect from the 1st September 1910, under the new scheme and conferred on a Muhammadan.

The post of Field Kanungo of the Sibi Tahsil fell permanently vacant and it was given to a Muhammadan who was sent from the Settlement Office.

The vacancy of Office Kanungo, Shahrig, has been filled by a Hindu.

48. *Employment of local men.*—One local man was given a permanent post of Levy Muharrir in Sibi Tahsil.

49. *Arboriculture.*—Some 300 trees were planted along roads, water channels and in the public gardens. Two hundred European olives were ordered from the firm of Messrs. Fabre Pere Fils and planted at Tirwa Khan and Fazal Kach.

Some 60 trees such as *amaltas, semal* and *gular* were obtained from the Superintendent, Government Gardens, Lahore, and planted in the Harnai garden. A number of trees were also supplied by the Superintendent, Arboriculture, Baluchistan, and were planted in Harnai and Khost.

Some 60 *loquats* and Malta oranges ordered from the Government Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur, were distributed among the Barozai of Sangan and the Syeds of Fazal Kach.

Saffron cultivation was introduced as an experiment in the district during the year and about 100 saffron bulbs received from Persia through His Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Seistan and Kain were planted at Khost.

General Remarks.

50. *Visit of leading zamindars of the district to Allahabad Exhibition and Lyallpur and its effects.*—Some of the leading zamindars of the district accompanied by Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, went to see the United Provinces Exhibition, Allahabad, in December 1910. On their way back they proceeded to Lyallpur to attend the special class of practical instructions in the use and care of agricultural implements which Mr. S. Milligan, M.A., B.Sc., Deputy Director General of Agriculture, Punjab, had arranged to form at the request of Mr. Dobbs, the then Political Agent, Sibi. Both at Allahabad and Lyallpur they showed keen interest in agricultural matters and learnt with avidity the working and setting of ploughs, harrows and other modern tillage implements. The result has been that two winnowing machines have since then been imported by the zamindars and it is hoped that agricultural machinery will be introduced more and more in the district during the coming year and that implements of the most modern type will replace the old and antiquated ones now in use and that thereby the agricultural and industrial resources of the country will improve.

51. *Sir Henry's departure from Baluchistan.*—On the 27th January 1911 all the Chiefs, Sardars and officials of Baluchistan who were assembled at Sibi in connection with the Shahi Jirgas presented a farewell address to the Hon'ble Colonel Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, on his transfer to the Foreign Office. The next day Sir Henry held a farewell Durbar and in the evening left for Calcutta to take up his new appointment of Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

52. *Removal of the Head-quarters of the Shahrig Tahsil and Sub-Treasury to Harnai.*—The head-quarters of the Shahrig Tahsil and Sub-Treasury were removed from Shahrig to Harnai on the 14th and 16th May 1910, respectively.

53. *Earthquake shocks in Nasirabad.*—Slight earthquake shocks continued to be felt from time to time in the Nasirabad Sub-Division during the year under report. The direction of the shock being the same as last year.

54. *Distribution of Government lands in Nasirabad.*—About 226 acres of the Government lands in the Eastern Section of the Nasirabad Tahsil were granted to the following men during the year under report:—

(1) Dhani Bukhsh, ex-Duffedar of Zhob Police and his brothers (Jani Khels)—Acres 169.

(2) Syed Khair Bukhsh, son of Syed Lal Shah of Trihar in Lehri—Acres 29-1-0.

(3) Bhai Khan Kandrani of Nasirabad—Acres 28.

55. *Traffic in Arms.*—The cases concerning the arms traffic against the Khidranis of Harnai valley which were pending at the close of the last financial year were disposed of during the year under report. The accused were duly convicted and punished.

T. ST. G. TUCKER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Sibi.

APPENDIX III.

General Administration Report of the Loralai District for the year 1910-11.

PART A.

Area and population.—The limits of the Loralai District remained unaltered during the year under report. Its area is 7,747 square miles with a population of 80,727 according to the Census of 1911.

Principal officers.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Whyte, I.A., remained in charge of the district throughout the year. The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, was held by Captain Tucker throughout the year.

General attitude and conduct of the principal tribes.—The general attitude and conduct of the princpal tribes in the district has on the whole been satisfactory. Some trouble was, however, caused towards the close of the year in the Bori Sub-Division by internal dissension among the Hamzazais, the most important tribe in the Sub-Division. Some families belonging to the Alikhanzai Section of the tribe migrated towards Afghanistan, but most of them were stopped at Kamardin Karez and are being brought back to their homes. Bangan Hamzazai, who has been an outlaw for about five years with a large following and has given considerable trouble, has made his submission and come in.

Sawan Hassankhel and Khanak Marghzan, the two notorious Musakhel outlaws, with a band of from 10 to 12 well armed followers, also gave considerable trouble in the Musakhel Tahsil by their raids. Towards the close of the year the Political Agent made a tour of the Tahsil and as a result of his personal inspection recommended that the detachment of Infantry withdrawn from Drug in January 1910 should be again stationed there, and that the Cavalry detachment withdrawn from Khan Muhammad Kot in May 1910 should be stationed at Musakhel.

It was not found possible during the year to settle the question of the correct alignment of the boundary between the Luni and Marri tribal areas.

The case mentioned in the last year's Administration Report in which some unknown person had cut off the ears of a horse belonging to S. Muhammad Khan Jogezai at Shabozai was settled during the year. The Quetta Shahi Jirga of 1910 to which the case was referred awarded Rs. 4,000 as compensation to the Sirdar to be recovered from the Shabozai village. This award was approved by the Political Agent and confirmed by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The number of the cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year under report was 920, *i.e.*, 663 criminal cases and 257 civil suits.

The findings of the Jirgas were generally accepted and the work done by them during the year under report was satisfactory.

The following are some of the more important cases:—

(1) On the 12th February 1910, one Daulat Ram, a Police Muharrir going from Fort Sandeman to Musakhel, was murdered on the Murgha Musakhel road, some fifteen miles from Musakhel on the border of the Lehrzai and Kibzai countries. All efforts to trace the offenders proved unavailing. The case was placed before the Sibi Shahi Jirga of 1911 which fixed Rs. 1,500 as compensation for the murder and recommended that the amount should be recovered in equal shares from the Musakhels and Kibzais. This award was not, however, accepted or signed by the Pathan members of the Zhob and Loralai Districts. The Political Agent, Zhob, has concurred in the award, but it is still under the consideration of the Political Agent, Loralai.

(2) On the night of the 24th April 1910, the Zirrah Thana was attacked by a gang of robbers armed with rifles. The shop of Hari Singh, *bunia*, was looted and a sowar of the 13th Lancers, named Bhola Singh, was killed. No trace of the offenders could be found. The Quetta Shahi Jirga of 1910 to which the case referred on the main question of tribal

responsibility absolved the tribesmen of all responsibility. The Political Agent, however, was unable to concur in this award and the case was placed before the Sibi Shahi Jirga of 1911. This Jirga has held that the people of the neighbouring villages are responsible to make good the loss suffered by the *bunia* and others which amounted to Rs. 1,509. This award is also under the consideration of the Political Agent.

(3) On the 2nd July 1910, Jabar Shabozai and Jalal Tarak, a servant of Sardar Baz Muhammad Khan, Ghilzai, were shot dead at Loralai. No trace of the murderers has been found and the case is still under enquiry.

(4) In August 1910, Fatteh Gul, murderer of S. Mauladad Khan, Belkhel, surrendered and was tried by the Quetta Shahi Jirga. The Jirga recommended that he should be deported from Musakhel with S. Baz Khan and the other Zarghun Kahols. This award was approved by the Political Agent and confirmed by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General.

(5) On the night of the 4th September 1910, Kanaya Ram, shop-keeper of Shadezai in the Musakhel Tahsil, was murdered with his two sons by some unknown *badmashes*. No trace of the offenders could be found. The case is under enquiry.

(6) On the 20th September 1910, Allan Khan, son of Ismail Khan, Lasiani Tarin, was murdered while returning to his village from Duki. Khan Muhammad and Samand Khan, Marpani Tarins, were suspected of having been guilty of the murder. The case was referred to the Sibi Shahi Jirga of 1911. The Jirga held the accused guilty and fixed Rs. 800 and two born girls as compensation for the murder. The Jirga also recommended that the accused should be sentenced in addition to such term of imprisonment as the Political Agent considered suitable. This award is still under consideration.

(7) A Hindu shop-keeper of Mauza Talao in the Duki Tahsil was robbed and badly wounded by *badmashes* on the night of the 16th November 1910. Mehrban Luni, Malik of the village, accompanied by some armed Shinwaris pursued the *badmashes* and overtaking them near Gadebar hills exchanged shots with them. The *badmashes* eventually escaped but were obliged to abandon some of the stolen property in their flight which was picked up and brought back by Mehrban and his companions. Malik Mehrban and the Shinwaris were granted valuable khillats at the last Sibi Durbar by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General for the energy and courage which they displayed.

(8) A band of *badmashes* headed, it is believed, by Khanak Marghzan and Sawan Musakhel, shot dead Malik Mizri Khan, Marghzan at Chappar in the Musakhel Tahsil, on the 24th November 1910. The case is still under enquiry.

Fines to the amount of Rs. 7,833, including Rs. 4,921 as compensation to the injured parties, were imposed in Political cases. Rs. 8,151-5-1 including some last year's balances were recovered. Out of this Rs. 2,203-14-5 were credited to Government and Rs. 5,947-6-8 paid to the injured parties as compensation.

The number of persons punished for crimes under the findings of the Jirgas was 124 and that of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour and keeping the peace Rs. 403.

Horse Show and horse-breeding.—The annual Gumbaz Horse Show was held from 24th to 26th March 1911. The total number of animals exhibited was 471—an increase of 98 on the figures of 1909-10.

The total expenditure on the show amounted to Rs. 1,200, of which Rs. 850 were given in prizes.

Two hundred and twenty-one mares were covered during the year under review by the Government stallions located in the district.

District Levies.—The total strength of District Levies at the close of the year including those employed on carrying mails was 364, and the cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,01,673-14-9.

The levies continued to do good and useful work and were of great assistance in the district administration. It has, however, proved very difficult for them to cope with the offenders from across the border who are well armed with modern weapons. A few Martini-Henry rifles have, therefore, been supplied to some of the Tribal Sardars and some of the isolated thanas in the district to enable them to meet the raiders on equal terms.

The Levy thanas were inspected from time to time by various officers in the district.

Police.—Mr. E. J. Gleeson, Deputy Superintendent of Police, held charge of the Police Force in the Loralai District in addition to his charge of the force in the Zhob District during the year under report.

Cognizable Crimes.

The number of cognizable cases of all kinds which occurred during the year was 91 against 55 in the previous year.

Eliminating class VI, *i.e.*, petty cases, the number of cases was 18 against 19 in the previous year. The following is the distribution of these cases:—

	1909.	1910.
(1) Loralai	6	10
(2) Barkhan	4	6
(3) Duki	8	1
(4) Musakhel	...	1
(5) Sinjawi	1	...
TOTAL	19	18

There was a case of murder in the town of Duki in which two policemen were shot by Surat Khan, Tarin. The case was pending at the close of the year.

The percentage of convictions obtained to Police cases investigated was 90·11 against 72·73 in the previous year.

The percentage of persons convicted to arrested was 91·09 against 81·82 in the previous year.

The percentage of property recovered to stolen was 95·10 against 47·27 in the previous year.

The number of burglary cases during the year under report was 3 against 9 in the previous year. These cases were distributed as follows:—Fort Sandeman two and Barkhan one.

Out of 129 cases convictions were obtained in 124. Of the total of 129 cases 106 were cases of public nuisances in which magistrates did not convict in five cases which occurred in the Loralai town.

One hundred and forty-two persons were convicted out of 147 arrests. The five persons released were arrested at Loralai for offences under section 34 of Act V of 1861.

The general working of the Police has been satisfactory.

The question of the inadequate number of the Police establishment is being dealt with by the Local Government and the pay of the foot Police has been increased during the year under report.

No man was judicially punished during the year under report against one in the previous year. Four Sub-Inspectors and 60 men were departmentally punished during the year against 1 Sub-Inspector and 27 men in the previous year.

In very rare instances recruits offered themselves for enrolment and in some instances men of inferior physique had to be enlisted. Enlistments were made from the agricultural population. The majority enlisted were Muhammadans.

The special causes operating unfavourably were the dangers and hardships to life in the Zhob and Loralai Districts.

Roads and communications.—The maintenance of the Barkhan-Rakhri road was transferred from the Civil charge to the Public Works Department with effect from the 1st April 1910, with the grant of Rs. 1,000 which will be added annually to the Public Works Department allotment and deducted from Civil Works under Civil Officers.

The Thall-Sambar Pass road was improved during the year through the agency of the Civil Department, the cost being met by the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Loralai, from the Public Works grant.

Post Office.—The branch office at Kot Khan Muhammad was closed with effect from the 1st August 1910.

A mail bag of the Mekhtar Post Office in which besides ordinary letters there was a registered cover containing a currency note of the value of Rs. 100 was lost between Mekhtar and Kingri through the negligence of Levy Sowar Adam Khan on the 6th December 1910. On search being made by the Levy Muharrir Kingri the mail list and some letters were found near the Dab Thana, but the registered cover could not be traced. It is proposed to refer the case with the concurrence of the postal authorities to a local Jirga.

PART B.

Land Revenue.—The total realizations under this head are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

	1910-11.	1909-10.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(1) Demand—		
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of last year	3 0 0	3,744 6 5
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report	2,79,831 12 11	3,13,467 2 2
TOTAL DEMAND	2,79,834 12 11	3,13,211 8 7
(2) Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous year	3 0 0	3,741 6 5
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report	2,59,358 10 5	2,92,232 6 2
TOTAL COLLECTIONS	2,59,361 10 5	2,95,973 12 7
(3) Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions	2,120 15 1	85 13 10
(*b*) Malikana	13,200 5 5	14,794 12 8
(*c*) Suspensions	.....	.....
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind	5,151 14 0	6,354 1 6
(*e*) Arrears recoverable	.....	3 0 0
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES	20,473 2 6	21,237 12 0

It will be seen that there is a heavy decrease of Rs. 32,873-11-9 in the revenue collections for the year 1910-11, as compared with those of the year 1909-10. This decrease is chiefly due to the partial failure of the winter rains which resulted in a poor *Rabi* harvest and to the low prices prevailing when the Government grain was auctioned.

A sum of Rs. 3 which remained outstanding at the end of last year was recovered during the year and there are no arrears of the revenue assessed during the year under report.

The following remissions of land revenue were sanctioned during the year:—

	Rs. A. P.
Bori Tahsil	1,548 1 2
Duki Tahsil	88 13 8
Sinjawi Sub-Tahsil	403 5 0
Barkhan Tahsil	75 11 3
TOTAL	2,120 15 1

In addition to these remissions, a remission amounting to Rs. 90-2-4 was also sanctioned in respect of land revenue for 1909-10.

No suspensions were sanctioned during the year under review.

No change took place in the system of recovery of Government revenue during the year.

The area harvested during the year is compared below with that of the preceding year:—

	1910-11. A.	R.	P.	1909-10. A.	R.	P.
Bori Tahsil	14,118	0	0	15,850	0	0
Sinjawi Sub-Tahsil	5,466	0	0	5,466	0	0
Duki Tahsil	Not available.					
Barkhan Tahsil	14,892	2	15	16,774	1	2
Musakhel Tahsil	7,661	0	25	6,579	2	11

No coercive measures were employed in the recovery of revenue.

The settlement of the Duki Tahsil was completed during the year under review.

The period of settlement of the Sinjawi Sub-Tahsil which expired on the 31st March 1911 has been extended for a further period of three years.

The net grazing tax collections excluding Haqi-Malikana amounted to Rs. 53,504-0-9 against Rs. 51,332-1-10 collected in 1909-10.

General condition of the district and the people.—The general condition of the district and the people was not on the whole satisfactory. The *Kharif* harvest was fair but the *Rabi* was below the average. The floods which occurred in July 1910 occasioned serious injury to many *karezes* and caused heavy casualties among the plough bullocks and cattle in the district. Numerous applications were in consequence received from zamindars for pecuniary assistance to enable them to repair the injuries caused to their lands and *karezes* and to purchase plough bullocks. The usual allotment of Rs. 9,000 for the *taccavi* advances for the year 1910-11 was, therefore, found to be insufficient to meet these demands and a further allotment of Rs. 14,500 was asked for and obtained for the purpose.

The health of the public has been generally good. No epidemic disease visited the district during the year. There were, however, occasional outbreaks of measles and small-pox which in a few cases ended fatally. Malarial fever made its appearance as usual during the summer and autumn months at Loralai, but admissions to hospital were less than in the preceding year.

The prices of food-stuffs ruled high during the year throughout the district, except in the Barkhan Tahsil. The average rates at Loralai are compared below with those of the past year:—

	1910-11. Srs.	Ch.	1909-10. Srs.	Ch.
Wheat	10	5	11	½
Barley	13	7	12	½
Ghee	0	14	0	15
Indian Corn	12	7	12	10

The following figures show the transactions under the taccavi advances during the year:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Advances outstanding on 1st April 1910	18,900	0	0
„ made during the year	22,780	0	0
TOTAL	41,680	0	0
Recoveries made during the year	9,380	8	0
Balance outstanding on 31st March 1911	32,299	8	0

Migration and Emigration.—There has been no emigration from or migration into the district during the year beyond the movement of some Hamzazai families towards the Afghan border already alluded to and the usual movements of nomadic and semi-nomadic portion of the population.

Trade.—Trade in the Loralai District is not extensive and is generally in the hands of Hindus. The principal exports consist of wheat, barley, tobacco, wool, ghee, dried apricots, skins and pomegranates, and imports include piece-goods, sugar, tea, timber, oilman's stores, dyes, leather goods, gram, rice, pulse, gur, salt, etc.

Mines and Minerals.—The Davispur Coal Mines were worked as before by Messrs. Abdulla Asghar Ali & Co. and yielded an output of 171 tons and 27½ maunds. The amount of royalty recovered was Rs. 10-8-0. No accident occurred during the year.

Irrigation.—The Anambar and Torwal irrigation schemes were fully discussed at Sibi on the occasion of the Jirgas and horse show at a meeting composed of the

Hon'ble Colonel Archer, Agent to the Governor-General, Sir John Benton, Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, Mr. Muller, Irrigation Officer in Baluchistan, and the Political Agent, Loralai, in February 1911, and it is hoped that these projects will shortly be ready for submission to the Government of India.

The question of the Shah Karez irrigation scheme in the Bori Tahsil has also been taken up and is under consideration.

Forest.—No new forest was reserved during the year under report.

The question of reservation of the Narechi Forest was still pending.

The contract for the recovery of royalty on wood at Loralai for the year 1910-11 fetched Rs. 1,120 against Rs. 1,065 last year.

Excise.—The total realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 10,539-8-0 against Rs. 7,218-8-0 of the past year.

Education.—No new school was opened in the district during the year under review. The district now possesses 10 schools in all and the number of pupils receiving instruction in them on 31st March 1911 was 201 against 202 in the previous year.

The expenditure on the maintenance of these schools amounted to Rs. 7,001-15-11 against Rs. 5,230-6-4 for last year.

A new post of second teacher on Rs. 20 per mensem was sanctioned for the Hajikot School with effect from 1st April 1910, and the allowance of the Mulla of the Chuharkote School was raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per mensem.

The construction of a school house and quarters for the teachers at Smallan and Duki village was sanctioned during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,800. A sum of Rs. 700 was also sanctioned during the year to convert the Jirga Hall at Loralai into a school as the position of the present school building is unsuitable owing to its proximity to the prostitutes' quarters.

The attendance in the Duki Gaisford School being very poor it has been decided to close the school.

Civil and Criminal Justice Law.—The following table shows the number of cases including appeals disposed of during the year under report as compared with the last year:—

	Civil.		Criminal.	
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
Cases	527	402	111	125
Appeals	11	10	7	4
Revisions	1	...	...	...

Jails and lock-ups.—The total number of prisoners in the various jails and lock-ups in the district at the beginning of the year was 78. Eight hundred and sixty-nine were admitted during the year under report, making a total of 947. Of these 864 were released and 83 remained in the jails at the end of the year.

The total cost on guards and maintenance amounted to Rs. 5,216-14-6 giving an average cost per head of Rs. 51-12-9.

The health of the prisoners was good. One prisoner died of fever in the Barkhan Jail on the 27th October 1910.

There were no escapes from the jails and lock-ups during the year.

On the occasion of the accession to the throne of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor George V, 13 prisoners of this district confined in the jails of Baluchistan were granted remission of sentence on the 23rd May 1910.

Stamps and Registration.—The revenue obtained from sale of stamps was Rs. 8,217-4-0 as compared with Rs. 8,616-9-0 during the preceding year.

The total number of documents registered in 1910 was 35 against 32 in 1909 and the registration receipts amounted to Rs. 100-6-0 against Rs. 76 last year.

Local Funds.—The Loralai Town Fund opened with the balance of Rs. 15,171-10-6 on the 1st April 1910. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 19,572-12-8 and Rs. 18,055-1-10, respectively, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 16,689-5-4 on the 31st March 1911. In addition to this cash balance a sum of Rs. 400 is due from Haji Azim Khan, Alezai, on account of advance made to him on the 18th February 1911.

In consequence of the introduction of a new system of work in District and Sub-Divisional Offices in Baluchistan the two branches of the Loralai Town Fund known as the Duki-Sinjawi and Barkhan-Musakhel Bazar Funds were closed with effect from the 1st October 1910. The receipts and expenditure of these two branch funds have been incorporated in the accounts of the Loralai Town Fund.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadan to Hindu employés in the district at the close of the year was 52·5 against 50·4 in 1909.

Employment of local men.—The number of local Muhammadans employed in the district at the close of the year was 19.

Arboriculture.—One thousand four hundred and ninety-seven trees were sent for from Quetta for distribution to zamindars and plantation in the various Government gardens at Loralai, Sinjâwi, Duki, Barkhan and Musakhel. The nurseries maintained in the district also supplied a considerable number of trees to zamindars.

General.—The cavalry detachment at Kot Khan Muhammad was withdrawn during the year.

The 126th Baluchistan Infantry at Loralai was relieved by the 14th Sikhs on the 2nd October 1910.

The saddest event in the history of the year was the death of our late Sovereign King Edward VII, Emperor of India, which occurred on the 6th May 1910 to the universal sorrow of all his subjects. The 20th May 1910, on which date the funeral of His late Most Gracious Majesty took place, was observed throughout the district as a day of mourning. All offices and shops at Loralai, Sinjawi, Duki, Barkhan, Musakhel and other places were closed and there was a general cessation of business of every kind. Prayers were offered by the Muhammadans in their mosques and by the Hindus in their Dharmsalas according to their religious customs and alms were distributed to the poor.

On the 23rd May 1910, a Durbar was held at Loralai by the Hon'ble Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E., Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, which was attended by all Civil and Military Officers, all the troops at Loralai, the Sardars, Chiefs, Motibars, and the general public to announce the accession to the throne of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India.

At the instance of the Joint Secretary of the King Edward Memorial Fund at Quetta sub-committees were formed at each Sub-Divisional head-quarters and at the outlying Tahsils of the district to collect subscriptions for the Memorial, and a sum of Rs. 2,606-10-0 has so far been subscribed.

The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on Khan Sahib Syed Mehr Shah Tumandar of the Kharsin Syeds on the 24th June 1910.

J. F. WHYTE, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*

Political Agent, Loralai.

APPENDIX IV.

General Administration Report of the Zhob District for the year 1910-11.

Area in square miles.—The limits of the Zhob District were unchanged. Its area is 9,626 square miles.

Population.—The population of the district, according to the census of 1911, was 70,326.

Principal officers during the year.—The following officers held charge of the district:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Trench, I.A., C.I.E., from 1st April 1910 to 21st November 1910.

Major H. A. K. Gough, I.A., from 22nd November 1910 to the close of the year.

The post of the Assistant Political Agent was held by Mr. S. S. Waterfield throughout the year:—

The personnel of the Zhob Levy Corps—

Major W. W. Bickford, Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

Captain A. E. S. Scott, Second in Command.

Captain E. Lorimer, Adjutant, Cavalry.

Lieutenant A. S. Auret, Adjutant, Infantry.

General attitude and conduct of tribes. Sheranis.—The behaviour of the Sheranis has not been satisfactory. The Jirgah gives no assistance to Government and in consequence, the country has been unusually disturbed by outlaws during the latter part of the year. The main objects of the outlaws apparently were to satisfy their revenge on private enemies and to endeavour to induce, either by fear or otherwise, other Sheranis to migrate to Afghanistan. In carrying out both objects they have met with some success. It was the result of this pressure that caused Malik Dourani and other Astorezai Chuherkhels to desert in the month of March 1911, together with their families numbering 52 souls.

Sadagul Obokhel, Sherani, also again went across the border in June 1910 with his son, Alawal and Torgul, etc. They have committed a series of crimes which are mentioned under "Raids".

On the 5th June 1910, Atta Khan, Sardar of the Bargha Sheranis, with his brothers Khangul and Daryakhan, wounded two Yasinzais over a water dispute and absconded. One of the wounded died. Atta Khan was captured, but his two brothers bolted across the border kidnapping the Patwari of Shiranis as well as his sowar. The Assistant Political Agent met the Khoidadkhel-Sulemankhels, with whom the absconders stayed in Afghanistan, at Sarantshahan and arranged to secure the accused as well as the Patwari and his sowar. Atta Khan and his two brothers were tried by the Jirga and were awarded various terms of imprisonment and were also ordered to pay compensation amounting to Rs. 1,395-6-0.

Jogezais.—The Jogezais have behaved well during the year. The question of transference of the Nawab Kahols' property to the Ishaq Kahol section was settled by Government granting a special loan of Rs. 41,500. S. B. Muhammad Akbar Khan, Sardar of the Nawab Kahols section, before the value of their lands transferred to the Ishaq Kahols could be paid, absconded from Bostan to His Majesty the Amir's territory together with Kala Khan, but their families as well as Ayub Khan are living quietly in the Quetta-Pishin District. The sum of Rs. 38,479 on account of the value of the Nawab Kahols' land is held in Civil Court deposit.

There was no further trouble from Gul Behram. Most of his companions have been captured or killed and he himself is reported to have been recently killed. This, however, has not yet been confirmed.

The allowances of Gul Behram and Musamats Zhali and Zharangi have become available and steps are being taken to arrange their re-distribution among those concerned.

In July 1910, Jemadar Mir Haji and 13 men of the Zhob Levy Corps, while returning to Sarantshahan from Kamardin Karez, were captured by the Khoidadkhel-Sulemankhels and carried across the border. On receipt of a report of this occurrence Captain Lorimer of the Zhob Levy Corps and Mr. Waterfield, Assistant Political Agent.

proceeded to Sarantshahan where they met the Sulemankhel Jirga and succeeded in recovering all the captured men and stolen rifles, etc.

The general attitude and conduct of other tribes in the district do not call for any remarks and were satisfactory during the year under report.

Raids.—On the 20th April 1910, near Tang Hyderzai, on the Fort Sandeman-Hindubagh road, one Chargul Shutar, Sowar of the Military Works Services, while going to Loralai with the widow and infant daughter of one Nazar Muhammad, Police Sowar, was attacked by three armed outlaws. The latter carried off the widow with her child, camel and other property and left Chargul bound. A party of local levies and villagers pursued the offenders and succeeded in recovering the widow and her child as well as the camel. The offenders who were said to be Shiranis made good their escape across the border.

On the 8th May 1910, a gang of 15 Mahsuds seized three Haripal shepherds together with their sheep while grazing near Kuchmina. The offenders were pursued by Wano Militia and Haripals, and after exchanging a few shots the pursuing party succeeded in recovering the shepherds and all the sheep except three. Three Mahsuds and one Haripal were wounded, two of the former succumbed to the injuries. The case is still pending.

On the 11th May 1910, five *badmashes* seized Mirgul, Levy footman carrying mails to Dhanasir, near a place called Shawan Algad, and robbed him of the mail bags. They robbed several other local persons as well whom they came across on the road that day. The case has been marked for the next Joint Jirga of Sheranis.

On the 25th May 1910, the camp of Surveyor Hamid Gul to the north of Kamardin Karez was reported to have been attacked by about 60 raiders. A *khalasi* of the Surveyor was wounded and three of the supposed raiders captured. Enquiries however went to show that some Powindahs belonging to the village of Malik Pir Muhammad Ushkhel were returning from Afghanistan to Zhob smuggling wool. When passing the Surveyor's camp they were challenged by a Gurkha sentry and shots were fired. The Nasirs were under the impression that they were being attacked by the Afghan Khassadars. Enquiries went to show that the Nasirs were innocent and that the *khalasi* had been wounded by error by one of the Military escort themselves.

On the 18th June 1910, two sepoys of the 4th Rajputs, who went from Girdao post to fetch water, were captured and kidnapped by Mahsud *badmashes*. One of these sepoys escaped from his captors and returned to Gulkach on the 20th idem. The other sepoy was killed by the *badmashes*.

About the 25th May 1910, a gang of six Mahsuds carried off 25 cattle from the village of Jalat Khan Arabzai near Nawa Obo. The villagers pursued the raiders to Waziristan. Four cattle were recovered with the help of Malik Shah Zaman Zallikhel of Wano, while the remaining 21 cattle were carried by the raiders to their own village and the pursuing party rescued them on payment of Rs. 920 (Kabuli coin). The case was referred to the Joint Jirga of Zhob and Wano at Gulkach in March 1911 and a decree of Rs. 920 (Kabuli coin) was granted to the complainants against the accused.

On the 9th August 1910, three Sulemankhels carried off 50 head of cattle belonging to the *Gowalas* of the Fort Sandeman Cantonment, while grazing about 4 miles from Fort Sandeman. Immediately on receipt of the information the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Zhob, went out in pursuit of the offenders and succeeded in capturing one of the offenders and recovering all the stolen cattle. The other two offenders made good their escape. The one accused was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine.

On the 9th August 1910, three armed *badmashes* robbed the parcel mail camel near Zarozai on the Fort Sandeman-Loralai road, and carried off the parcels. The camel man managed to free himself and reported the incident at Murgha Kibzai. The offenders were pursued, one of them was wounded and captured with a Bandri rifle and a revolver. Some of the parcels were also recovered. The wounded offender subsequently died in the Fort Sandeman Hospital. The case has been marked for the next Shahi Jirga, Quetta.

On the 21st August 1910, an escort of two sowars of the Zhob Levy Corps, while returning from Murgha Kibzai, was fired on near Zarozai on the Fort Sandeman-Loralai road. One sowar with his horse was severely wounded. The case has been marked for the Quetta Shahi Jirga.

On the 16th September 1910, three companions of Gul Behram, outlaw, Jogezai, were seen at Rod Jogezai. One of them was captured by the villagers but afterwards escaped. The two others robbed 4 camels which were, however, recovered on pursuit, but the *badmashes* made good their escape.

On the 18th September 1910, some piece-goods belonging to the shop-keeper at Manikhowa were looted by *badmashes* on the road near Hassuband. The case has been marked for the next Shirani Joint Jirga.

On the night of the 20th September 1910, *badmashes* lifted a flock of sheep from a village near Loiband. On the matter being reported to the Zhob Levy Corps post at

Loiband a party was sent out in pursuit. The raiders were overtaken and shots exchanged. Two of the raiders were killed and a rifle and a sword captured. The flock of sheep was also recovered.

On the 31st October 1910, a patrol from Gulkach was attacked by a gang of Sulemankhels and reinforcements sent out from the post were also attacked by a further band of Sulemankhels estimated at 150 men. Jemadar Abdul Haq with four men having advanced to the attack, without adequate support, was cut off and had to retire, losing two men killed and one wounded, two rifles lost, three horses killed and five horses missing. Three horses and two rifles were returned on 5th November 1910 by Malik Hussain Khan, Sultankhel of Gulkach, to the Post Officer. The Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, and Political Agent, Wano, met at Gulkach to settle this case. The meeting lasted from 27th February to 4th March 1911, and the case was settled satisfactorily. Compensation amounting to Rs. 4,175-4-6 was awarded to the Zhob Levy Corps as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the two men killed	2,000	0	0
For one man wounded	100	0	0
Value of 5 horses killed and carried off	716	0	0
For five sets of saddlery	359	4	6
Fine	1,000	0	0
TOTAL	4,175	4	6

On the 29th October 1910, some Punjabis travelling from Draban were looted by *badmashes* near Hassuband. Enquiry shows that this offence was the work of Khanak Marghzan Musakhel and other members of Sawan's gang of *badmashes*. The case has been marked for the next Joint Jirga of Shiranis.

In the first week of December 1910, one Batak Khan, Shirani, Duffedar of local levies, was captured by Sadagul, Shirani outlaw, and taken across the border but was subsequently released on payment of Rs. 250.

In the month of December 1910, Sadagul Shirani captured, between Tordirga and Shinbaz, Ahmed and Kamal Khan, Mandokhel sepoys of the Zhob Levy Corps, while they were proceeding on casual leave. He took the sepoys to the house of Arsala Sulemankhel across the border. The latter, however, in spite of opposition from Sadagul returned both the sepoys to Hussain Nikka. Arsala was suitably rewarded for his good behaviour before the assembled Sulemankhel Jirga at Hussain Nikka.

A gang of raiders headed by Sawan Musakhel raided a caravan coming from Dera Ismail Khan between Dhanasir and Manikhowa on the 18th January 1911, carrying off goods to the value of about Rs. 1,150. Naib Tahsildar Qazi Abdul Aziz coming through the Dhana pass was also fired on on the 20th idem, probably by the same gang. The case has been marked for the Joint Jirga of Shiranis.

On the 27th January 1911, some Sulemankhels lifted 15 head of cattle belonging to the village of Moghulkot Bargha. A party of the Zhob Levy Corps pursued the raiders who, however, made good their escape under cover of darkness. Two of the accused's relatives have been arrested and the case is proceeding.

Some cattle were also carried off by Sulemankhels from Chichobi on the 5th February 1911. The cattle were, however, recovered by the Zhob Levies at Gulkach but the raiders made good their escape.

On the 10th February 1911, six armed *badmashes* robbed the camp of some Military Works coolies working on the road near Lakaband. The *badmashes* got clear away. The case has been marked for the Quetta Shahi Jirga.

On the evening of the 2nd March 1911, the *thana* of Lakaband was attacked by four armed men, believed to be Sulemankhels. They looted the *bunia's* shop and shot the *bunia* in the left shoulder. The *bunia* succumbed to the injuries. The raiders also fired at the Dâk Bungalow, but no one was hit there. Search parties were sent out from Murgha, Manikhowa and Fort Sandeman, and an effort was made to follow the tracks of the raiders from Lakaband; unfortunately heavy rain destroyed all tracks. The case has been marked for the Quetta Shahi Jirga.

A party of 20 Zhob Levy Corps cavalry escorting the line rider from Moghulkot was attacked on the 5th March 1911 at Kuchmina by a large body of raiders, believed to be Ghazni Mahsuds, Sulemankhels and Shiranis, numbering about one hundred. The raiders had taken up their positions in seven large *Sangars* on commanding hills and the Zhob Levy party were caught at a disadvantage. The latter lost two sowars killed, one sowar severely and two slightly wounded, three carbines with three bandoliers and 231 cartridges carried off and one horse killed. Major Bickford, the Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, who had just returned from Moghulkot, went back from Miralikhel to the scene of the occurrence, but the raiders had before his arrival retired into the

Wano Agency. The Khajuri Kach and Gulkach posts were warned and sent out parties, but the raiders could not be found. On the 5th March 1911 the telegraph wires from Fort Sandeman to Murgha and to Moghulkot and also to Shingher and that between Moghulkot and Khajuri Kach were cut. They were, however, immediately mended and communications restored.

On the 18th December 1910, 16 cows and bullocks of Kalander Arozai Shirani were carried away by four Sulemankhels from the Chichobi grazing grounds. Kalander was also taken as far as Waziri Bagh where he was released. The pursuing party could not find the raiders. The case was referred to the Gulkach Joint Jirga and on their finding four relatives of the accused were arrested. One of these has been let out to bring in the stolen animals, and his return is awaited.

Six cows with the cowherd were carried off by Khangul and Barak, Mandokhel outlaws, from the Mandokhel country on the 22nd February 1911. The cowherd has been released by the outlaws but the cows are still in their possession. Action is being taken to make the relatives of the outlaws to make good the loss.

A caravan of Lowanas carrying grain and cloth from Fort Sandeman towards Kamardin Karez was robbed by seven *badmashes* at Dolawar, on the 27th February 1911. The case is still pending.

On the 20th March 1911, Malik Inam Obokhel Shirani of Sherghali and his relative Lalkhan were murdered and their rifles taken by a gang believed to be that of Sadagul and Momin outlaws near Hassuband between Manikhowa and Fort Sandeman. A party of the Zhob Levy Corps was doing picket duty at the time and on hearing the firing came up, but the murderers were then a long way off. The Zhob Levies fired a few shots at them at extreme range but the gang got clear away. Malik Inam had for a long time been a marked man by reason of his personal enmity with Momin, who during the course of the quarrel had murdered most of Inam's near relatives. Malik Inam had been lent seven Martini-Henri Government rifles for his self-protection and when he was killed was bringing in two of these rifles, which were to have been given up in exchange for others not Government property. Search parties were immediately sent out in various directions, but the murderers could not be found. The case is still pending.

Miscellaneous.

One Din Muhammad Yusafkhel, Tahsildar of Urgon, having fled from His Majesty the Amir's territory arrived at Kamardin Karez on the 22nd June 1910, and was allowed to go his own way.

Tribal disputes.—On the 12th May 1910, Ali Khanzai and Shahabzai sections of Abdullazais of the Fort Sandeman Tahsil quarrelled over rights to a grazing ground and several persons were wounded on both sides. The parties have so far failed to arrive at a settlement and the case has been referred to a special local Jirga.

On the 5th June 1910, a fight took place between the Safarzais and the Rustomzais of the Killa Saifulla Tahsil. Three Rustomzais were wounded and one Safarzai killed. The case is still pending.

On the 14th December 1910, a fight took place among the people of the village of Marufzai Khosti, near Lakaband, resulting in the death of one Fakhuruddin and in the wounding of six others. The case was, however, settled amicably by the parties on payment of a blood compensation of Rs. 1,200 and two girls. The settlement was approved by Political Agent.

Casualties among principal Sardars, Maliks and successions.—Mulla Meharban Mirzai, Kamalzai of Kazzha in the Hindubagh Tahsil, who enjoyed muafi of land revenue and a grain allowance of forty maunds per annum, died on the 12th June 1910.

Malik Hassan Karmezai, Shirani of Moghulkot Bargha, who was in receipt of Rs. 25 per mensem Khana Nashin allowance, died on the 18th May 1910.

Malik Inam, Obokhel Shirani of Sherghali, was murdered by Sadagul, Shirani outlaw, on the 20th March 1911. Full details are given under "Raids".

Principal cases referred to Jirgas.—The following principal cases were referred to the Largha-Bargha Shirani Joint Jirga, held in May 1910:—

(1) The case of murder of Malik Sahib Khan, Obokhel of Sherghali, and three others besides wounding of a man as well as of a horse by Momin, etc., Shirani outlaws, during 1909. The Jirga decided that the offenders being at large their relatives were to pay Rs. 2,710 as total compensation for the murders and wounds.

(2) The case of outlaw Sadagul's cropping the ears and beard of Saraj, Arozai Shirani, during 1908. The parties compromised the case on return of Sadagul. The Joint Jirga recommended approval of the compromise which was accorded by Political Agent and a compensation of Rs. 401 was allowed to the complainant.

(3) Customary law of the Largha and Bargha Shiranis. Each tribe has its own tribal law to follow. The Shirani Jirga, however, often passed awards inconsistent with their tribal customs. In order to check these awards my Assistant, Mr. Waterfield, asked the Largha and Bargha Shirani Jirga to reduce to writing their customary law. This has been done and the document put in by the Jirga forms a very important record.

The case of the quarrel over boundaries between Kudezais and Gullazais, subsections of the Kibzai and Hamzazai tribes, respectively, resulting in the wounding of several persons of both sides, was referred to the Zhob-Loralai Joint Jirga, who recommended approval of the arbitrators' award presented to them by the parties, according to which wounds of the one party were set off against those of the other and also a compensation of Rs. 800 was allowed to one Dadak Gullazai-Hamzazai. It was, however, represented that the wounds of one Jourak Kudezai Kibzai had been ignored and the case was therefore referred to the Sibi Shahi Jirga, who upheld the award of the Joint Jirga. The award of the Sibi Shahi Jirga was approved by the Political Agent.

The case of Sardar Muhammad Khan, Jogezai, *versus* Shabozais of Bori—offence cutting the ears of the horses of the complainant—was referred to the Quetta Shahi Jirga of 1910, who granted a decree of Rs. 4,000 compensation to the complainant against the accused.

The case of Musakhels *versus* Kibzais—dispute about the Kakal Daman lands—was referred to the Sibi Shahi Jirga of 1911, who decided that the case should be settled by arbitrators on the spot. Malik Khande Khan, Jogezai, and K. S. Syed Mehr Shah Kharsin with Arbab Sher Zaman umpire have been nominated for settlement of the case, but they have not yet been able to meet.

The case of Sulemankhel's attack on the Zhob Levy Corps patrol near Gulkach on the 31st October 1910, was referred to the Joint Jirga of Zhob and Wano, held at Gulkach in March 1911. A full detail of this case has been given under "Raids".

Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The number of cases referred to Jirgas during the year was 1,037, as detailed below:—

Criminal	273
Civil	240
Revenue	524
TOTAL	1,037

Besides the above 905 cases as detailed below were disposed of politically without reference to Jirgas:—

Criminal	241
Civil	375
Revenue	289
TOTAL	905
GRAND TOTAL	1,942

Total for 1909 was 1,812.

The findings of Jirgas were generally accepted by the Political Agent.

As a rule almost all the cases in which people of this country are concerned are settled by the Jirga system and the working of this system has been satisfactory.

The number of persons criminally punished under Jirga proceedings was 443 against 369 for the preceding year.

The number of persons called upon to furnish security under Jirga proceedings was 430 against 319 for the preceding year.

The amount of fine inflicted during the year was Rs. 2,165-14-0. The amount of such fines outstanding from the previous years was Rs. 3,321-15-10, thus making a total of Rs. 5,487-13-10.

Out of this a sum of Rs. 941-14-4 was recovered and credited into the treasury within the year. A sum of Rs. 241 was paid as compensation to complainants and the balance of Rs. 4,304-15-6 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

Land revenue.—The gross land revenue demand for the year under review excluding arrears was Rs. 1,75,516-1-11 against Rs. 1,69,862-13-8 for the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 5,653-4-3. The collections excluding a sum of Rs. 952-0-11 on account of arrears amounted to Rs. 1,46,853-0-9 against Rs. 1,49,358-10-0 for 1909-10,

showing a decrease of Rs. 2,505-9-3. Non-recoveries amounted to Rs. 28,663-1-11. Details are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Particulars.	1910-11.	1909-10.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(1) Demand—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the last year	952 0 11	774 4 3
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report	1,75,516 1 11	1,69,862 13 8
TOTAL	1,76,468 2 10	1,70,637 1 11
(2) Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years	952 0 11	774 4 3
(*b*) On account of the revenue for the year under report	1,46,853 0 9*	1,49,358 10 0
TOTAL	1,47,805 1 8	1,50,132 14 3
(3) Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions	9,795 7 10	3,815 9 4
(*b*) Malikana	7,989 0 1	7,624 11 6
(*c*) Suspensions	.....	.....
(*d*) Grain allowances paid out of revenue in kind	8,871 10 5	8,111 15 10
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions)	2,006 15 7	952 0 11
TOTAL	28,663 1 11	20,504 5 7

* Includes 9 pies recovered in excess in Fort Sandeman Tahsil.

Had the remissions amounting to Rs. 6,778-8-10 not been granted to *zamindars* in the Killa Saifulla and the Fort Sandeman Tahsils, the year under report would have shown an improvement when compared with the figures of the preceding year.

The net decrease of Rs. 2,505-9-3 is partly due to smaller receipts under royalty on chromite in the Hindubagh Tahsil and partly to the amount that remained unrealised at the close of the year on account of grazing tax in the Kakar Khurasan Sub-Tahsil.

A sum of Rs. 2,006-15-7 remained in arrears at the close of the year.

Remissions amounting to Rs. 6,778-8-10 were granted during the year in the Killa Saifulla and the Fort Sandeman Tahsils owing to the losses sustained by the zamindars by the disastrous floods of July and August 1910.

There has been no change in the system of recovery of Government revenue during the year under review. The area cultivated during 1910-11 is given below:—

	Acres.
Fort Sandeman Tahsil	8,885
Kakar Khurasan Tahsil	Not available.
Killa Saifulla Tahsil	16,213
Hindubagh	6,288

The principal crops sown were wheat, barley, tobacco, maize, jowari, china, shali, mung, melons, onions and chillies, etc.

No difficulty was experienced in recovering the revenue and no compulsory measures were adopted.

Field-to-field survey of the "Abi" cultivated area (amounting to something over 19,000 acres) in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil was sanctioned. The work was in progress when the year closed.

General condition of the district and the people.—The general condition of the district and people was good, but owing to the exceptionally heavy floods that came in July and August 1910, the agricultural produce and *Karezes*, *i.e.*, irrigation channels in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil particularly and in other Tahsils of the district generally, were considerably damaged and washed away. Consequently the prices for agricultural

produce ruled high and wheat and bhusa of 1st quality were scarce in the Upper Zhob Sub-Division.

The Government buildings at Killa Saifulla were to some extent damaged by heavy rains.

In several places the melon and rice cultivations in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil were washed away by excessive rains.

In July 1910, from 60 to 73 camels carrying rations for the Zhob Levy Corps outpost at Miralikhel were swept away by floods. Government roads and telegraph lines were also washed away by floods in several places. For some time roads were rendered impassable for wheeled traffic and telegraphic communication remained interrupted. Prompt and vigorous steps were taken by the departments concerned to repair the roads and to restore telegraphic communications.

Public health.—No serious epidemic disease visited the district. There were occasional outbreaks of small-pox and measles at Fort Sandeman and in the district from December 1910 to March 1911. Malaria was somewhat bad in the Kakar Khurasan Sub-Tahsil during July and August 1910, and at Fort Sandeman. A few deaths occurred from pneumonia during the winter. The health of the people was on the whole good.

It was not found necessary to re-establish a plague camp during the year against arrivals from the infected areas in the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab.

Prices of food and labour.—The prices of food-stuffs during the year were high. The rates at the head-quarters of the Tahsils prevailed as follows:—

	Fort Sandeman.		Killa Saifulla.		Hindubagh.		Kakar Khurasan.	
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.
Wheat per rupee .	9	12	11	5	10	12	9	7
Barley do. .	11	12	12	7	11	6	10	14

In some months labour was not equal to the demand. The labourers earned from eight to twelve annas a day.

Agriculture and Arboriculture.—The following figures show the transactions under *Takavi* advances during the year:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Advances outstanding on 1st April 1910	30,808	12	0
Do. made during the year	17,980	0	0
TOTAL .	48,788	12	0
Remitted during the year	117	0	0
Recoveries made during the year	14,898	4	0
TOTAL .	15,015	4	0
Balance outstanding on 31st March 1911	33,773	8	0

Special *Takavi* grants were obtained with a view to relieve the distress caused to the *zamindars* of the Killa Saifulla Tahsil by the disastrous floods of 1910.

Some 3,508 fruit and shade trees were imported during the year and distributed as under:—

Zamindars in the district	900
Planted in the Cantonments at Fort Sandeman	1,200
Do. Zhob Levy Corps lines	400
Do. Local Hospitals	100
Planted at Killa Saifulla	550
Planted along the roadsides and water channels at Fort Sandeman .	358
TOTAL .	3,508

Irish potato seed obtained from the Fort Sandeman garden was sown in the gardens during the year under report and the result was satisfactory. With regard to the American maize of varieties sown in the Fort Sandeman garden only three kinds have done well, and the rest proved a failure. The result of the American maize sown in the district was not satisfactory owing to late sowing.

The *Jowari* crop withered in the Lower Zhob Sub-Division on account of rust brought on by excessive rainfall.

Diseases locally called "Dukh" and "Tobak" appeared among sheep, goats and the cattle of Gustoi circle in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil. The deaths among sheep and goats amounted to 120 and those among the cattle to 20.

A disease locally called "Parri" broke out among the sheep and goats in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil and resulted in 150 deaths.

Mines and minerals.—The total amount of chromite ore raised during 1910 was 28,291¼ cwt. against 63,400 cwt. in 1909. The revenue realized during 1910-11 was Rs. 7,554 against Rs. 8,726 in the preceding year.

The new leases issued during the year 1910 numbered 5 against 72 in the year 1909. No accident occurred during the year.

Forests.—No new forest area was reserved during the year. Permits to cut wood issued during the year under report numbered 18 against 2 in the preceding year. The receipts on account of royalty on wood during the year amounted to Rs. 1,980 against Rs. 1,867 in the preceding year.

Measures were taken for the eradication of bark boring beetle at Shinghar under the supervision of Colonel Trench. As the services of a regular Forest Ranger could not be secured during the year, the head of the present Forest guards, Jangul, Sherani, an intelligent and keen forester, who knows a good deal about *Chilghoza* trees, was deputed to the Khanpur range of the Hazara Forests Division for practical Forest instruction. He has been taught practically the broad principles of coppice, fellings, thinnings, marking and planting trees. On political grounds it is proposed to employ him as soon as possible as a Forest Ranger in the Sherani country.

Horse-breeding operations.—The Arab stallion 'Mistletoe' remained at Fort Sandeman throughout the year and was located in the Zhob Levy Corps line. Twenty-nine mares were covered by him during the year under review against 31 covered by two stallions in the preceding year.

Education.—There are four primary schools in the district as under:—

(1) Fort Sandeman Boys School.
(2) Fort Sandeman Girls School.
(3) Hindubagh School.
(4) Kan Mehtarzai School.

With effect from 1st December 1910—

(1) the teaching staff of the Fort Sandeman Boys School has been strengthened by the addition of two teachers on Rs. 35—2—45 and Rs. 30 per mensem.
(2) a school mistress on Rs. 50—2—60 per mensem has been sanctioned for the Girls School at Fort Sandeman. The post has been advertised in the Press with a view to secure the services of a trained and qualified school mistress.
(3) the Girls School at Fort Sandeman has been brought on the list of Bazar Fund schools.
(4) the schools at Hindubagh and Kan Mehtarzai have been provincialised and the appointments of the teachers of the last two schools have been declared pensionable on fulfilment of certain conditions.
(5) post of a teacher sanctioned for Akhterzai School has been abolished.

The number of scholars attending the schools on 31st March 1911 is compared below with that on the same date of the preceding year:—

	31st March 1911.	31st March 1910.
Fort Sandeman Boys School	59	43
Fort Sandeman Girls School	30	23
Hindubagh Boys School	18	19
Kan Mehtarzai School	8	14

The total expenditure on public instruction during the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,369-15-11 against Rs. 3,730-8-7 in the previous year. The decrease in the expenditure is due to the smaller expenditure on the purchase of furniture for schools and savings from the pay of school teachers. The receipts on account of school fee during the year amounted to Rs. 118-3-0.

The foundation stone of a new building for the Fort Sandeman Boys School was laid by Colonel Trench in November 1910. The building was under construction when the year closed.

Zhob Levy Corps.—The Zhob Levy Corps is a drilled and disciplined Corps maintained chiefly to keep order in the district. It supplies fortified posts along the border, stretching from the Pishin District to the Gomal river, it supplies escorts and forms an aid to the Political Agent. The sanctioned strength is 636 Infantry and 625 Cavalry composed of Pathans and Brahuis, of whom Pathans preponderate. The Corps was maintained during the year at a total cost of Rs. 4,18,528-8-1.

Fifty-two remounts were again bought this year from traders coming from Persian Khurasan.

During March 1911 the Infantry at head-quarters suffered from measles.

In March 1911, the General Officer Commanding, 4th (Quetta) Division, carried out a practical inspection of the corps at head-quarters and its detachment stationed at Manikhowa. In his opinion the men are well turned out and well mounted on stout ponies. Their tactical work was well carried out. The General Officer Commanding was especially impressed with the leading by the British Officers and the rapid and correct way the corps, both mounted and dismounted, moved over the ground. He pointed out that the weak point in this very useful and serviceable corps lies in the obsolete weapon with which they are armed. The desirability of re-arming the Zhob Levy Corps, as a whole, with single shot ·303 rifles and carbines has been recognised by the Government of India and this will be arranged in due course when supplies which have been ordered are received from England.

District Levies.—The total number of effective local levies employed in the district at the close of the year numbered 361 and the expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,11,931-12-8.

The levy service gave satisfaction.

Criminal Justice.—Total number of criminal cases before the various courts in the Zhob District during 1910 was 817 against 773 during 1909. Out of these 660 cases were disposed of and 157 remained pending at the close of the year.

Civil Justice.—Total number of regular civil cases before the various courts in the district during 1910 was 121 including those pending from the previous year against 117 for the preceding year. Out of these 113 were disposed of and 8 remained pending at the close of the year.

Police.—Mr. E. J. Gleeson, Deputy Superintendent of Police, held charge of the Police of the Zhob and Loralai Districts throughout the year.

Cost.—The total cost of the Police Force for the two districts during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,04,642 against Rs. 1,03,554 in the preceding year.

Cognizable crime.—The total number of true cognizable offences of all kinds given in the Police returns for 1910 was 129 against 90 in the previous year. Eliminating class VI (*i.e.*, petty cases), the number of cases was 22 against 30 in the preceding year.

The following table shows the distribution of these cases:—

	1909.	1910.
Fort Sandeman Thana	9	8
Killa Saifulla do.	..	...
Hindubagh do.	2	1
Loralai	6	7
Musakhel	...	1
Duki	8	...
Sinjawi	1	...
Barkhan	4	5
	30	22

The detail of serious offences is given below:—

Offences relating to coin	2	pending.
Do. against public justice	1	
Rioting	1	
Murder	2	one pending.
Attempt at suicide	1	
Grievous hurt	1	
Robbery	2	
Burglary	3	
	13	

In all cases sent for trial convictions were obtained. Twenty-one persons were sent for trial and 21 convicted. The percentage of property recovered to stolen was 97·68 against 56·68 in the previous year.

No change was made in the sanctioned strength of the Zhob and Loralai Police Force which number 341 including clerks and menials.

The general working of the Police has been satisfactory. The question of insufficiency of Police is being felt urgently.

The pay of the men of foot Police was raised during the year under report.

In the two districts of Zhob and Loralai four officers and 60 men were departmentally punished during the year. In very rare cases recruits offered themselves for enrolment. Enlistments were made from the agricultural population. The majority enlisted were Mohammadans. The special causes operating unfavourably on recruiting were the danger to life and hardships of service in the two districts.

Jails and Lock-ups.—The total number of prisoners in the different jails and lock-ups at the close of the year was 68 and the total expenditure on guards and maintenance amounted to Rs. 4,766-13-0, giving an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 81-8-7.

Registration and Stamps.—The number of registration offices during the year was five. Thirty-five documents were registered during the year of which 22 affected movable and immovable property of the aggregate value of Rs. 23,188. There was a decrease of 10 documents in 1910 when compared with the preceding year. The total receipts and expenditure amounted to:—

	1910.	1909.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Receipts	81 0 0	101 8 0
Expenditure	40 8 0	50 0 0

The stamp revenue in 1910-11 amounted to Rs. 5,773-4-0 against Rs. 4,992 in the preceding year.

Public Works.—The following major works were carried out by the Public Works Department during the year:—

Buildings.

(1) Sub-Tahsil at Gwal Hyderzai.

(2) Followers' quarters for Zhob Levy Corps at Fort Sandeman.

Roads and Communications.

(1) Camel track from Hindubagh to Loiband.

(2) Improvements to the Fort Sandeman-Hindubagh road.

(3) Realignment of and improvement to the Fort Sandeman-Gomal road.

(4) Improvements to the Loralai-Fort Sandeman road.

The construction of a Political Circuit House which was commenced from the District Allotment under "45.—Civil Works" in 1909 but remained under progress during the year under review has been transferred to the Public Works Department as its estimated cost exceeded Rs. 5,000.

Postal.—No change was made in the postal arrangements. The proposed tonga mail service scheme which would have accelerated the despatch of the letter and parcel mails on the Fort Sandeman-Loralai road was not put into operation and abandoned for some time.

Local Funds.—Statistics of the receipts and expenditure and opening and closing balances of the several local funds in the Zhob District for 1910-11 are given in the subjoined table:—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fort Sandeman Bazar Excluded Local Fund.	*10,536 3 0	20,985 3 9	31,521 6 9	23,693 10 5	†7,827 12 4
Zhob Police Fund .	12,126 1 11	11,058 8 5	23,184 10 4	10,409 14 9	12,774 11 7
Zhob Levy Corps Government Fund .	506 14 5	18 10 9	525 9 2	525 9 2	...
Zhob Levy Corps Private Fund.	8,987 15 4	4,02,915 6 5	4,11,903 5 9	4,11,307 7 6	595 14 3

*	Rs. A. P.	†	Rs. A. P.
In Treasury	5,536 3 0	In Treasury	2,827 12 4
Invested in Government Paper .	5,000 0 0	Invested in Government Paper .	5,000 0 0
	10,536 3 0		7,827 12 4

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadans to Hindu employés holding ministerial appointments in the district at the close of the year was 47·14.

General.—Nos. 15 and 24 Survey parties, having completed survey operations, left the district about the middle of the year.

The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General visited Fort Sandeman in May 1910.

122nd Rajputana Infantry arrived at Fort Sandeman on 16th December 1910.

The 4th Rajputs left Fort Sandeman on relief on 18th December.

The General Officer Commanding, 4th (Quetta) Division, visited the district in March 1911.

S. WATERFIELD,
for *Political Agent in Zhob.*

APPENDIX V.

Administration Report of the Bolan Sub-Division, including that portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency, for the year 1910-11.

Area.—The boundaries of the district remained unaltered. The area is the same, *viz.*—

Bolan Pass.	*Quetta-Nushki Railway Section.*
100 square miles.	61 miles.
Population.—	
1,860 persons.*	169 persons.*

* According to census of 1911.

Principal Officers.—Major R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., remained in charge of the district for the whole year with the exception of 53 days from 29th October 1910 to 20th December 1910, both inclusive, during which he proceeded on privilege leave and was succeeded by Captain E. H. S. James, who officiated for him in addition to his own duties as Assistant Political Agent, Kalat. The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, remained vacant from 1st April 1910 to 18th July 1910. From 19th July 1910 to 31st March 1911 it was held by Captain E. H. S. James.

General attitude and conduct of the tribe.—The year under report was one of peace and quiet. Sardar Yar Muhammad Khan, Kurd, retired Chief of the Kurd tribe, died at an advanced age on 12th July 1910 and was then formally succeeded by his son K. S. Mian Khan, Kurd.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulations.—Only one case† was dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulations. It was a case of attempt to murder and was referred to the Quetta Shahi Jirga whose award was accepted and carried out.

† Bolan Pass: Dur Khan *versus* Wadera Bakhtiar Khan.

The case regarding land and water pending at the close of 1909-10 was still undecided at the end of the year under review.

District Levies.—There has been no change in the strength or composition of levies. Their number is 121 and their monthly cost is Rs. 1,877. Their work was generally satisfactory.

Roads and communications.—The road through the *bazar* at Mastung road and the *bazar* itself were improved at a cost of Rs. 1,460 from Local Funds.

Police.—The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds which occurred in the year under report was 20 as compared with 18 in the preceding year. In 11 cases the offenders were arrested and convicted. Out of Rs. 214 worth of stolen property, property worth Rs. 163 was recovered as against Rs. 685 and Rs. 320 respectively last year. The working of the Police was satisfactory.

Postal.—There were no alterations in the postal arrangements nor were any additions made to the number of post offices.

Land revenue.—The land revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs. 4,694-8-11 against Rs. 4,274-0-11 recovered in 1909-10. Eliminating the amount of arrears from collections of the year under review and adding them to the figures of the preceding year to which they belong, the figures contrast as under:—

This includes—

Rs.	A.	P.	
482	5	0	on account of arrears.
220	6	4	on account of royalty on coal.
332	5	4	on account of compensation for water of Bibi Nani spring Rs. 248-5-4. on account of compensation for water of Rundla spring Rs. 84.
2	8	9	on account of record fee.
22	15	0	on account of sale proceeds of dry wood.
1,060	8	5	

	Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue for 1909-10	4,756	5	11‡
„ „ 1910-11	4,272	5	2§
	844	0	9

‡ Figures given in last year's report did not include Rs. 1-1-3 on account of record fee of Assistant Political Agent's office, Kalat.

§ Includes Rs. 60-1-3 on account of suspension granted for Palezat which will be recovered in 1911-12.

The decrease of Rs. 484-0-9 is due to failure of *Kharif* crops.

No grazing tax is levied in this district.

The revenue is recovered by *batai* at the rate of one-sixth. No difficulty was experienced in its recovery and no coercive measures were resorted to.

General condition of district and people.—The health of the people has been generally good except for a slight outbreak of small-pox and the usual malaria. The condition of the *Rabi* crops was good, but for want of timely rain very little *Kharif* cultivation was undertaken and that even was a failure. The condition of the people and animals was fair. The prices of food were a little better than those of the previous year. Condition and wages* of labour were steady. No *takavi* advances were given during the year. A sum of Rs. 340 however was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 100 still outstanding on 31st March 1911 on account of an old advance.

* Six annas to eight annas per man per diem.

Mines.—No new minerals were discovered. The Bohar Coal Mine was not worked. The one at Mach yielded an output of 72,399 maunds of coal and 1,763 maunds of coal dust against 91,076 maunds of coal and 19,592 maunds of dust output of both the mines in the previous year. No notable emigration or immigration took place beyond the usual annual movements of the nomadic population.

Irrigation, Forests and Education.—There is no irrigation work and none has been undertaken. The district has no reserved forests, schools or libraries.

Roads and Communications.—The road through the Bazar at Mastung Road and the Bazar itself were improved at a cost of Rs. 1,460 from local funds.

Civil and Criminal Justice.—The work done is shown below:—

	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 1st January 1911.
Civil.					
1909	3	96	99	99	...
1910	...	148	148	144	4
Criminal.					
1909	...	80	80	78	2
1910	2	79	81	81	...

Jails and Lock-ups.—The number of lock-ups is the same as before. There is no jail in the district.

Registration and Stamps.—No compulsory document was registered with the exception of one the value of which aggregated Rs. 100 against 5 documents aggregating Rs. 1,960 in the year preceding. The sale proceeds of stamp yielded Rs. 679-14-0 against Rs. 588-9-0 in 1909-10. The increase is due to increase in the number of civil suits.

Local Funds.—The transactions of Local Funds in the district for 1910-11 were as shown below:—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bolan Bazar Fund	3,195 5 3	1,342 5 0	1,041 8 3	3,496 2 0
Quetta-Nushki Railway	3,931 13 7	666 4 0	3,323 12 8	1,274 4 11

General.—The posts of second clerk and paid apprentice fell vacant, but on account of the re-organization scheme no Muhammadan could be appointed to these posts. Two posts, one of Head Clerk on Rs. 80 and the other of Record-keeper and Copyist, Assistant Political Agent's office, Kalat, on Rs. 50, fell permanently vacant, but they were not filled up as they were abolished under the new scheme.

No new local men, domiciled Hindus or Muhammadans, were employed.

With the exception of an office and godown built for the Sub-Divisional Officer, Military Works Services, at Mastung, no important major or minor work was carried out.

The income on account of provincial revenue of the Kalat Agency amounted to Rs. 13,483 against Rs. 13,521 for 1909-10.

The plague inspection camp remained at Hirok from 10th March 1910 to 20th November 1910 and returned there on 31st March 1911. No mining accidents occurred. Five accidents however took place on the railway line in one of which two men were killed.

The levy posts were duly inspected by the officers concerned.

No title was conferred during the year. The only casualty among the title-holders was that of Rai Sahib Dhallo Mal of Karachi and Pasni who died during the year under report.

E. H. S. JAMES, *Captain,*
for *Political Agent, Kalat.*

APPENDIX VI.

The Administration Report of the Chagai Political Agency for the year 1910-11.

Area.—The area of the Chagai Political Agency, which is estimated to stand at 18,892 square miles, remained unaltered during the year.

Population.—The recent census shows the population of the district to number 16,546 persons. This number is probably between 3,000 and 4,000 under the correct total as for the most part the population is a nomad one and considerable numbers were compelled to move out of the district owing to the drought conditions which intervened during the first nine months of the year. These have now returned.

Principal Officers.—The charge of the district was held throughout the year by Major F. C. Webb-Ware, I.A., C.I.E. The appointment of Assistant District Superintendent, Police, Chagai, remained vacant.

General attitude of the various tribes.—The district is a most loyal and contented one and the attitude of the tribes left nothing to be desired. No inter-tribal dispute occurred.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Act.—The number of cases dealt with under this Act amounted to 44 as against 69 for the previous year. The decisions arrived at by the Jirga were accepted in all cases and the cases were consequently finally disposed of. The number of prisoners tried totalled 50 of whom 17 were acquitted, 27 were punished in various ways, and 6 were required to supply security for future good conduct.

The aggregate of the fines imposed was Rs. 433-12-0 of which Rs. 121-12-0 was credited into the Treasury and Rs. 112 was paid to the parties concerned as compensation for injuries.

District Levies.—These fall under three categories, *i.e.*, Chagai Levy Corps, General Levies and Railway Levies.

(*a*) The Chagai Levy Corps possesses a strength of 126 rank and file divided as follows:—

Jemadars	5
Duffadars	5
Pay Naiks	5
Sowars	111
TOTAL	126

In addition one salutri, one farrier, and three *bhishtees* are maintained.

(*b*) General Levies. The strength of these was raised from 200 to 222 in the course of the year under report and so their strength now stands as under:—

Inspector of Levies	1
Jemadars	6
Duffadars	22
Sowars	156
Havildars	3
Lance Naiks	2
Footmen	32
TOTAL	222

It is to be noted that the foregoing total does not include 17 tribal levies maintained for Government service by the Zaggar Mengal and Sinjerani Sardars, the composition of which is as follows:—

Jemadar	1
Duffadars	3
Sowars	13

In addition nine moharrirs, nineteen shop-keepers, and 1 *bhishtee* are also maintained. The post of a shop-keeper was brought under reduction during the year.

(*c*) Railway Levies. Their strength stands as follows:—

Sowars	3
Footmen	4

The average monthly pay of the District Levies, including the salaries of the clerical and menial establishment, amounts to Rs. 9,681-6-8.

Police.—The District Police which consist merely of the Nushki Havalat and Treasury guards are under the direct charge of the Superintendent, Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi. There is nothing to record under this head.

Roads and Communications.—In the correct sense of the word there are no roads in the Chagai Agency. A small sum, Rs. 640, was spent on the Trade Route track which connects the railway terminus at Nushki with Dewan Chah on the Baluch-Seistan Frontier—a distance of 368½ miles—and it is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 10,000 annually on this track so as to make it fit for cart and carriage traffic—a matter which it is estimated will cost the small sum of Rs. 65,000.

Postal.—The postal arrangements, parcel as well as dāk, remained the same as last year, with the exception that the small branch service connecting Kirtaka with Kacha was taken over by the Political Department. Last year's experience shows that the present parcel post arrangements are inadequate to dispose satisfactorily of the number of parcels which are being received and the question of the re-organisation of this service is engaging attention.

Immigration and Emigration.—Spring saw a migration of Maldars from the Agency owing to the drought conditions which prevailed, but the bountiful rains at the close of the year not only checked this but attracted so large a number of transfrontier and other Maldars that in the case of one tribe alone it is estimated that the additions to the Agency's floating population could not have fallen lower than from 4 to 5 thousand persons.

An Eastern Helmand Khan named Wazir Muhammad made his appearance with some 200 followers in the Chagai Tahsil Frontier towards the close of the year, but his arrival was due to a quarrel in which he had become involved with the local Garmsel authorities.

Horse breeding operations.—These are in their infancy. Only 20 mares were covered last year owing to the drought conditions, which have been referred to, having constrained horse owners to send their mares out of the country to places where fodder and grazing were procurable.

Land Revenue.

	For the year under report.	For preceding year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. *Demand*—		
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous year's outstanding at the end of the last year.	.....	.....
(*b*) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report.	26,563 4 0*	30,514 9 2
TOTAL DEMAND	26,563 4 0	30,514 9 2
2. *Collection*—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue for previous years	.....	.....
(*b*) On account of the revenue for the year under report	25,143 0 10*	28,914 12 7
TOTAL COLLECTIONS	25,143 0 10	28,914 12 7
3. *Non-recoveries*—		
(*a*) Remissions	50 0 0	50 0 0
(*b*) Malkana	1,226 14 2	1,437 4 7
(*c*) Suspensions	.....	.....
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind	110 10 0	112 8 0
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions)	32 11 0	.....
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES	1,420 3 2	1,599 12 7

* NOTE.—This includes the sum of Rs. 491-8-3 realised on account of revenue on asafœtida which was collected in the Western Sinjerani country.

The revenue on cereals is taken by *Batai* or *Tashkhis* while that on *Sabzkhurda* and *Palezat* is recovered at cash rates.

The *muafis* granted to zamindars amounted to Rs. 1,598-8-4 divided as under:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Land revenue	1,337	6	4
Grazing tax	261	2	0

The collections under grazing tax totalled to Rs. 10,613-2-5 divided as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Nushki Tahsil	4,343	0	0
Chagai Tahsil	6,270	2	4

General condition of the district and the people.

1. *Nature of season.*—The figures given in the preceding heading show that taken collectively the season was a moderate one. The rainfall was below the average which was reflected in the poorness of the grazing and in the loss of some stock. The close of the year, however, showed a remarkable change for the better, and with an abundant rainfall a larger area, than has been the case for several years past, was brought under cultivation and the prospects of both the *Rabi* and *Kharif* crops are excellent. The crops in the Nushki Tahsil rely to a very large extent for irrigation on the flood water which makes its way down the Dor *Nullah*, and during the past winter the floods which this *Nullah* has brought down have been both frequent and heavy; in fact so heavy were they at one time that it was feared that damage would ensue.

2. *Public health.*—Excluding the more common complaints, such as fever, measles, whooping cough, etc., the district health was good and no epidemic disease occurred.

There are two dispensaries in the Chagai Agency, *i.e.*, those maintained at Nushki and at Kacha on the Perso-Baluch Frontier. In the case of that first named the year's indoor patients numbered 157 persons, of whom 68 came from beyond the Frontier, and in the case of the second 59 indoor patients were treated. The daily attendance averaged 49·37 at Nushki and 34·56 at Kacha. Three cases of small-pox, all of which were imported from Quetta, occurred at Nushki, one of which proved fatal, but such stringent precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease that no further cases took place.

The number of persons vaccinated during the year totalled 227 all of whom came either from the Nushki *bazar* or its vicinity.

The rainfall for the year as registered at Nushki amounted to 7·29 inches as against 4·43 inches for the preceding year.

Irrigation.

The Irrigation Department took the opportunity which the phenomenal drop in the subsoil water level in the Kishingi plain offered to excavate a *karez* there. The water has begun to rise and it is anticipated that in the course of a few months' time a discharge will be obtained sufficient to put a very fair area under crops. The experiment which is a bold one will be watched with great interest.

Forests.

There is nothing to record under this heading.

Education.

There is only one primary school in the Chagai Agency, *i.e.*, that maintained at Nushki. The average daily attendance was 22·02 as against 16 last year which shows an increase of 6·02. The expenditure on this school amounted to a sum of Rs. 522-10-0. It is trusted that the coming year will see the establishment of at least one additional primary school, with 5 grants-in-aid schools teaching up to the primary standard at some five additional centres.

Jails and lock-ups.

There are no jails or subsidiary jails in the Agency. The number of persons received into the Nushki lock-up during the year amounted to 54 exclusive of the 1 prisoner who was in confinement at the close of last year. Of these 53 were disposed of and 2 remained at the year's end.

Registration.

This Act does not apply.

Stamps.

The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 575 as against Rs. 574-8-0 for the preceding year.

Local Funds.

There is only one, *i.e.*, the Nushki Town Fund, which is an Excluded Local Fund. On the 1st April 1910 the opening balance of this Fund stood at Rs. 6,861-12-0. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,219-11-4 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,370-9-4, which latter however includes a sum of Rs. 1,000 which was advanced to the Chagai Tahsil for the purpose of acquiring land for the establishment of a *bazar* at Dalbandin. At the close of the year the balance in favour of the Fund amounted to Rs. 6,714-13-9.

Municipalities.

There are none in the Agency.

Public Works.

The following original works were taken in hand and completed during the year:—

(1) Government godown shops at Padag and Merui.
(2) Inspection quarters at Kacha.
(3) *Khassadar* and menials' quarters at Kacha Poost.
(4) Trade *Mehmankhanas* and *Serais* at Kirtaka, Chah Muhammad Raza, Humai, Amalaf, and at Saindak.
(5) A *Mehmankhana* at Robat.

In addition to the foregoing a Levy Post was erected at Piran, preliminary preparations were made to erect a Fort at Sohtagan, and six of the Trade Route Chapparkhanas were re-roofed, which leaves ten to be dealt with in the same way next year. In addition the ordinary annual repairs to other public buildings were carried out, urgent repairs only being done in the case of those at Nushki.

Prices and labour.

These remained much as they were during the preceding year and offer no subject for remark.

Agriculture and agricultural stock.

As was noted in last year's reports the inhabitants of the Nushki District are by inclination pastoralists rather than agriculturists. Most of the district cultivators are to be found in the Nushki District, and if the progress which was made in this Sub-Division of the Agency by cultivators towards improving their methods is slow yet it was steady and encouraging. Want of sufficient fodder for cattle made itself felt in the loss of some of the agricultural stock, but the loss was not great.

Takavi advances.

The *Takavi* advances made during the year under report numbered 11 divided as follows:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Advances under Land Improvement Loans Act	75
(*b*) Advances under Agriculturists' Loans Act	2,320

The outstanding balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 7,440 and the recoveries made during the year were principal Rs. 3,256 and interest Rs. 396-6-10.

Arboriculture.

The sum which was devoted to this purpose amounted to Rs. 1,240 out of which Rs. 442 was contributed by the Nushki Town Fund. The number of trees and cuttings planted amounted to 43,789 out of which total 1,354 were fruit trees of the description which previous years' experience has showed are best suited to the climatic conditions prevailing in the district. The taste of the people for arboriculture is growing and this taste is being encouraged.

Trade.

The total value of the trade which passed through Nushki during the year under review amounted to Rs. 26,87,227 divided as follows:—

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Afghanistan	4,382	2,91,005	2,95,387
Persia	9,42,564	2,92,660	12,35,224
Baluchistan	8,00,386	3,56,230	11,56,616
TOTAL	17,47,332	9,39,895	26,87,227

If a comparison be made between these figures and those recorded for the preceding year the following will be the result obtained.

Trade with Afghanistan and Baluchistan local trade shows increases of Rs. 24,149 and Rs. 2,77,691 respectively, whereas that with Persia gives a decrease of Rs. 14,062, or in other words there was a net increase, over the figures of the preceding year, of no less than Rs. 2,87,778.

General.

The character of all Government servants employed in the Chagai Agency has been satisfactory.

2. The percentage of Muhammadan and Hindu officials who hold appointments in this Agency during the year under review stands at 68 to 32.

3. No local men, whether domiciled Hindu or Muhammadan, were given employment in the district, the reason naturally being that the local school has not existed a sufficient time to turn out any suitable material and prior to its establishment no facilities for education existed.

4. No case of opium smuggling came to notice during the year.

F. C. WEBB-WARE, *Major,*
Political Agent, Chagai.

APPENDIX VII.

Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1910-11.

Introductory.

1. The whole of the work of the Public Works (inclusive of the irrigation and mining) in the six civil districts, Quetta, Kalat, Chagai, Sibi, Loralai, and Zhob, of this Agency, remained under the control of the Commanding Royal Engineer, 4th (Quetta) Division, Military Works Services, and Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Baluchistan, during the year.

2. All the Civil and Military Works in this Agency are supervised by Military Works Services officers and subordinates, except for the Civil Works at certain remote places in the Chagai District where the works are supervised by the District Local Public Works Department establishment, under the orders of the Political Agent, Chagai District. Estimates and plans for such works are however generally scrutinized by Military Works Services officers.

3. For the supervision of the irrigation works there is a special Irrigation Officer, on deputation from the Punjab, who has the necessary subordinate, office and other establishment under him for the purpose.

4. For the supervision of mines there is a Sub-Inspector of Mines under the immediate orders of the Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department.

5. Colonel G. Williams was Secretary, Public Works Department, throughout the year under review, except from January 12th to March 31st when Colonel F. Glanville, D.S.O., officiated during Colonel Williams' absence on leave.

6. There was no special sickness among the work people in the Agency during the year, but owing to dearness of food the cost of labour remained high.

45.—Civil Works—Imperial.

7. The total grants allotted during the year by the Government of India, Public Works Department, and the Director-Generals of Post Office and Telegraphs, for outlay on the postal and telegraph buildings in Baluchistan, amounted to Rs. 10,482, *i.e.*, Rs. 4,242 for minor and petty original works, Rs. 4,164 for repairs, and Rs. 2,076 for establishment and tools and plant percentage charges. The whole of the sums of Rs. 4,242 and Rs. 4,164 for minor works and repairs were spent on improving and repairing the postal and telegraph buildings in this Agency against the sums of Rs. 2,344 and Rs. 6,198 spent on these heads respectively in the previous year.

45.—Civil Works—Special Revenues.

8. The original grant for outlay during the year was Rs. 7,90,000, but this was increased to Rs. 8,06,800 by additions and alterations sanctioned during the year. The detail of the modifications amounting to Rs. 16,800 is given below:—

	Rs.
(1) Transferred from Public Works Department Budget to Civil Department Budget.	—5,000
(2) Transferred from Civil Department Budget to Public Works Department Budget.	42,000
(3) Transferred from Public Works Department Budget to Civil Department Budget.	—2,500
(4) Transferred from Public Works Department Budget to Civil Department Budget.	—7,700
(5) Transferred from Public Works Department Budget to Civil Department Budget.	—14,000
(6) Transferred from Irrigation Budget to Public Works Department Budget	4,000
TOTAL .	16,800

Nearly the whole of the final grant of Rs. 8,06,800 was spent during the year; of this a sum of Rs. 2,161 was reserved for expenditure in England on heating apparatus required for the extension of the Museum at Quetta and the balance of Rs. 8,04,639 was spent in India.

9. The following is the list of major works carried out during the year:—

Serial item No.	Name of work and station.	Name of civil district.	Amount of estimate.	Actual outlay to end of 1909-10.	Approximate outlay during 1910-11.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Civil Buildings.					
1	Providing accommodation for Cantonment Police, Quetta.	Quetta-Pishin.	50,885	47,246	—1,200	Completed.
2	Do. additional do.	„	55,667	...	41,663	In progress.
3	Extension of Museum, Quetta	„	33,706	...	31,400	„
4	Electric light installation in Residency, Quetta.	„	31,950	31,479	—6	Completed.
5	Constructing library for Agent to the Governor-General's office, Quetta.	„	8,188	8,018	—3	„
6	Constructing Political Agent's clerks' quarters, Kalat.	Kalat	8,803	3,500	4,702	„
7	Constructing accommodation for Political Agent's Escort, Mastung.	„	20,197	18,308	6	„
8	Constructing Levy Post at Sohtagan.	Chagai	14,357	...	3,500	In progress.
9	Constructing a new Political Agent's house, Sibi.	Sibi	19,999	6,120	13,408	„
10	Constructing new Tahsil buildings at Harnai.	„	23,488	23,534	42	Completed.
11	Do. Thana do.	„	21,411	14,704	6,579	„
12	Constructing Tahsil and Thana buildings, Jhatpat.	„	69,818	59,497	16	„
13	Constructing Agent to the Governor-General's European clerks' quarters, Sibi.	„	7,242	6,526	35	„
14	Constructing bungalow for Political Agent, Loralai, at Ziarat.	Loralai	12,500	...	12,541	„
15	Improving civil clerks' quarters, Loralai.	„	7,623	6,589	1,034	„
16	Constructing Tahsil buildings, Kamardin Karez.	Zhob	40,878	10,128	33,660	„
17	Constructing new Dispensary at Hindubagh.	„	11,378	10,708	94	„
18	Constructing followers' quarters for Zhob Levy Corps lines, Fort Sandeman.	„	5,880	...	5,524	„
19	Constructing Tahsil buildings, Gwal Hyderzai.	„	32,165	...	20,557	In progress.
20	Constructing Veterinary Hospital for Zhob Levy Corps lines, Fort Sandeman.	„	10,729	10,416	980	Completed.
21	Do. Men's Hospital do.	„	10,279	8,879	1,487	„
22	Improving Civil Hospital, Fort Sandeman.	„	14,590	14,097	762	„
23	Constructing Zhob Levy lines, Fort Sandeman.	„	64,340	63,644	—2,202	„
	Communications.					
24	Improving Khanai Murgha Mehtarzai Road.	Quetta-Pishin.	17,074	...	14,621	In progress.

Serial item No.	Name of work and station.	Name of civil district.	Amount of estimate.	Actual outlay to end of 1909-10.	Approximate outlay during 1910-11.	Remarks.
	Communications—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
25	Renewing Gati Bridge over Beji River on Duki Gumbaz Road.	Loralai .	8,039	3,118	4,757	Completed but washed away by floods.
26	Improving Duki-Sinjawi Road	„ .	20,392	...	19,708	In progress.
27	Improving Loralai Fort Sandeman Road.	Zhob .	4,44,963	3,67,109	50,655	„
28	Re-aligning Fort Sandeman Gomal Road.	„	44,764	...	15,537	
29	mproving Fort Sandeman-Hindubagh Road.	„ .	28,361	...	19,677	
30	Improving Hindubagh-Loiband Road.	„ .	6,632	...	3,556	„
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
31	Providing piped water-supply at Pishin.	Quetta-Pishin.	20,016	...	20,402	Completed.
32	Do. Dalbandin do. ...	Chagai .	26,006	7,396	14,551	In progress.
33	Constructing *karez* at Kishingi	„ .	8,654	1,018	7,757	Completed.
34	Improving surface drainage, Sibi.	Sibi . .	27,719	23,543	3,470	In progress.
35	Improving water-supply at Barkhan.	Loralai .	9,826	9,748	750	Completed.

Minor Works.

10. A sum of Rs. 1,13,825 was allotted and spent during the year on original works costing under Rs. 5,000 each under the three heads Civil Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements against Rs. 87,330 spent under this head in 1909-10.

Repairs.

11. The cost of repairs, special and ordinary, during the year under the three heads Civil Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements was Rs. 1,81,850 against Rs. 1,47,097 spent in 1909-10. The increased expenditure under this head was mostly due to extensive repairs to roads which were rendered necessary through damage caused by floods.

Revenue.

12. Receipts chiefly comprise recoveries of rents of civil buildings. The amount realised was Rs. 28,586 against Rs. 33,406 for the previous year.

Famine Relief Works.

13. *Nil.*

Contribution Works.

14. *Nil.*

Experimental Artesian Water Borings.

15. A sum of Rs. 4,300 was spent under this head during the year, as detailed below:—

	Rs
(1) Duki boring	2,300
(2) Improving (forming a tank and reservoir) Killa Saifulla boring .	2,000
Total .	4,300

General.

16. Only 8 local men were employed during the year, *i.e.*, 6 in the Quetta Civil District, Military Works Services, and 2 in the office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, 4th (Quetta) Division, Military Works Services, and Secretary to Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Public Works Department; 4 of them were employed as Sowars, 1 Patroller, 1 Peon and 2 Chowkidars, all on the temporary establishment on salaries from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per mensem. None were employed in the Loralai District, Military Works Services.

43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

17. The original grant for the year for expenditure on the Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation in the Agency was Rs. 86,000. This amount was increased to Rs. 3,98,000 by additions sanctioned during the year. The increase of Rs. 3,12,000 is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Additional grant sanctioned by the Government of India, Public Works Department, for Nar Nullah Project.	3,36,000
(2) Amount surrendered to the Government of India, Public Works Department, from the grant for Nar Nullah Project.	20,000
(3) Grant transferred from the Irrigation Budget to the Public Works Department Budget.	4,000
TOTAL .	3,12,000

18. The distribution of the net grant of Rs. 3,98,000 was as follows:—

	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	2,77,300	81,800	15,200
Revenue	14,300	8,700	700
TOTAL .	2,91,600	90,500	15,900
	3,98,000		

Of this a sum of Rs. 13,455 was reserved for expenditure in England on certain stores indented for and the balance of Rs. 3,84,545 was spent in India.

19. The following capital works were carried out wholly or in part during the year:—

(*a*) *Khushdil Khan Scheme. Constructing Haikalzai Branch.*

	Rs.
Works	9,247
Establishment	1,780
Tools and plant	...
TOTAL .	11,027

(*b*) *Anambar Canal.*

	Rs.	
(1) Repairs to canal	2,511	Works.
(2) Testing for bed rock at barrage site	698	
Establishment	1,802	
Tools and plant	522	
TOTAL .	5,533	

(c) Nar Nullah Project.

Name of work.	Expenditure during 1910-11.
(1) Land purchased for feeder cuts	2,613
(2) Spin Karez head works	18,287
(3) „ feeder cut	58,868
(4) Hunna head works	25,743
(5) „ feeder cut	65,459
(6) „ fall	6,584
(7) Gravity dam	65,029
(8) Bye wash	54
(9) Distributaries	13,396
TOTAL WORKS	2,56,033
Establishment	57,300
Tools and plant	4,329
GRAND TOTAL	3,17,662
Deduct—Receipts on capital account	411
Net expenditure	3,17,251

(d) Miscellaneous works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.

(1) River discharge observations in Baluchistan.
(2) Sibi Tahsil surveys.
(3) Anambar and Torwal surveys, and digging trial pits.
(4) Constructing gauge readers' huts at Mandai.
(5) Arambi surveys.
(6) Surveys for improving Khushdil Khan scheme.

	Rs.
Works	9,673
Establishment	21,869
Tools and plant	10,069
TOTAL	41,611

20. Revenue Works:—

	Rs.	
(1) Annual repairs to Shebo Canals	3,086	Works.
(2) Silt clearance, Shebo Canal, main line	7,088	
(3) Annual repairs to Khushdil Khan Canal	3,904	
(4) Special repairs	700	
TOTAL	14,778	

	Rs.	
Establishment	9,882	
Less receipts on account of establishment charges on Civil Works ½ to be credited to each scheme.	1,968	
		7,914
Tools and plant		809
TOTAL		23,501

21. Revenue collected during the year was as below:—

	Shebo.	Khushdil Khan Reservoir.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water rates	13,291	10,473
„ power	791	...
Fines	111	64
Rent of buildings	35	62
Plantation	...	...
Miscellaneous canal produce	116	117
TOTAL	14,344	10,716

22. The revenue realised by months as credited in the Treasury is as follows:—

	SHEBO CANAL.		KHUSHDIL KHAN RESERVOIR.	
	Civil Department.	Public Works Department.	Civil Department.	Public Works Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1910	...	7	...	...
May	...	241	...	...
June	...	27	...	32
July	...	207	...	52
August	...	19	...	9
September	812	31	1,517	...
October	1,800	16	21	15
November	220	10	...	15
December	...	22	...	40
January 1911	75	204	...	35
February	2,979	180	3,772	2
March	7,405	89	5,163	43
TOTAL	13,291	1,053	10,473	243

23. Eighty-four local men were employed on petty establishment during the year as detailed below:—

Irrigation Officer's office	4
Pishin Canals	5
Nar Nullah	1
Anambar Canal	6
Project surveys	68
TOTAL	84

Besides this at different times over 100 local men have been employed on various surveys.

The following is a narrative progress report of the Irrigation Works in hand throughout Baluchistan:—

Quetta-Pishin District.

24. *Shebo Canals.*—No fresh capital works were sanctioned during the year, the capital outlay being the same as last year, *viz.*, Rs. 7,21,250.

25. The total *Rabi* crop was 1,702 acres, canal and rain-sown in October, November and December 1909, and January 1910, and matured with canal storage water during March, April and May 1910.

26. A small area of *Kharif* (46 acres) was also irrigated and matured.

27. The average discharge of the canal was as follows:—

April	5·27 cusecs.
May	47 gallons per minute.
1st to 15th June	30 „ „ „

The canal dried altogether after the 15th June, and did not flow till the 25th of December 1910.

The canal should have run earlier, but it had become choked up with silt, and had to remain closed till thorough clearance was effected. This was done at a cost of Rs. 7,088. It can now carry 110 cusecs at head, and should work at full pressure in 1911-12, if rains are favourable.

In January 1911 the average discharge was	64·5 cusecs.
February	39·81 „
March	38·9 „

28. From 26th December 1910 to end of March 1911 all water was stored in the tanks, and the maximum gauges of these were:—

Tank No. 1	4·4
„ „ 2	9·0
„ „ 3	7·0
„ „ 4	5·4 on 31st March 1911.

29. On 4th February 1911 when the gauge in Tank No. 4 was at 10·5 feet the tank breached and the gauge fell to 2·2. Next morning the breach was closed, and water stored till 31st March 1911.

30. This breach came at a very unfortunate period, and has caused a large loss of revenue. It is due to defective principles of design. Steps are being taken to remedy the defect, and the cost will be included in the estimate now being prepared for improving the Shebo Canals.

31. The Shebo Canal Scheme is capable of considerable improvement in at least three respects:—

(*a*) The more effective exclusion of water impregnated with salt.

(*b*) Improving the present storage and increasing it.

(*c*) Making a large reservoir above the junction of the Shal and Kakar Loras, the two main tributaries which serve the system.

With regard to (*a*) salt water is at present excluded to a certain extent but more thorough methods can be devised.

(*b*) The tanks are not sufficiently strong; the banks have been incorrectly designed. Tanks No. 3 and 4 have had their capacities increased from 18·9 and 28·75 millions of cubic feet respectively to 36·5 and 55·15 millions, but they are incapable of storing these volumes. Proposals are being framed to remedy the defects.

(*c*) The proper position for any storage reservoir is above the canal head, as there all the river water can be arrested and the balance, after meeting requirements, escaped. At present the canal takes water out of the river to a very limited extent, and conveys it to four tanks. The largest floods are scarcely touched.

If a storage reservoir, of sufficient capacity to irrigate half the commanded area of 16,020 acres, is constructed above the junction of the Kakar and Shal Loras, all the water can be stored. An estimate for a project of this nature is now in hand.

32. *Khushdil Khan reservoir.*—The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 11,027 as specified in paragraph 19 (*a*) *supra* and the total to end of the year Rs. 10,86,530.

33. The reservoir gauge on 1st April 1910 was 10·9 feet, the canal was open on 10th April 1910 and the area of 1,844 acres of *Rabi* crops was matured. The canal was closed on 23rd May 1910; the reservoir gauge on that day was 3·35 feet.

34. A flood came down in Barshore river on 9th and 10th July 1910 and some of it went into the reservoir, the gauge stood 4·2 feet on 12th of July 1910. After May water was taken for the masonry works of the Haikalzai Branch.

35. Floods were plentiful during the winter of 1911, and on the 31st of March 1911 the reservoir gauge stood at 30·2 feet, the highest yet recorded. Some of the water will be required for maturing rain-sown *Rabi* crops, some 5,000 acres, but when these are matured there will be still a good supply in the reservoir for the next *Rabi*.

36. The Haikalzai Branch was completed in March, but the water has not been taken yet owing to the cultivators being unprepared. It is hoped that they will do a little *Kharif* in 1911, and a proper share of *Rabi* in 1911-12.

37. A preliminary project was sent to the Government of India treating with the improvement of the Khushdil Khan scheme; the amount of the estimate was Rs. 3,45,527. It met with approval and the final estimate has been asked for. This is being prepared and will be submitted in 1911. The project has been made more comprehensive, aiming at maturing half the commanded area instead of a third. The cost will

be about 5½ lacs of rupees. It is proposed to increase the supplies available from the Barshore and Tor Murgha rivers, and to store some of the waters of the Surkhab river.

38. *Nar Nullah reservoir.*—The works detailed in paragraph 19 (*c*) *supra* were completed with the exception of No. 7 Gravity Dam and 9 distributaries, and a portion of No. 3 Spin Karez Feeder Cut, from Rd. 3,100 to 3,400. This feeder will be completed by the end of May 1911.

39. The masonry of the dam was re-started on 25th May 1910 under charge of Mr. C. H. Dracott, Assistant Engineer, who was relieved by R. S. Basant Singh, Assistant Engineer, on 14th June 1910. The total quantity of masonry done during the year was 138,260 cubic feet, and total up to 31st March 1911 was 288,252 cubic feet; there still remain 231,000 cubic feet. This quantity is 128,834 cubic feet in excess of the estimated amount, owing to an unusual amount of rock blasting having been done.

40. The excavation of distributaries as detailed below was started during the year:—

(1) Main line through Nar Tangi.
(2) Cantonment Branch.
(3) Main Branch.
(4) Malezai Branch.
(5) Malezai Minor.
(6) Baleli Branch.
(7) Samungli Branch.

All will be completed in 1911-12.

41. There were many and fairly large floods in the winter of 1911 and the reservoir could have been filled had the dam been completed. As it is 26 millions cubic feet of water corresponding to a depth of 30 feet at the dam have been stored.

42. *Registering river gauge.*—Gauges were fixed and gauge readers employed to record floods of the rivers noted below, for investigtion of Irrigation Projects in the Quetta-Pishin District:—

(1) Kakar Lora near Haidarzai.
(2) Karangao Lora near Haidarzai.
(3) Pishin Lora at Sayad Hamid.
(4) Surkhab river near Pishin.
(5) Barshore river at Barshore.
(6) Tor Murgha river near Khushdil Khan.
(7) Arambi river at Arambi.
(8) Machka river near Killa Abdulla.
(9) Dara river near Gulistan.
(10) Roghani near Gulistan.

43. Rain and snow gauges were fixed at Segi and recorded up to April 1911.

Loralai District.

44. *Anambar flood channel.*—The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 5,533 as detailed on margin, thus bringing the capital account up to 31st March 1911 to Rs. 1,04,772. This scheme can only be regarded as a failure. The expenditure will be incorporated in the permanent supply scheme now being prepared, which has met with the approval of the Inspector-General of Irrigation.

	Rs.
Works	3,209
Establishment	1,802
Tools and plant	822
TOTAL	5,833

45. All the repairs necessary to enable the Hazara colonists to sow such area as they could manage were carried out during the year.

46. Flood water was diverted into the canal from the end of June to the middle of September, and some 150 acres of maize, etc., were put down, but owing to the floods being spasmodic, and not coming at the proper time, the result was failure.

47. Gauges were fixed in Anambar river and Takri Manada rivers and all floods were recorded.

48. Testing for rock bed at site of a proposed barrage was carried out, and an excellent bar of rock running across a gap about 1,400 feet affords a suitable site for building a masonry barrage across the river.

49. *Anambar and Torwal Schemes.*—A project for permanent storage for the Anambar river was prepared and submitted to the Government of India in July 1910 for Rs. 12,43,774 and another estimate amounting to Rs. 12,30,000 for a scheme to irrigate

the eastern part of the Thal Chotiali plain from the Narechi river was also submitted in September 1910.

50. Sir John Benton, K.C.I.E., Inspector-General of Irrigation, made a tour in February 1911 to inspect the reservoir sites, and expressed his opinion that both are good projects, and asked that they should be submitted with certain amendments which he indicated. These are now in course of preparation, and should be ready in 1911. Both projects will now require the sanction of the Secretary of State. The Anambar, besides enabling the Hazaras to colonise, aims at commanding 80,000 acres, of which half can be irrigated annually, water being obtainable. It is hoped in 9 years out of 10 the supplies will be adequate.

The Torwal Project will provide water for a command of some 40,000 acres, and irrigate half this area annually.

51. *Loralai Project.*—A reservoir project from the Loralai river to irrigate Loralai valley is under consideration, the available water supplies being very hopeful, but certain political and tribal difficulties prevent surveys being started. It is hoped that these will be solved, and the project be ready in preliminary form before the year 1911 closes. The services of Mr. W. N. G. Douglas, Assistant Engineer, were obtained with this object, but he has been employed on other schemes with less difficulties to contend with.

52. *Registering river gauges.*—Floods of the following rivers in the Loralai District were recorded:—

(1) Hunnabar.
(2) Narechi.
(3) Duki Rod.
(4) Loralai river.
(5) Lehri river near Shah Karez.
(6) Zirrah river.

53. Rain gauges were fixed at the following stations:—

(1) Zinde Rod.
(2) Rezghai.
(3) Chinali.
(4) Chinjan.
(5) Zirrah.

Zhob District.

54. No work was carried out, but floods in Zhob river at Gwal Haidarzai were recorded throughout the year and a rain gauge fixed at Murgha.

It is hoped to start preliminary investigations next winter with a view to utilise the water for projects in the Zhob valley.

Sibi District.

55. *Project for the Sibi District.*—The Nari river brings down very large floods, and it is estimated that an annual average of about 35,000 million cubic feet of water pass the Nari gorge. After all the projects possible in the Loralai District are satisfied, there would still be roughly some 25,000 million cubic feet over for other projects.

56. A scheme for the Sibi Tahsil was surveyed and investigated. It is possible to irrigate half of the whole of the available commanded area in this tahsil annually, and as much again in the Lahri Niabat. Preliminary estimates were taken out in the rough, and shown to the Inspector-General of Irrigation, with the surveys.

As far as the Engineering questions are concerned, no insuperable difficulties are feared, though the scheme has many novel features. A preliminary project will, it is hoped, be submitted to the Government of India during the year 1911.

57. At a conference held in Sibi in February 1911, to discuss this and other schemes with the Inspector-General of Irrigation, the Kalat State put forward claims to all the Nari water. This subject is being enquired into, and it is hoped that a satisfactory solution may be arrived at. Of the 25,000 million cubic feet to spare at Nari, probably half would suffice for all the irrigation possible in Kalat, with the present crude method of dealing with the water. If any scientific measures were employed, they could do with much less.

The area under the *Rabi* crop of 1910-11 has been measured. The *Kharif* of 1911 will also be measured; when an approximate idea can be formed as to what Kalat can reasonably expect.

58. *Existing Nari Canals.*—These do not work satisfactorily; besides great wastage from the very flimsy bunds, erected by the zamindars to head up the low floods of the

river, constantly breaching, resulting in crops failing owing to insufficient supplies for sown areas, great inconvenience is felt in Sibi as the water supply is interrupted.

59. Measures are being considered to afford temporary relief till the large scheme commented on above is executed. The canal head is being remodelled at a cost of Rs. 3,200 as a Miscellaneous Public Improvement from 45.—Civil Works funds so as to prevent boulders from entering the canal, and to obtain greater control of the supplies.

60. *Registering river gauges, Sibi District.*—Summer floods of the Dada, Beji, Sangan, Nari and Talli rivers were recorded, and also the winter floods of the Nari river.

Sufficient data have been collected to submit the preliminary project mentioned in paragraph 57.

Chagai District.

61. A *karez* at Kishingi was constructed under considerable difficulties. The Political Agent has been asked for information regarding small supplies of water in the valley which are not now utilized. Small projects seem likely.

62. *General.*—The year has been a busy one, and many schemes have been evolved for irrigating the Loralai, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Districts, gauges have been recorded for all the rivers in Baluchistan which are likely to afford water for irrigation projects, and many such are now in the course of preparation. An impetus has been given to the fashioning of projects by the visits of the Inspector-General of Irrigation who toured in Baluchistan for fifteen days, and examined into three schemes personally and discussed others, all of which he has asked to be submitted in either final or preliminary form.

Railways.

63. Both the Sind-Pishin and Mushkaf-Bolan Railways have been worked continually throughout the year.

64. *Tunnels.*—All in good order. Some large cracks already existing have further developed in Tunnel No. 2 at mile 464¾ between Mushkaf and Ocepur stations on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, the layer coming away. Repairs are being executed.

65. *Bridges and culverts.*—All in good order.

66. *Bunds training and protection works.*—Retaining wall at mile 463/P. 20 completed, also protection at mile 503/P. 15, bund 107, new bund at mile 501/6, strengthening of old alignment by bund at mile 505/15 P., and thorough repairs to mud gorge weirs have been completed during the year under review.

67. *Floods and flood damages.*—The floods of 1910 started much earlier than usual in June but were mild and did very little damage. The line was breached at miles 454/P. 144, 462-1, 461/11 P., 532½ and 591/7-8 in June and July 1910.

Plantation and Preservation of Trees.

68. In accordance with the instructions contained in the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Resolution No. 21—34-14, dated 11th July 1905, this matter has received attention throughout the year. At several of the rest bungalows walled enclosures have been built round the tree plantations with excellent results, as the young plants are now protected from camels and goats, etc. The policy of giving small rewards to chowkidars and sweepers of bungalows where the trees show signs of having received special care has also had a good effect, and the trees at rest-houses and bungalows are generally doing well.

69. Additional trees have been planted and dead ones have been replaced at several places, of which the following may be mentioned:—

(1) Ninety-four trees planted at Kaban Dâk Bungalow.

(2) Eighty-eight trees planted at Kach Dâk Bungalow.

(3) One hundred and fifteen apricot and almond trees planted in the compound of Sub-Divisional Officer's quarter at Ziarat.

(4) Seventy-four apricot and almond trees planted in the compound of Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Loralai's Inspection Bungalow at Ziarat.

(5) Fifty trees planted at Duki Rest-House.

(6) About 400 trees planted on roads and bungalows at several other places in the Agency.

MINES.

Establishment.

70. The usual establishment consisting of one Permanent Sub-Inspector of Mines with a temporary clerk and a khalassi was maintained at a cost of about Rs. 3,700 during the year.

Coal Mines.

71. The following is the detail of new concessions granted in the year:—

Number of prospecting licenses or mining leases.	Name of concessionaire.	Situation of the land over which the concession was given.	Area granted in acres.	Remarks.
	Prospecting Licenses.			
I. Q.	Messrs. Tahilmal Tekchand & Co.	Sor Range	432	
Coal.	Mining Leases.			
38	Mr. W. C. Clements	Sharigh	160	
39	Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel, C.I.E.	Singli near Lez	213	

72. The following application for coal concessions remained undisposed of at the close of the year:—

Name of applicant.	Date of application.	Description of site asked for.	Nature of concession asked for, whether mining lease or prospecting license.	Area asked for.	Remarks.
				Acres.	
1. Mr. E. G. Foley	17th March 1908	Degari Tahsil, Bolan District, Kalat.	M. L.	1,280	
2. K. B. Burjorji D. Patel, C.I.E.	25th March 1910	Near Sharigh Tahsil, Sharigh District, Sibi.	M. L.	320	
3. Sardar Bahawal Khan, Satikzai.	12th June 1910	Degari Tahsil, Bolan District, Kalat.	M. L.	80	
4. Mr. Shiawakshaw Pherozshaw.	30th July 1910	Sor Range, Quetta District	M. L.	30·23	
5. Messrs. Allibhoy & Bros., Quetta.	12th August 1910.	Ditto ditto	M. L.	46	

73. The mines at Khost continued to be worked as before by the North Western Railway. The only change is that these mines have been worked during the year departmentally and the result has been entirely satisfactory.

74. The coal mines in all employed daily on the average 1,073 labourers (1,045 male adults and 28 children under 12 years age) during the year against 1,105 labourers (1,076 male adults and 29 children) during 1909-10 and 1,069 (1,048 male adults and 21 children) during 1908-09. These include the average daily number, 900 labourers (874 male adults and 26 children), employed during the year under report on mines situated in British Baluchistan to which the Indian Mines Act applies. Out of these 874 adults 572 men were working below ground and the remaining 302 with 26 children were on above ground work. The returns furnished in forms prescribed in Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, letter No. 4436-4447—97, dated 28th June 1910, for mines situated in the Agency territories, to which the Indian Mines Act does not apply, do not show distribution of the 173 labourers (171 male adults and 2 children) as regards their employment above or below ground.

75. No female labour was employed in the coal mining industry throughout Baluchistan and the 28 children were employed as follows:—

Above ground in the Khost Mines of North Western Railway in British Baluchistan	26
Mines in Kalat Agency out of British Baluchistan above or below ground not stated	2
Total	28

76. Labour has been fairly plentiful but is getting dearer every year.

77. The rates of wages paid in each district are as shown below:—

District and mines.	Rate for			Remarks.
	Below ground work.	Above ground work.	Average daily wages below ground or above ground.	
British Baluchistan.				
Sibi District.				
Khost Mines	...	...	Ranging from As. 7 to Re. 1-0-0.	Coal cutting is paid by piece-work.
Hurnai and Sharigh Mines of Baluchistan Coal Company.	...	...	Ranging from As. 8 to Re. 1-0-0.	
Loralai District.				
Duki Mines	...	...	As. 5 per bag of coal of 2½ mds. which comes to As. 10 a day per man.	
Agency Territories.				
Kalat Agency.				
Mach and Degari Mines.	Varying from As. 8 to Re. 1-4-0.	Varying from As. 8 to As. 10.	...	
Quetta District.				
Sor Range Mines	...	...	Varying from As. 6 to Re. 1-0-0.	

78. The general health of the workmen is said to have been good throughout Baluchistan. There is always much malaria (especially amongst Punjabee employés) during the autumn. This year 4,347 fever cases were treated in the hospital at Khost against 3,899 in 1909 and 2,613 in 1908.

The increase in the number of cases treated is not, it is believed, due to fever being more prevalent but to the more general appreciation of the medical arrangements.

79. The North Western Railway provide at their Khost Mines a hospital with isolation wards for infectious diseases; the establishment consisting of a first class Hospital Assistant, compounder and menial staff. At this hospital free food is provided to in-patients and medicines to all applicants.

A conservancy staff is also maintained at these mines.

80. The following statement shows how the quantity of coal and coal dust mined and exported from the mines during the calendar year 1910 compares with that won and exported during 1909:—

Description of Mines.	Quantity mined during				Quantity exported during			
	1909.		1910.		1909.		1910.	
	Coal.	Coal dust.	Coal.	Coal dust.	Coal.	Coal dust.	Coal.	Coal dust.
British Baluchistan.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Khost Mines of the North Western Railway	40,237	...	19,778	23,051	40,237	No account of the export of coal dust kept.	19,778	23,051
Hurnai Mines of Baluchistan Coal Company.	...	...	176	...	...		409	113
Tangi Mines of Baluchistan Coal Company.	...	...	3,114	112	...		705	881
Duki Mines	193	...	172	...	193		84	1
Mr. Patel's Mines at Mud Gorge.	...	...	...	...	...		...	345

Description of Mines.	Quantity mined during.				Quantity exported during			
	1909.		1910.		1909.		1910.	
	Coal.	Coal dust.	Coal.	Coal dust.	Coal.	Coal dust.	Coal.	Coal dust.
Agency Territories.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Mr. Patel's Mach Mine, Lease No. 10.	3,389	872	3,216	148	3,389		3,257	55
Mr. Patel's Singli Mines, Lease No. 39.	308	52	500	...	285		...	...
Sardar Bahawal Khan Bohr Hill Mines, Lease No. 37.	...	46·1	...	...	...		...	...
Sardar Bahawal Khan Degari Mine, Lease No. 5.	50	350	...	...	71		...	...
Messrs. Sorabji & Co.'s Degari Mines.	83	334	800	183	827		830	32
Sor Range Mines of—								
Messrs. Hasanali & Co.	...	537	...	...	337		218	110
„ Heeramall, S. V., & Co.	264½	....	...	...	166		158	129
Mr. Patel, C.I.E.	172	1,594			300		3	371
„ S. Pherozshaw	118	470			312		1,027	1,307
Messrs. Allibhoy & Bros.	...	...			5		242	397
„ Essaji & Sons	...	309	4,153	...	140		25	6
„ Sorabji & Co.	66	1,603			166		46	313
„ Deomal Hasanali & Co.	...	268			334		...	176
„ Narainsing & Sons	71	294			71		37	...
Total	45,699½	6,729	55,403		46,883	...	26,820	27,287

No account of the export of coal dust kept.

81. The value of coal and coal dust at pit's mouth per ton for 1910, as shown in the following statement, varies in the case of each individual mine on account of the different qualities of the coal mined and the distances of each mine from the market:—

Mines.	Value at pit's mouth per ton.		Remarks.
	Coal.	Coal dust.	
British Baluchistan.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Khost Mines of North Western Railway	11 0 0	6 0 0	
Hurnai Mines of Baluchistan Coal Company	11 10 9	...	
Tangi Mines	9 1 2	4 8 1	
Duki Mines	9 8 0	...	
Agency Territories.			
Quetta-Pishin District	7 0 0	For coal and coal dust for Quetta and for Kalat District.	
Kalat District	7 10 8		

82. The total value of coal and coal dust mined throughout Agency territories during the year amounts to about Rs. 5,44,747 against Rs. 5,64,071-10 during 1909-10.

83. The following is the detail of revenue assessed during the calendar year 1910 for coal mines:—

District.	Amount of				Total.
	Dead rent.	Royalty.	Surface rent.	Demarcation fees.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta District	588 0 0	74 8 0	12 6 0	...	674 14 0
Sibi „	1,320 0 0	52 2 1	42 7 0	16 0 0	1,430 9 1
Loralai „	5 0 0	5 2 0	0 12 0	...	10 14 0
Kalat „	276 0 0	256 1 0	6 12 0	16 0 0	554 13 0
Total .	2,189 0 0	337 13 1	62 5 0	32 0 0	2,671 2 1

and the actual amount of revenue realised during the financial year 1909-10 is shown below:—

District.	Amount of				Total.
	Dead rent.	Royalty.	Surface rent.	Demarcation fees.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta District . . .	578 10 0	158 9 0	12 6 0	...	749 9 0
Sibi „	960 0 0	52 2 1	40 9 0	16 0 0	1,068 11 1
Loralai „	5 0 0	5 2 0	0 6 0	...	10 8 0
Kalat „	178 0 0	220 6 4	6 6 0	80 0 0	484 12 4
Total .	1,721 10 0	436 3 5	59 11 0	96 0 0	2,313 8 5

84. Ten accidents, 4 fatal and 6 serious, occurred in the Khost Mines during 1910 against 3 serious and 2 fatal throughout Baluchistan during 1909.

85. Owing to the Mining Department being short-handed during the greater part of the year, Mr. Leache could only once inspect the Railway Mines at Khost and Sharigh and no other mines were inspected by any officer of the Mines Department.

86. None of the coal mines were inspected by any Medical Officer and amongst the District Officers the Political Agent, Loralai, twice inspected the mines in his district.

The Secretary, Public Works Department, Baluchistan, also once inspected the coal mines on Sor Range.

87. All the mines were frequently visited and supervised by the Sub-Inspector of Mines who gave useful instructions and advice to the concessionaires in connection with the ventilation of mines and the safe and the economical progress of the work.

Chromite Mines.

88. Mr. Lindsey of Manchester continued the working to some extent of his chromite mines in Quetta-Pishin and Zhob Districts.

No other chromite mines were worked.

89. Mr. Clements has transferred all except one lease of his chromite concessions to Mr. Lindsey, and with a view to reduce the expenses during the present depression in chromite mining industry the Baluchistan Mining Syndicate have removed their registered office from London to Manchester with Mr. Lindsey as their Managing Director. Their Agency at Quetta is also being worked by Mr. Lindsey's Agent.

90. Mr. Patel has given notice surrendering all his chromite leases except one.

91. Six new leases for chromite for 585 acres in Zhob District and 80 acres in Quetta District were given to Mr. Clements who subsequently transferred them to Mr. Lindsey.

92. The following is the detail of applications for mining leases for chromite that remained undisposed of at the end of 1910:—

Name of applicant.	Number of applications pending.	Number of leases asked for in these applications.	Area asked for in these applications.	Remarks.
Mr. G. R. Lindsey	10	12	973	
Baluchistan Mining Syndicate	3	4	320	
K. B. B. D. Patel, C.I.E.	1	1	80	
Total .	14	17	1,373	

93. The chromite mines employed on an average 65 male adult labourers daily, all of whom were working above ground. No female or child labour was employed in the chromite industry throughout Baluchistan.

94. The wages of coolies varied from annas six to rupee one a day against annas six to annas eight a day last year, and the general health of the employés was good.

95. The following table gives the amount of chromite ore raised and exported during the last 4 years:—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Amount raised	159,720	75,420	86,500	34,371¼
Amount exported	145,480	82,700	84,420	30,800

96. The very large decrease in the output and export of chromite ore this year is due to the fall in the value of the ore in European markets and the concessionaires' inability to compete fairly with the ores exported from other parts of the world owing to the high cost of camel transport to the railway.

97. The output of chromite ore in Baluchistan for the year, *viz.*, 34,731¼ cwts., is roughly valued at Rs. 34,731-4-0 at pit's mouth. This figure has been obtained by taking an average rate of Rs. 20 per ton of the ore produced. Owing to the varying grades of the ore and to the considerable differences in transport charges according to the position of the workings, it would be very difficult to fix an exact rate for each mine.

98. The assessed revenue to the Agency from the chromite mines during the calendar year 1910 amounts to:—

District.	Amount of				Total.
	Dead rent.	Royalty.	Surface rent.	Demarcation fees.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta District	1,260 0 0	278 0 0	9 0 0	16 0 0	1,563 0 0
Zhob „	5,262 0 0	1,173 0 0	15 0 0	80 0 0	6,530 0 0
Total .	6,522 0 0	1,451 0 0	24 0 0	96 0 0	8,093 0 0

and the revenue actually realised during the financial year 1909-10 amounted to:—

District.	Amount of				Total.
	Dead rent.	Royalty.	Surface rent.	Demarcation fee.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta District	1,220 0 0	278 0 0	9 12 0	16 0 0	1,523 12 0
Zhob „	6,270 0 0	1,173 0 0	15 0 0	96 0 0	7,554 0 0
Total .	7,490 0 0	1,451 0 0	24 12 0	112 0 0	9,077 12 0

99. No accident is reported to have occurred in the chromite mines during the year and none of the mines were inspected by any District or Medical Officers or by any officer of the Mines Department.

100. The Sub-Inspector of Mines employed in Baluchistan inspected each of the chromite workings frequently.

101. The workings are at present with a few exceptions merely surface excavations, and as the outcrop is large it is unlikely that deep mining will have to be resorted to for some years.

Other Minerals.

102. The applications for licenses to explore and prospect for petroleum in Baluchistan have all been withdrawn.

103. About 481 tons of limestone valued at pit's mouth at Rs. 6,738 is reported to have been quarried during 1910 in Las Bela State against 465 tons during 1909.

General.

104. The prospects of the development of the mining industry in Baluchistan are on the whole encouraging.

There are large quantities of a very fair grade of coal available, but the local consumption is at present small and what is required is an outside market.

105. At present Bengal coal is used entirely in Karachi and Sind, but with increased facilities of transport there seems no reason why Baluchistan coal should not be able to supply this market to a considerable extent.

106. As regards chromite very large quantities of ore of a very high grade are available in the Zhob District, but owing to the high cost of camel transport to the railway and the low price at present obtainable in the European market, the ore cannot be exported at profit at present.

107. Rs. 91-0-4 were spent on surveying and demarcating the plots of land asked for by various applicants for mining leases for both coal and chromite and debited to Public Works Department grants, and Rs. 208 were recovered on this account and credited to the general revenue under head "I.—Land Revenue."

G. WILLIAMS, *Colonel,*

Secy. to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

APPENDIX VIII.

Annual Report for the year 1910 by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Baluchistan.

1. All the hospital and dispensaries remained open throughout the year with the exception of the dispensary at Turbat (Kej Mekran) in the Kalat Agency which was closed from the 1st May to the end of the year, it having been found necessary to remove the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge and no other Sub-Assistant Surgeon being available, and the Las Bela State Dispensary which was closed from the 1st February to the 23rd September. In this case, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon died while on privilege leave and a substitute could not be obtained till the 23rd September.

2. A dispensary was as usual opened at Ziarat during the season from the 20th April to the 19th October.

3. All the dispensaries show a total of 292,812 cases treated, this figure showing a decrease of 12,578 cases as compared with the year 1909, but an increase of 6,341 over the year 1908. The increase in the number of cases treated in 1909 was largely due to the opening of new dispensaries and the decrease in the year under review is chiefly attributable to one of these, at Turbat, having to be closed and to the Las Bela State Dispensary having also been closed for a considerable period, though smaller decreases are noted at other dispensaries.

The number of out-door patients treated at the dispensaries of the Quetta-Nushki Railway was less by 324 than in the previous year.

Excluding the figures from the private non-aided dispensaries at Las Bela, Mastung, Bhag and Gandawa there has been a decrease of 11,609 or 4·31 per cent. in the number of persons attending the various dispensaries of the province.

The number of in-patients was 5,339, a decrease of 110.

4. In the State-Public, Local Fund and Private-aided dispensaries the total of in-patients was 3,933, an increase of 66 or 1·71 per cent. over the previous year. The death rate was lowered from 4·09 to 3·94 per cent.

In these dispensaries there were available 333 beds, 265 for men and 68 for women, showing an increase of 1 for each class. Out of the total beds 162·48 were occupied daily on the average. From the figures it appears that 48·79 per cent. of the beds provided were occupied constantly, an increase of 3·81 per cent. as compared with last year.

5. The principal diseases for which treatment was sought are detailed below and a comparison of their incidence with that of the previous year is given. The drop of over 9 per cent. in the diseases classified as malaria has probably something to do with a fall in the figures of other diseases:—

Name of Diseases.	1909.	1910.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Malaria	78,385	71,834	...	6,551	9·12
Diseases of the eye	26,792	28,467	...	3,325	14·17
Diseases of the respiratory system	24,041	21,708	...	2,333	10·75
Other diseases of the digestive system	36,465	34,021	...	2,444	7·18
Spleen	4,057	3,491	...	566	16·21
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	10,857	10,765	...	92	0·85
Ulcers	34,654	34,725	71	...	0·20
Other diseases of the skin	9,208	10,339	1,131		12·28

Cases of poisoning by opium and other drugs show a decrease of 101 cases or 29·62 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Of the total of such cases 224 or 65·69 per cent. occurred in Quetta town or district.

6. Out of the total of persons treated in the province 74·62 per cent. attended State-Public, Local Fund or Private-aided dispensaries.

The attendance of Muhammadan women shows a decrease of 1,297 or 5·61 per cent.

7. The surgical operations performed in the State-Public, Local Fund and Private-aided dispensaries amounted to 4,824, showing a net decrease of 567 or 11·75 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

There has been a decrease in the number of operations performed in the following dispensaries:—

Quetta	44
Pishin	7
Chaman	194
Sibi	29
Duki	41
Sinjawi	33
Musa Khel	97
Fort Sandeman	61
Kalat	33
Panjgur	36
Turbat	108
Nushki	81
McIvor Female Dispensary, Sibi	14
Ziarat	18
Hon'ble the A. G. G.'s Camp Dispensary	6
TOTAL	802

But there has been an increase of 235 in the number of operations in other dispensaries making an actual decrease of 567 operations as is shown above.

8. The total income of the State-Public and Private-aided dispensaries was Rs. 94,665, being a decrease of Rs. 12,376, and the total expenditure was Rs. 91,939, being a decrease of Rs. 11,964 as compared with the previous year. The decrease under both heads is due to fewer additions and improvements to buildings having been made.

Infectious and epidemic diseases.

9. *Small-pox.*—Cases of small-pox occurred throughout almost the whole province and the outbreak was specially marked in the Quetta-Pishin district. Two hundred and forty-two cases of the disease have been recorded as coming under observation or treatment at the various dispensaries and of these 102 have been reported from the Quetta Civil Hospital. The remaining 140 cases were reported from:—

Pishin	34
Chaman	36
Mastung	24
Sheikh Wasil	10
Sibi	10
Fort Sandeman	5
Killa Saifulla	1
Nushki	3
Lady Sandeman Zenana Dispensary, Quetta	2
McIvor Female Dispensary, Sibi	5
Sharigh	1
Bostan	3
Khost	3
Muskhaf-Bolan State Railway	3
TOTAL	140

During the period from the 1st October to the 30th November, when the disease was most prevalent, two temporary vaccinators were engaged for work in the Quetta town in addition to the regular staff and were employed in house to house visitation for the detection and vaccination of unprotected children.

10. *Cholera.*—Twenty-four cases of cholera occurred in the Nasirabad *ilaqa*, the disease having extended from the adjoining districts of Sind where there was a considerable epidemic. Detention in the plague camp of passengers from these districts was enforced and one case of cholera occurred in the camp.

11. The total of cases of malarial fevers treated during the year amounts to 71,834 as against 78,385 in the preceding year, a decline of 6,551 or 9·12 per cent. No definite cause can be assigned for this decrease and the individual reports from the dispensaries situated in the most malarious districts do not indicate any marked diminution of the disease in its chief centres.

An interesting and apparently to some extent a successful experiment in the prophylactic issue of quinine has been conducted at the Khost Colliery by the Mining Manager and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the dispensary, combined with the free issue of mosquito nets to those who will use them. The issue of a weekly dose of quinine to all men employed in the mine was begun in 1909 during the autumn months and was continued in 1910. The objections raised at first to taking the drug appear to have largely disappeared as its protective value has been recognised and while, with a very fluctuating population, it is impossible to produce statistics in proof of benefit having resulted, those in charge of the workers believe that the good effect on the health of those who have received the treatment for some time and especially over two seasons has been marked.

12. *Vaccination.*—The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 18,899, an increase of 8,023 or 73·77 per cent. over the number of the previous year. Of the total

14,991 or 79 per cent. were recorded as successful. The increase has been almost entirely in Quetta town and district, Mastung and Sibi, the parts where small-pox was most prevalent, another proof that only in face of an epidemic of that disease is the apathy of the people towards vaccination overcome.

13. *Plague Segregation Camp.*—The Plague Segregation Camp was located as usual at Hirok during the summer and in Sibi in the winter months. The number of persons inspected was 80,019, being 7,551 more than those inspected in 1909, of these 42,187 were passed on at once, 23,973 were disinfected before release and 13,859 were detained under observation. Two cases of small-pox that occurred in the camp were segregated and there was a case of typhoid fever and another of cholera, all of which recovered.

14. *New buildings.*—The additions and alterations which were made as well as the new buildings erected during the year are shown in the subjoined table.

(1) *Bhag.*—A set of new dispensary buildings with Sub-Assistant Surgeon's compounder's and menial servants' quarters were built.

(2) *Pishin.*—*Post mortem* room.

(3) *Loralai.*—Raising the roofs of Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters and Civil Surgeon's office.

(4) *Fort Sandeman.*—Improvements to the Hospital buildings and the new ward were completed.

(5) *Ziarat.*—In-door patients ward for McIvor Female Dispensary.

In-door patients ward for Civil Hospital.

(6) *Quetta.*—Quarters for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and compounder of the Police Hospital were built in the Civil Hospital compound.

Three servants' quarters in the Civil Hospital.

15. *Inspections.*—Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Sykes, D.S.O., I.M.S., inspected the undermentioned dispensaries and the Civil Surgeons of different places inspected the dispensaries in their own districts:—

Quetta.	Hindubagh.
Loralai.	Bostan.
Duki.	Khost.
Musa Khel.	Sharigh.
Killa Saifulla.	Hurnai.
Barkhan.	Sibi.
Kohlu.	Ziarat.
Fort Sandeman.	Jhatpat.
Sinjawi.	Mach.

16. A rainfall table showing the total and average rainfall for 1910 is noted below:—

Months.	Rainfall Stations.											
	Quetta.	Kalat.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Mach.	Pishin.	Sharigh.	Fort Sandeman.	Hindubagh.	Killa Saifulla.	Duki.	Nushki.
January	1·72	1·87	0·84	1·99	1·43	2·15	1·86	1·46	3·48	1·36	1·23	1·35
February	0·42	0·19	...	...	0·16	0·31	0·32	0·04	0·54	0·10	...	0·02
March	1·17	0·25	...	...	...	1·33	0·10	0·52	0·74	0·43	...	0·55
April	0·81	0·06	0·04	1·27	0·29	1·07	0·63	2·31	0·30	1·18	0·77	0·14
May	0·23	..	0·53	0·17	...	0·22	...	0·23	0·31	0·13	0·05	...
June	...	0·02	1·24	0·37	0·32	..	1·80	0·35	...	0·10	1·37	...
July	0·32	0·16	4·19	4·37	3·71	0·31	6·60	2·96	3·12	10·12	5·58	...
August	...	0·44	2·02	0·60	5·59	...	1·38	1·53	0·30	0·44	2·26	...
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...
December	1·29	2·29	0·32	0·44	1·12	1·66	1·03	0·32	0·83	0·28	0·46	1·25
Total	5·96	5·28	9·18	9·21	12·62	7·05	13·72	9·72	9·67	14·14	11·72	3·31
Average monthly rainfall	0·50	0·44	0·76	0·77	1·05	0·59	1·14	0·81	0·81	1·18	0·97	0·28

17. No local men were employed in the department during the year as none were available possessing the requisite qualifications.

A. L. DUKE, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Baluchistan.

APPENDIX IX.

Annual Imperial Report of Army Remount Department for the year 1910-11.

HORSE-BREEDING.

1. *Stallions at work.*—During the year under report, 32 stallions were at work in hot weather and 25 in cold weather.

2. *Mares covered.*—One thousand one hundred and sixty-four mares were covered during the year against 1,055 in the previous year, *viz.* :—

	1910-11.	1909-10.
Quetta-Pishin	242	249
Kalat	509	321
Nushki	20	26
Sibi	192	245
Loralai	172	183
Fort Sandeman	29	31
TOTAL	1,164	1,055

3. *Produce.*—Number of foals produced during the year was 528 against 561 last year as shown below:—

District.	Mares covered in 1909-10.	Foals produced in 1910-11.	Mares covered in 1908-09.	Foals produced in 1909-10.
Quettta-Pishin	249	122	218	123
Kalat	321	189	366	211
Nushki	26	10	9	...
Sibi	245	101	233	103
Loralai	183	95	200	124
Fort Sandeman	31	11	3	...
TOTAL	1,055	528	1,029	561

4. *Castration.*—Number of colts castrated during the year was 252 against 246 last year, *viz.* :—

	1910-11.	1909-10.
Quetta-Pishin	60	41
Kalat	98	84
Sibi	28	35
Loralai	66	86
TOTAL	252	246

5. *Branded mares.*—At commencement of the year, number of mares on the register was 1,835. Three hundred and fifty-nine were branded during the year, which raised the register number to 2,194.

Of 2,194, 54 were removed from the register on account of death, old age and sale or transfer to other districts.

Two thousand one hundred and forty mares were on the register at the end of the year:—

Quetta-Pishin	359
Kalat	906
Nushki	40
Sibi	399
Loralai	436
TOTAL	2,140

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MULE BREEDING.

6. *Stallions at work.*—During the year under report seven stallions were at work.

7. *Mares covered.*—Number of pony and donkey mares covered during the year was 144 and 267 as against 122 and 246, respectively, in the previous year as under:—

	1910-11.		1909-10.	
	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.
Quetta-Pishin	12	88	10	71
Kalat	87	142	65	140
Sibi	45	37	47	35
TOTAL .	144	267	122	246

8. *Produce.*—During the year under report number of foals produced was 48 and 108 as against 49 and 106, respectively, last year as shown below:—

Mule Foals.

Pony mares covered in 1909-10.	Foals produced in 1910-11.	Pony mares covered in 1908-09.	Foals produced in 1909-10.
122	48	130	49

Donkey Foals.

Donkey mares covered in 1909-10.	Foals produced in 1910-11.	Donkey mares covered in 1908-09.	Foals produced in 1909-10.
246	108	198	106

9. *Horse Fairs and Shows.*—Three shows at Quetta, Sibi and Gumbaz were held in Baluchistan during the year under report. A brief remark on each show is given below:—

Quetta.—Five hundred and eighty animals attended the show against 587 last year and 532 competed for prizes against 550 the previous year.

The show was a successful one, though the numbers fell a little short of last year. Owing to the early date of the show many animals from around Mastung and Mungechar, good breeding centres, were not brought to the show. The brood mare and filly classes were well up to the good standard of former years. The young stock and gelding classes were also well up to standard. The donkey classes showed a marked improvement on last year.

Eleven remounts were purchased by Army Remount Department, 18 by Native Cavalry and three by Police. Two young mules and one young donkey stallion were bought by Army Remount Department.

Sibi.—The number of animals exhibited at this show was 706 against 690 last year, and the number competing for prizes was 689 against 670 last year. The general quality of exhibits was well up to the usual standard. The mares and fillies being of an excellent stamp. The young stock and gelding classes were on the whole very fair. The foal classes showed many promising youngsters. The mule classes were not good, though there were a few good young mules. The donkey classes were quite good and there was a slight increase in the number of exhibits.

Nine remounts were purchased by Army Remount Department, 8 by Native Cavalry and 14 by Police. Three young mules were purchased by Army Remount Department.

Gumbaz.—Four hundred and seventy-one animals attended the show against 373 last year, and 444 competed for prizes against 347 last year.

The show was quite a good success especially in the number of exhibits. The exhibits cannot compare with exhibits at shows in other parts of Baluchistan, as the type of animals in this district is quite different, but they are very good animals of their stamp. They would make excellent mounted Infantry ponies for hill warfare.

No remounts were purchased at this show.

10. *General remarks.*—The breeding operations in Baluchistan during 1910-11 have again been successful. There is an increase in the number of mares covered, which shows keenness and the percentage of foals is satisfactory.

The donkey and mule breedings have also improved.

The number of colts castrated this year is 252 against 246 last year, a slight increase which is satisfactory.

The shows held in Baluchistan were all good, the high standard of brood mares being well maintained.

E. C. RUSSELL, *Captain, A.V.C.,*

Offg. Superintendent, Army Remount Department,
Baluchistan Circle.

APPENDIX X.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Police for the year 1910.

Strength.—The strength of the Police Force in Baluchistan during the year was 1,427, and its cost Rs. 4,19,962-3-5. Only 327 members are literate. The proportion of Muhammadans to Hindus was 1,002 to 401.

The general conduct and discipline of the force was good throughout the year.

Crime and Criminals.—The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police in the year was 1,536 as shown in the margin against 1,217 in the previous year. This increase is due chiefly to a large increase in the number of petty offences falling under class VI. Eliminating these the number of cases comes to 443 as shown below against 572 in 1909:—

	1910.	1909.
Quetta	1,055	553
Sibi	208	198
Zhob and Loralai	129	90
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat portion)	20	18
District and Railway Nushki	124	28
	1,536	1,217

	1910.	1909.
Quetta	282	349
Sibi	113	171
Zhob and Loralai	22	30
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat portion)	19	17
District and Railway Nushki	7	5
	443	572

This number includes 104 cases of burglary and 13 of murder against 139 and 16, respectively. The decrease in the cases of burglary is chiefly due to the year having been a more prosperous one than the last.

The following analysis shows the working of the Police during the year:—

Cases.

District.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	1,055	859	81
Sibi	208	149	71
Loralai-Zhob	129	124	96
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat portion)	20	11	55
District and Railway Nushki	124	108	87

Persons.

District.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	282	126	45
Sibi	207	144	69
Loralai-Zhob	147	141	96
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat portion)	18	18	100
District and Railway Nushki	124	109	88

Property.

District.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	15,598	6,689	43
Sibi	6,362	2,574	40
Loralai-Zhob	5,614	5,484	97
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat portion) .	214	163	76
District and Railway Nushki	144	105	73

Internal Economy.—The health of the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Police was unsatisfactory; 590 members of both forces having been admitted into hospital during the year. This condition is due to the smallness of the force, the men being consequently very hard worked. The introduction of the Police Re-organization Scheme which is under the consideration of the Government of India is expected to improve matters in this respect. The health of the Zhob and Loralai Police force was fair.

The following statement shows the number of Judicial and Departmental punishments awarded to the members of the Police Force in the various districts during the year as compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

	Quetta-Pishin, Bolan and Nushki.		Sibi.		Zhob and Loralai.		Total.	
	Judicial.	Departmental.	Judicial.	Departmental.	Judicial.	Departmental.	Judicial.	Departmental.
1909	8	45	1	9	2	28	11	82
1910	6	12	0	4	0	64	6	80

One hundred and nine members received rewards for good work during the year; the amount of the rewards aggregating Rs. 1,046-12-0.

Considerable difficulty in recruiting was experienced. In the Quetta-Pishin Force 70 men were wanting at the close of the year to complete the full complement of the force.

This is attributed chiefly to the prevalence of plague in those parts of India from which recruits are enlisted. In the Zhob and Loralai districts it has been found necessary to accept men of inferior physique from the agricultural population.

There were five Honorary Magistrates in Quetta during the year:—

First Class.

(1) K. B. Mr. B. D. Patel, C.I.E.
(2) Mr. Ardeshir Marker.

Second Class.

(1) K. S. Seth Muhammad Ali.
(2) R. B. Bhik Chand.
(3) Arbab Karm Khan.

They disposed of 378 cases in all during the year, of which 22 were offences under the Indian Penal Code and 356 under the Police Act.

H. B. St. JOHN, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX

Excise

IMPERIAL FORM

Excise Revenue and net Revenue of the

DISTRICT.	IMPORTED (FOREIGN LIQUOR).	DETAILS OF GROSS RECEIPTS											
		COUNTRY SPIRITS.						BEER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.				OPIUM AND ITS PRE	
		Spirit manufactured in Distillery.				Spirit manufactured at outstills.							
	License fees.	Duty.	Vend fees (wholesale and retail).	Rent for Distillery.	Total.	Fees for manufacture and vend.	Total of columns 6 and 7.	Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	License fees (wholesale and retail).	Gain on sale proceeds of excise opium.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a.
Quetta-Pishin	7,241	85,942 9 4	20,817 2 6	1,800	1,08,559 11 10	...	1,08,559 11 10	49,845 4 6	700	50,545 4 6	1,66,346 0 4	13,670 0 0	3,036 15
Sibi	438	12,098 0 0	3,931 3 0	...	16,029 3 0	...	16,029 3 0	...	...	...	16,467 3 0	1,700 0 0	862 8
Loralai	162	6,800 0 0	1,217 8 0	...	8,017 8 0	...	8,017 8 0	...	...	...	8,179 8 0	716 10 8	375 0
Zhob	151	...	...	...	...	3,864	3,864 0 0	...	...	...	4,015 0 0	456 0 0	225 0
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	100	1,120 0 0	410 13 4	...	1,530 13 4	...	1,530 13 4	...	...	...	1,630 13 4	400 0 0	187 8
Chagai	...	600 0 0	161 0 0	...	761 0 0	...	761 0 0	...	...	...	761 0 0	300 0 0	...
TOTAL	8,092	1,06,560 9 4	26,537 10 10	1,800	1,34,898 4 2	3,864	1,38,762 4 2	49,845 4 6	700	50,545 4 6	1,97,399 8 8	17,242 10 8	4,686 15

XI.

Table.

No. 1.

Sibi District for 1910-1911.

DURING THE YEAR.

PARATIONS.	DRUGS OTHER THAN OPIUM.						FINES, FORFEITURES AND MISCELLANEOUS.						REMARKS.
Total.	License fees for wholesale and retail sale of Bhang, Charas and Ganja.	Duty on Bhang.	Duty on Charas.	Duty on Ganja.	Warehouse dues.	Total.	Fines and forfeitures.	Other items.	Total.	Grand total.	Total charges as in Imperial Form No. 2.	Net revenue for the ye	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R a.	R	R a.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
16,706 15 0	6,002 0 0	...	...	...	...	6,002 0 0	...	...	...	1,89,054 15 4	12,264 14 6	1,76,790 0 10	
2,562 8 0	3,325 0 0	1,680	13,395 4	75	15 2	18,490 6 0	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	37,550 1 0	2,539 3 9	35,010 13 3	
1,091 10 8	1,343 5 4	...	...	...	...	1,343 5 4	...	...	...	10,614 8 0	...	10,614 8 0	
681 0 0	1,033 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,033 0 0	...	...	...	5,728 0 0	...	5,728 0 0	
587 8 0	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	17 2 4	...	17 2 4	2,535 7 8	...	2,535 7 8	
300 0 0	310 0 0	...	...	...	...	310 0 0	...	...	...	1,371 0 0	...	1,371 0 0	
21,929 9 8	12,312 5 4	1,680	13,395 4	75 15 2		27,477 11 4	47 2 4	...	47 2 4	2,46,854 0 0	14,804 2 3	2,32,049 13 9*	

* These figures do not include a sum of Rs.5,311-13-9 on account of the sale price of excise opium issued from the Government Treasury.

IMPERIAL FORM No. 2.

Excise charges of the Baluchistan Agency for 1910-11.

DISTRICT.	DETAIL OF CHARGES DURING THE YEAR.												Grand total charges.	REMARKS.
	Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	SUPPLIES AND SERVICES.						CONTINGENCIES.					
			Rewards.			*Other charges.*								
			Liquors of all kinds.	Opium.	Intoxicating drugs.	Liquors of all kinds.	Opium.	Intoxicating drugs.	Liquors of all kinds.	Opium.	Intoxicating drugs.	Refunds.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	R a. p.	R a. p.							R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin . .	6,097 15 3	640 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,526 1 3	...	...	...	12,264 14 6	
Sibi	1,098 11 0	1,140 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	298 0 0	...	2 0 0	...	2,339 3 9	
Loralai . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kalat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chagai . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL .	7,196 10 3	1,781 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,824 1 3	...	2 0 0	...	14,804 2 3*	*These figures do not include a sum of R131-2-0 paid on account of Railway freight paid on Bengal excise opium.

IMPERIAL FORM NO. 3.

Manufactories, licenses and shops situated in the Sibi District during 1910-1911.

DISTRICT.	MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR.			VEND OF LIQUOR AND DRUGS.																				REMARKS.
				NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF					NUMBER OF SPECIAL LICENSES FOR RETAIL SALE OF LIQUOR OTHERWISE THAN IN ORDINARY SHOPS.				NUMBER OF SHOPS LICENSED TO SELL BY RETAIL.									NUMBER OF LICENSES FOR SALE OF		
	Number of Breweries.	Number of Central distilleries.	Number of outstills.	Foreign spirits and fermented liquors.	Fermented liquors only.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Drugs other than opium.	Hotels and refreshment rooms.	Dak Bungalows.	Military Canteens.	Others.	Foreign and fermented liquors. Off the premises.	Foreign and fermented liquors. On the premises.	Fermented liquors only on the premises.	Country spirits. Distillery spirits.	Country spirits. Outstill spirits.	Country spirits. Total.	Opium and its preparations. Opium, including poppy heads.	Opium and its preparations. For medical purposes (druggists permit and the like).	Drugs other than opium. Bhang, Charas and Ganja together.	Drugs other than opium. Cocaine and Novocoeaine, etc.	Denaturalized spirit.	Medicated wines.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Quetta-Pishin	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	6	10	1	2	14	...	14	7	5	7	5	9	...	
Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	6	...	...	3	...	...	19	...	19*	29*	...	29*	...	2	...	*10 of these have been closed with effect from the 1st April 1911.
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	5	16	...	17	...	1	...	
Zhob	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	15	15	...	15	...	...	...	
Bolan Pass and Mushki Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
TOTAL	1	1	1	7	...	2	...	9	4	11	6	6	15	1	2	42	15	57	71	5	72	5	12	...	

IMPERIAL FORM NO. 4.

Duty and consumption in the Sibi District during the year 1910-1911.

DISTRICT.	INDIAN MADE RUM.	COUNTRY SPIRITS ISSUED FROM THE CENTRAL DISTILLERY, QUETTA.				COUNTRY SPIRITS ISSUED BY RETAIL SALE IN THE OUTSTILL AREA.		OPIUM AND ITS PREPARATIONS.				Quantity of poppy heads sold to the public by retail vendors.	DRUGS OTHER THAN OPIUM.							REMARKS.
		Issue in Imperial gallons.			Rate of duty per proof gallon.	At strength of 15° under proof.	Equivalent at London proof.	Issued from Government Treasuries.		Price per seer.			Amount sold by retail.				Retail average.			
	Number of imperial gallons imported direct from India.	At strength of 40°—15° under proof.	At strength of 20° under proof.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 3 and 4.				Excise opium.	Confiscated opium.	Wholesale (*i.e.*, price at which opium is issued from the Treasury).	Retail (*i.e.*, average price at which vendors retail sell).		Bhang (in seers).	Charas (in seers).	Ganja (in seers).	Cocaine (in grains).	Bhang (per seer).	Charas (per seer).	Ganja (per seer).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
					₹ a. p.			M. s. ch.		₹	₹	s. ch. t.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹	
Quetta-Pishin	...	63(*a*) 15,618(*b*) 1,534(*c*)	...	54·8(*a*) 13,587·8(*b*) 1,334·5(*c*)	6 5 1 5 11 11 4 9 7	...	...	10 4 14⅘	...	16	45	29 10 0	322 3 0	597 2 1	23 2 1	6,046	2 13 0	30 0 0	15	
Sibi	20	2,927	...	2,546·5	4 9 7	...	...	2 35 0	...	16	40	...	1,065 0 4½	353 6 2	...	...	2 4 0	30 Sibi 25 Nasirabad.	...	
Loralai	...	1,700	...	1,479	4 9 7	...	...	1 10 0	...	16	40	1 [illegible] 3	65 10 3½	161 14 4	...	...	2 0 0	26 11 8	...	
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	851	723·35	0 30 0	...	16	40	...	21 3 2½	76 7 0	0 8 0	...	2 0 0	30 0 0	5	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	...	300	...	261	4 9 7	...	...	0 25 0	...	16	45	1 5 0	2 10 0	14 8 4	0 0 ½	...	3 0 0	30 0 0	15	
Chagai	...	150	...	130·5	4 9 7	...	...	...	...	16	45	0 10 0	7 0 0	8 9 0	0 2 0	...	2 0 0	30 0 0	15	
TOTAL	20	22,292	...	19,394	5 6 6	851	723·35	15 24 14⅘*	...	16	...	33 1 3	1,493 15 1½	1,212 0 1	23 12 1½	6,046	...	...	...	

(*a*) Issued to special permit holders.
(*b*) Issued for consumption in the Quetta town.
(*c*) Issued for consumption in the Quetta District, excluding the Quetta town.

* 15 ch. 4½ t. of confiscated opium was received from Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, which was issued along with the excise opium. Twenty-five seers of opium shewn against Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway district were actually issued to the Kalat State licensee.

IMPERIAL FORM No. 5.

Incidence of consumption in the Sibi District for 1910-1911.

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION.*					NUMBER OF SQUARE MILES PER SHOP FOR THE SALE OF			NUMBER OF PERSONS PER RETAIL SHOP FOR THE SALE OF			GROSS EXCISE RECEIPTS PER TEN THOUSAND OF TOTAL POPULATION TO NEAREST RUPEE.			NET EXCISE REVENUE FROM ALL SOURCES PER TEN THOUSAND OF TOTAL POPULATION (COLUMN No. 27 OF FORM No. 1).	REMARKS.
									Liquor.	Drugs.						
	Local Muhammadans.	Other Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Others.	Total.	Country spirits.	Opium and its preparations.	Hemp drugs.	Country spirits (column 19 of Form No. 3).	Opium and its preparations (column 20 of Form No. 3).	Other drugs (column 22 of Form No. 3).	From spirit and fermented liquor (column 12 of Form No. 1).	From opium and its preparations (column 15 of Form No. 1).	From drugs other than opium (column 21 of Form No. 1).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Quetta-Pishin	...	...	...	...	127,702	366	732	732	9,122	18,243	18,243	13,026	1,308	470	13,844	
Sibi	...	...	...	...	140,715	661	433	433	7,406	4,852	4,852	1,170	182	1,314†	2,488	† Due to the duty for the whole Baluchistan being credited to the Sibi District.
Loralai	...	...	...	...	80,727	1,600	500	471	16,145	5,045	4,749	1,013	135	166	1,31	
Zhob	...	...	...	...	70,296	642	642	642	4,686	4,686	4,686	571	97	147	815	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway . .	...	...	...	..	2,030	299	299	299	677	677	677	8,034	2,894	1,478	12,490	
Chagai	...	...	...	...	16,546	18,892	18,892	18,892	16,546	16,546	16,546	460	181	187	829	
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	438,016	967	776	765	7,685	6,169	6,084	4,507	501	627	5,298	

* Provisional figures of census of 1911.

PART II.

NATIVE STATES.

Review of the Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1910-11, by Major R. A. E. Benn, I.A., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Kalàt State for the year ending 31st March 1911.

The Report is divided into four parts:—

(*i*) A report by the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat on the revenue-paying districts.

(*ii*) A report on tribal affairs in Sarawan, Kachhi and Jhallawan which are administered under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

(*iii*) A report on Mekran.

(*iv*) A report on Kharan.

2. The first named which is a report on His Highness the Khan's Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser and which also contains general remarks regarding the State, is reviewed below:—

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

3. The area remained unchanged being 71,593 square miles including Kharan and Mekran. According to the Census of 1911 the population is 311,717 souls.

Gross Revenue.—Excluding Kharan and Mekran the income of the State for the year amounted to Rs. 7,77,437-3-0 against Rs. 9,18,152-0-8 the income of the preceding year, as per detail below:—

	1910-11.			1909-10.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Revenue derived from 6 Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser.	3,48,725	3	0	4,89,440	0	8	1,40,714	13	8
2. Subsidy by British Government according to the Mastung treaty.	1,00,000	0	0	1,00,000	0	0	*Nil.*		
3. Quit rent for Bolan, Nasirabad and Manjhouti, Quetta, and Nushki.	1,81,500	0	0	1,81,500	0	0	*Nil.*		
4. Interest on money invested	1,47,212	0	0	1,47,212	0	0	*Nil.*		
TOTAL .	7,77,437	3	0	9,18,152	0	8	1,40,714	13	8

His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Ahmadzai Brahui, aged about 46 years, continued to be the ruler of the State. He did not leave his capital throughout the year except to visit Quetta on 31st March on the occasion of the Viceregal visit.

The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department on their way from Quetta to Nushki passed through Mastung Road Station on 26th April 1910, and were on the return journey met by the local notables of Mastung.

Sir Henry McMahon paid an informal visit to Mastung towards the end of November.

His Highness the Khan is said to have increased the allowance of his brother General Behram Khan from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,400 per annum.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

The revenue is recovered at the old rates of assessment which vary from ½ to $\frac{1}{10}$. Settlement operations have never been introduced and no coercive measures were resorted to for the recovery of the revenue.

No remissions, suspension or *Takavi* advances were sanctioned during the year.

His Highness the Khan contributed a sum of Rs. 31,022 towards the relief of distress caused at Shahpur by the earthquake of 1909. This will be recovered by easy instalments.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation.—The old custom of deciding cases by Jirgas and Shariat according to tribal usage is strictly observed. No change has been made either in it or in the rules framed and introduced in 1902 for guidance in conducting civil suits. Court fees are realized at 7½ per cent.

Military Force.—Out of 29 guns in the State only 9 are serviceable. The strength of the Military force in the State at the end of the year was 496 against 385 last year. No police of any kind are maintained. Tribal Levies are employed at Thanas and Niabats in their stead. Of the troops in Kalat under His Highness the Khan 100 are armed with Snider rifles. The others are armed with muzzle loaders.

Civil Justice and Criminal Justice.—The number of civil and criminal cases decided during the year was 284 and 230, respectively, against 380 and 389, respectively, decided during the previous year. The value of the civil cases which include 28 cases on account of landed property aggregated Rs. 26,809-12-9.

Extradition.—There have been no cases of extradition during the year.

Prisons.—The number of prisons is the same as before. A small prison is attached to each of the six Niabats in which both sentenced and under-trial prisoners are detained. Out of the former some are occasionally sent to the Mastung Jail. One hundred and four prisoners were detained during the year against 150 prisoners received during the previous year. The expenditure on account of the maintenance of the prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 1,102 odd against Rs. 810 odd in the preceding year. The health of the prisoners was good.

Registration and Municipalities.—Registration operations are not in force and there is no Municipal system.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather Crops.—The rainfall was not timely and hence not beneficial to the crops.

Wages and Labour.—The condition and wages of labour were steady and the rate was at 7 annas per diem.

Prices of Food Grain.—Wheat, which is the staple food, sold at 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Public Health.—The health of the people was generally good. Small-pox and the usual malaria, however, prevailed for some time, the outbreak of the former being severe in some places. The inhabitants are mostly impecunious and almost entirely dependent on *Khushkaba* lands, the crops on which for want of timely rains were disappointing. The condition of the Zamindars on the whole was fair.

Agriculture and Agricultural Stock.—Agriculture is making slow progress and waste land is being reclaimed and brought under cultivation. A rough estimate of the agricultural stock and implements obtainable in the six Niabats under report is given below:—

Bullocks	14,719
Cows	3,634
Buffaloes	59
Horses	1,466
Donkeys	2,979
Sheep and goats	16,309
Ploughs (two bullocks)	6,370
Road carts	1,591
Carriages	14

Forest.—No forest except the one at Harboi 17 miles to the east of Kalat is reserved in the State.

Trade and Manufacture.—Mastung maintains its reputation for excellent wheat and tobacco. These are exported to Baluchistan and Sind, to which provinces shoes, Namdas and Mastung-made woollen carpets are also exported. Leather bottles and pottery (overlaid with coloured wax) from Bhag, Kheses (coarse sheets for beddings) from Mushkaf, drought oxen from Kachhi continue to command an extensive sale. Fire-arms of a primitive pattern made in Dhadur for the use of the local people are now unable to find a good market.

Salt from the salt works of Dhadur, Gajan and Shoran in the State fetches a good price as also metal (Kut) utensils manufactured at Bhag and mustard oil at Dhadur and Bhag.

Public Works.—Repairs to roads and buildings at an expense of Rs. 14,033-9-4 were carried out during the year under report. No new building or road was made.

Post Office.—The number of Post Offices remained the same as before, but arrangements for the carriage of the post have been improved by connecting the Gandawa and Nasirabad Niabats with Bhag which has been made a centre postal station.

Mint.—There is no mint in the State.

Excise.—In addition to one State distillery in each of the six Niabats, the revenue of which goes to the Niabat Fund and which amounted to Rs. 18,104 for the year under report, there are 7 private distilleries belonging to various Chiefs.

Industrial Enterprise.—At the beginning of the year under report the supervision of the sericulture operations at Mastung which had been in the hands of the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, for the previous six years during which period all concerned had been carefully trained in their respective duties was handed over to the State officials and the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat. The operations, however, were not successful. The failure is attributed to:—

(*a*) A sudden outbreak of an epidemic among the silk worms at the close of the operations.

(*b*) Great difficulty in obtaining the necessary supply of mulberry leaves required to feed the worms. Although mulberry trees abound and leaf can be had in plenty, yet the operation of picking it damages the fruit which is not only a valuable marketable commodity among the Brahuis of Mastung, but (when dried) also often forms the only means of their subsistence in the winter. Hence the local people refuse to give leaf in spite of liberal payment often at exorbitant rates.

(*c*) Want of enterprise among the local people who steadily refused to take any interest in the scheme or to be persuaded to introduce it into their homes as a cottage industry; and this in spite of every effort to make the operations both attractive and remunerative.

Further operations, therefore, have been temporarily discontinued until the large number of mulberry trees reported by the Political Adviser to have been planted have grown up, say, in four or five years' time, and the industry will be independent of outside leaf supply.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

The total income from all sources (excluding subsidies, quit-rent and interest on invested money) derived from the six Niabats aggregated Rs. 3,48,725-3-0 against Rs. 4,89,440-0-8 the income of the year 1909-10. The fall of Rs. 1,40,714-13-8 is due to failure of crops owing to untimely rains.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

There are five dispensaries, one at each of the following places:—

Kalat.—This dispensary is maintained entirely at the expense of the British Government.

Mastung.—
Bhag.—
Gandawa.—
} These are maintained by the State.

Dhadur.—
Mastung Road.—
} Maintained by the Church Mission Society.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

There is a Vernacular Primary School at Dhadur, Bhag and Gandawa and a Vernacular Middle School at Mastung. Religious instruction is imparted in all the schools. They are not visited by any regular Inspector of Schools. The prescribed curriculum of Government Schools is not observed. The tuition given is mostly on old lines. The total number of scholars on the books of all the four schools was 208 against 219 of the last year. Both education and books are given free.

There is one Library called "The Showers Library" at Mastung, Civil Station. It is maintained partly from Jirga Fund and partly by private subscriptions mostly paid by Government officials.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

1. Census operations on tribal schedule were commenced in June 1910 and were concluded in November 1910.

2. Cholera broke out in Sind near the borders of the State, but owing to the efforts of the State officials it did not spread into State territory.

3. Shocks of earthquakes were felt in the Lehri *ilaqa* in April 1910, and in the Bhag Dhadur and Mastung *ilaqa* in August 1910, and again in November in Bhag. No loss of life or property occurred excepting one man who was crushed to death as the people rushed from their houses through fear.

Major R. A. E. Benn paid a visit to Bhag on the 22nd March 1910.

Locusts visited certain parts of the State in November and did some damage to the *Kharif* crops in the Bhag and Lehri Niabats.

Numerously attended and well represented meetings were held at each of the principal stations in the State and also by His Highness himself at Kalat to express sorrow at the demise of His Majesty the late King-Emperor Edward VII. Prayers were offered and alms were generally distributed. Similar meetings were held to express joy and to offer prayers on the occasion of the accession to the throne of His Majesty the King-Emperor George V.

In accordance with the special Jirga award dealing with the dispute between the Domkis and His Highness the Khan's subjects over the water rights in the Lehri and Khanwah stream last year, the Domkis were held responsible for the damming of the Khanwah stream at a place called Damdama. The work was duly carried out during the year under report, but it was not a complete success as the dam failed to withstand the force of the floods, which, however, were held to have been abnormal. In consideration of this fact it was decided by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, on the 2nd March 1911, that the Domki Sardar should be held to have only partially satisfied the test and that he should be given another opportunity during the following year under certain conditions. To give effect to this decision, the services of an experienced Tahsildar were obtained to act as Arbitrator, to watch the operations and to see that the conditions imposed were duly fulfilled.

A series of thefts took place in and near Kalat City during the year. These, it was noticed, generally took place during the absence of British officials from the place.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1910-11 (No. 100, dated 5th May 1911), from K. B. Kaji Jalal-ud-din Khan, C.I.E., to Major R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The area of the Kalat State (excluding Mekran) is 44,987 square miles as detailed below:—

	Sq. miles.
Kachhi	5,310
Sarawan	4,339
Jhallawan	21,128
Kharan	14,210

Population according to the figures obtained in the recent Census including Mekran but excluding Kharan is 372,995 souls.

2. The State (excluding Mekran and Kharan) is composed of the following 11 Niabats:—

(1) Kalat, (2) Khozdar, (3) Zehri, (4) Sohrab, (5) Mashkai, (6) Mastung, (7) Dhadur, (8) Bhag, (9) Lehri, (10) Gandawa, (11) Nasirabad.

The first 5 Niabats are directly under His Highness the Khan. As no regular accounts, etc., are kept in any of these Niabats no information respecting them is available.

3. The administration of the Niabats 6 to 11 has been under the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan since 1903. Before my taking over charge of these Niabats the average income from the revenue was Rs. 1,55,413 per year, while the revenue collected in them during the year under report including the income derived through the Political Adviser's office amounts to Rs. 3,48,725-3-0.

4. Other sources of income to the State are as follows:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Subsidy by the British Government according to the treaty at Mastung	1,00,000
(*b*) Bolan transit dues	30,000
(*c*) Quit-rent of Nasirabad and Manjhouti	1,17,500
(*d*) Quit-rent of Quetta	25,000
(*e*) Quit-rent of Nushki	9,000
(*f*) Interest on the fixed deposit of Rs. 39,242 with the Punjab Banking Company	1,962
(*g*) Interest on the 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 41,50,000	1,45,250
TOTAL	4,28,712

5. His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Ahmadzai Brahui, age about 46 years, is the ruler of the State. His Highness came to Quetta on the 31st March on the occasion of the Viceregal visit there.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Lands.

6. No revenue land settlement has been made in the State and the rates of assessment are fluctuating, *viz.*, ½ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the produce. The system has been in force from old times.

No stringent measures were adopted to recover the arrears.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

7. No British Indian laws or regulations are in force in the State. A set of rules framed by me under the civil law in 1902 is acted upon, and all criminal cases are settled by Jirgas. Court fee was formerly charged at the rate of 10 per cent., but now following British law it is charged at the rate of 7½ per cent.

8. The total strength of the Military force (Artillery and Cavalry) at the end of the year under report was 496. The troops in Kalat are armed with only 100 Snider rifles; as they are directly under His Highness the Khan, I cannot exactly tell the expenditure incurred on their upkeep. There are 29 guns in the State, out of which 20 are unserviceable.

There is no Police or village Police in the State, some Levy Sowars are stationed in all the Niabats for maintenance of peace and order, collection of revenue and watching of crops. They use their own country weapons in the same manner as British Levies do in Baluchistan. The number of men so employed during the year was 215 and their cost Rs. 31,702-12-7. This number also includes the 7 Levy Sowars and one Jamadar employed in connection with the dâk arrangement in Kachhi. There is no Police force here for prevention and detection of crime.

9. The number of criminal cases decided during the year was 284 which is less than the cases decided last year by 96.

10. The number of civil cases decided by the State Courts was 230 of the value of Rs. 26,809-12-9. This includes 28 cases of landed property.

11. There is a small prison or lock-up in each of the Niabats. During the year under report 104 prisoners were kept in them and Rs. 1,102-6-7 spent on their upkeep. The health and the general conduct of the prisoners remained good during the year.

12. Registration work is not done in the State nor is there any Municipality.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

13. *Weather and Crops.*—The rainfall was not timely during the year under report and the floods also did not come at the proper time to be beneficial to the crops.

14. *Wages and Labour.*—Labour in the State is scarce. Ordinarily the rate of wages is 7 annas a day.

15. *Staple Food.*—The average price of wheat (second sort) was about 11 seers per rupee during the year.

16. *Forest.*—A good forest in the State is that of Harboi which is reserved and its boundaries have also been marked.

17. *Trade.*—The wheat and tobacco of Mastung are well known in Baluchistan for their excellent quality. Both these articles are exported and much used in Quetta, Kachhi and Sindh. Shoes, Namdas, woollen carpets of beautiful designs are also made in Mastung.

18. Guns and pistols of old style are manufactured in Dhadur which are generally used by local tribes, but their sale is becoming less day by day.

Kheses of various beautiful designs are manufactured at Mushkaf which sell at high prices.

19. Salt works were started in Dhadur in 1907. The salt made therein is of a good quality and much liked by the people. There are also salt works on Gajan Shoran road and the salt produced there obtains good price.

20. Egyptian cotton was experimentally cultivated on a former occasion in Dhadur, but the result was unfavourable on account of an insect attacking the plant. A maund of American cotton seed was ordered for this year's cultivation and has been distributed in all the Niabats, with directions to sow it and report the result.

21. The Kachhi country is well known for its strong and excellent oxen. They are of good breed of a large size. The people of the country take them to the Punjab where they sell them at high prices.

22. In Bhag Kuppies are made of camel skin which are commonly used by traders for the export of ghee and oil, etc. *Kut* utensils are made there of an excellent quality and fetch good prices.

23. A kind of coarse cloth of a fine and durable quality is made in Jalal Khan (a village near Bhag) and is largely used by the people of the country. Uniforms of the Niabats' Staff are also made of it.

Sericulture.—Sericulture operations were again undertaken in the Mastung valley this year, under the general supervision of the Political Adviser on the same scale as last year.

The following number of boxes of the different varieties were ordered for the year's work:—

(1) French	50 boxes.
(2) Persian	100 „
(3) Italian	80 „

Out of this number 80 boxes were sent out from Italy gratis for experimental purposes. One hundred and fifty boxes were reared this year in the following areas:—

Mastung	100 boxes.
Tiri	25 „
Pringabad	25 „

The remaining 80 boxes were sent to be kept in Kalat, as there was neither food nor accommodation for them at Mastung. The eggs, however, prematurely hatched out and could not be utilized.

Commencement of Operations.—Hatching at Mastung took place from 21st to 28th April 1910 and from 1st to 4th May silk worms were distributed in Tiri and Pringabad.

Area.—The following area was occupied by the worms during the year:—

Mastung	24,000 sq. ft.
Tiri	15,000 „
Pringabad	15,000 „

This allowed 360 square feet for one ounce of seed (30 grammes). Last year 607 square feet was allowed per ounce.

Leaf Supply.—The total consumption of leaves was 3,744 maunds approximately, out of which 390 maunds were supplied free from His Highness the Khan's gardens. The consumption per box (30 grammes) of seed roughly works out at 23 maunds. Last year 39 maunds per box were consumed. The price paid for leaf during the year was one rupee per maund, the gathering and carriage thereof devolving, as heretofore, on the State which also had again this year to bear the heavy expense of an establishment for these purposes and which approximately amounted to Rs. 4,500.

Produce.—The total amount of green cocoons obtained from 150 boxes of seed was 13 maunds against 52 maunds 12 seers and 12 chataks obtained last year from 70 boxes of seed. This unsatisfactory result may be attributed to the sudden outbreak of disease among the worms at the end of the operations, owing to a sudden change in the climate from intense cold to excessive heat at the end of May. Ants also appeared in the course of operations and did some damage.

The first cocoon appeared on the 21st May in Mastung, on the 22nd in Tiri and on the 23rd in Pringabad and the last cocoon was gathered on the 19th June.

Expenditure.—The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 11,247 as against Rs. 7,000 last year. This also includes Rs. 2,033 which were paid to those who had supplied leaf in 1906 and had not been paid at that time.

Receipts.—Last year 4,185 lbs. of cocoons were produced and gave 320 lbs. of raw silk. This year 1,040 lbs. of cocoons were produced and gave 228 lbs. of raw silk. The amount which it is estimated will be realized on the silk is about Rs. 2,000 at the rate of Rs. 9 per pound. The fall in price is due to the weakness of the thread and also to the bad state of the silk market. This year's produce has not yet been sent anywhere for sale.

Result.—The green cocoons obtained from one box this year is about 3½ seers as against 33 seers per box of the last year and this unsatisfactory result is due to the sudden outbreak of disease among the worms. This industry has again suffered a loss of Rs. 9,247 making a total loss of Rs. 47,035 in all. After a careful examination of the accounts, it was found that the total cost of the operations and the upkeep of the industry amounted to Rs. 57,630, which showed a total loss to the State of Rs. 47,035 within a period of 7 years. The industry has never been self supporting nor in any one year has the income received been sufficient to cover the cost of upkeep and working expenses.

This failure, which is much to be regretted, was brought to the notice of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, and it was pointed out that the Brahuis are most unwilling to sell their mulberry leaves, as the process of leaf picking involves a certain loss in fruit and that therefore a great difficulty is experienced in obtaining the supply.

A request was made on behalf of His Highness the Khan that further operations should be discontinued when the results have been proved to be so ruinous and unprofitable to the State. Having regard to the above facts the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General was pleased on the recommendation of the Political Agent, Kalat, to sanction the suspension of further operations for some 4 or 5 years, till the growth of a sufficient number of State-owned trees would enable the operations to be renewed with more hope of success. The industry consequently has been suspended for a few years.

24. *Public Works.*—The total expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 14,033-9-4. This amount was spent on the repairs of buildings and roads.

25. *Post Office.*—The Post Offices maintained at the expense of the Government are at the following places:—

Kalat.—(Combined Post and Telegraph Office.)

Mastung.—(Combined Post and Telegraph Office.)

Dhadar.—Branch Post Office.

Bhag.—Branch Post Office. This place has also been made the centre from which the post is carried to Gandawa and Nasirabad Niabats every other day. A Dâk Moharrir, 5 Sowars, and a Jamadar have been appointed for the purpose.

26. *Mint.*—There is no mint in the State.

27. *Public Health.*—Public health remained fairly good throughout the year. Small-pox in an acute form spread through the State.

Cholera broke out in Sindh and Jacobabad, etc., and consequently orders were issued in the Niabats to take all precautionary measures possible to check its spread in the State. The result of the active and zealous efforts made by the State officials was that there was not a single case of cholera in any of the Niabats.

28. *Excise.*—There are distilleries at each of the Niabats. The revenue collected under this head during the year was Rs. 18,104. The following Brahuis and Baluch Chiefs have also got distilleries in the villages from which they derive income themselves:—

(1) Raisani Chief at Mithri.
(2) Shahwani Chief at Haji Shahr.
(3) Dombki Chief at Toghachi.
(4) Mengal Chief at Chattar.
(5) Magsi Chief at Jhal.
(6) Zarakzai Chief at Gajan.
(7) Rind Chief at Shoran.

29. *Agricultural Stock.*—Following is the number of Agricultural stock:—

Bullocks	14,719
Cows	3,634
Buffaloes (male)	6
„ (female)	53
Horses	636
Mares	830
Asses	2,973
Sheep and goat	16,309
Ploughs (with two bullocks)	6,370
Carts, country	1,591
Carriages	14

30. *Octroi.*—Octroi is levied on the local trade both on imports and exports, and in each Niabat different rates are levied, either in cash or kind, the latter method being generally applied to grain. The right to collect octroi is usually let on a contract. The system of these contracts and methods of the collection of tax is a complex one. In the Gandawa Niabat the tax is levied at different rates at Gandawa, Kotra, Molviabad, Udhana, Kahari, Konara, Pachh, Rahuja, Fatehpur Bhattia Zorgarh, Runga, Khanwah, Kalra Patwala, Karam Jagrani, and Hashim Gola. In the Bhag Niabat the octroi is levied at Bhag Jhok Kasim Shah, and Kanda and the contracts sold separately. In the Lehri Niabat octroi contracts are given by the Khan and the Dombki Sardar in their respective jurisdiction. In the Kalat, Mastung, and Dhadur Niabats octroi is collected at Kalat, Mastung and Dhadur separately.

The following statement shows the octroi receipts in the year 1910-11 in the different Niabats of the Kalat State under me:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bhag	2,800	0	0
Lehri	4,928	9	3
Mastung	8,379	2	8
Nasirabad	415	0	0
Dhadur	6,473	0	0
Gandawa	2,625	0	0

Kalat Niabat is directly under the control of His Highness the Khan and it is not known what amount was collected there on this account.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

31. During the year under report the gross revenue of the 6 Niabats under my control was Rs. 3,48,725-13-0 including the income derived through the Political Adviser's office, as stated in paragraph 3 of this report, against Rs. 4,89,440-0-8 of the last year. The reason of decrease is want of rainfall and flood water at the proper time.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics, etc.

32. There are dispensaries at Mastung, Kalat, Dhadur, Bhag and Gandawa. The Kalat dispensary is maintained by the British Government and that at Dhadur by the Church Missionary Society. The rest are maintained by the State and in these 19,232 patients were treated during the year, the cost being Rs. 4,609-12-0.

33. Births and deaths are not registered in the State.

34. Plague has not so far appeared in the State.

35. There is a vaccinator at Mastung and the number vaccinated by him during the year under report is 2,526.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

36. There are three Primary and one Middle School in the State, *viz.*, Primary Schools at Dhadur, Bhag and Gandawa and the Middle School at Mastung which now teaches up to the 2nd middle class. The number of boys reading in them was 208 and the total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 2,462-15-0.

No fees are charged in the schools and books are supplied free to scholars. Prizes are also distributed to encourage education. Teachers are now fairly well educated, two being trained teachers.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

37. There are no printing presses in, nor is any library maintained by, the State.

38. Snakes, scorpions and other poisonous reptiles as well as beasts do not abound in the State.

39. *Census in the Kalat State.*—The State was divided into the following 5 circles for purposes of Census operations which were commenced in June 1910:—(1) Mastung, (2) Dhadur, (3) Bhag, (4) Gandawa and (5) Kalat.

The Census was conducted, as ordered by the Census Superintendent, on Tribal Schedules. As the areas of Bhag and Mastung Niabats are very extensive, they were each divided into two parts, each part being put under a separate enumerator. The work was done very well throughout and the Census Superintendent expressed his satisfaction.

Nearly all the officials connected with Census work were rewarded with Khilats and certificates.

The total expenditure on the Census operations in the Niabats, paid in by Census office, amounted to Rs. 1,150 and the State contribution towards Census expenses was Rs. 10,000.

KAZI JALAL-UD-DIN KHAN,
Political Adviser, Kalat State.

Report on the Tribal Affairs of Sarawan, Kachhi and Jhallawan.

General and Political.—The abovenamed three districts are part of the Kalat State. The area and population of these tracts are:—

	Area. Square miles.	Population according to Census of 1911.
Sarawan	4,339	63,641
Kachhi	5,310	92,738
Jhallawan	21,128	83,208

2. The brother of Sardar Sir Ghous Bux Khan Raisani, K.C.I.E., Mir Hashim Khan, who was Naib of Panjgur in Mekran, died during the year under report.

The Assistant Political Agent, Sibi, visited Narwari in Sarawan in connection with the boundary dispute between the Barozais and Satakzais. The case, as also the boundary case between the Dumars and Satakzais, was amicably settled.

Major R. A. E. Benn, I.A., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat, accompanied by the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat and some Sarawan Sardars visited Sorab and Gidar in Jhallawan in connection with Kharan affairs in August 1910.

Several marriages took place during the year among the Jhallawan Sardars, the most important of these was that between Mir Rasool Bux, son of Nawab Pasand Khan Zarakzai, and the daughter of S. B. Sardar Abdul Rashid Khan Shahwani which was celebrated at Mastung.

Administration of Land.—No revenue is recovered throughout the greater part of the country, the tribes being generally revenue free. In the case of revenue paying land the revenue is recovered by His Highness the Khan's Naibs.

Criminal and Civil Justice.—Justice is administered through the medium of Jirgas and Shariat and also by the Sardars themselves according to the custom and usage of the country. The total number of cases dealt with as above during the year was 1,763 against 1,454 dealt with in the preceding year.

Prisons.—A lock-up is attached to each of the Thanas in Sarawan and Jhallawan. There is only one jail which is maintained by the State Funds at Mastung. One hundred and twenty-four new prisoners were admitted into it during the year ending 31st March 1911 against 20 admitted during the previous year. The cost of maintenance of the Jail Establishment was Rs. 2,330-6-8 and that of the upkeep of the prisoners Rs. 1,999-5-1. The health and conduct of prisoners was good. The Assistant Darogha of the Jail, a Brahui, for reasons which had nothing to do with the Jail administration and which were reported at the time, committed suicide in July 1910.

General condition of the State and people.—Rain was plentiful in Sarawan and Kachhi and scarce and irregular in Jhallawan. The condition of the crops in the first two tracts was therefore good, whereas scarcity prevailed during the greater portion of the year in Jhallawan where some cattle died for want of fodder. The sinking of some new *karezes* was undertaken in Sarawan during the year under report. Nawab Kaisar Khan made a band (dam) across the Dori river in the construction of which much ingenuity on the part of the Nawab was displayed.

Public Works.—New Thana buildings were constructed at Sorab in the Mulla Pass and rest-house at Sorab and Benn Chah Levy post between Sorab and Rodinjo at a cost of Rs. 3,770 in Jhallawan. Rs. 1,455 were spent on certain additions and alterations to (1) Guru Rest-house, (2) Mastung Thana (Iron roofing), (3) Levy Lines at Mastung (Iron roofing). (4) Wali Khan Thana in Sarawan. Improvements were made to the Kalat-Nichara road at an expenditure of Rs. 300.

Public Health.—The public health was on the whole satisfactory. Small-pox prevailed mildly at certain places in Sarawan and Kachhi, but more severely in Jhallawan where a number of children succumbed to the outbreak.

Miscellaneous.—Slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Gajar and Khozdar in Jhallawan country on the 13th May and 5th December 1910, respectively.

The vegetable gardens at Khozdar and Sorab are in a fertile condition.

Two horse stallions and one donkey stallion of the Army Remount Department were stationed in Kachhi during the winter.

Nawab Sardar Pasand Khan Zarakzai on account of infirmity and old age petitioned to be allowed to hand over the management of the Zarakzai tribe to his son Mir Khan Mohammad Khan. He asked that the latter might be appointed as Sarbarakar of the tribe during his lifetime and Sardar after his death. The petition was placed before a joint Jirga of the Sarawan and Jhallawan Sardars, who recommended that the Sardar's request should be granted. The question is under consideration and will be submitted for the orders of the Local Government.

Sardar Qadar Baksh Kambrani of Jhallawan died without issue. The question of his successor is under consideration.

The state of affairs in Jhallawan was not entirely satisfactory during the year. There was a marked tendency to defy authority and ignore summonses to attend for the settlement of cases among some of the tribes.

Mir Bullo Khan, who is a leading Motabir of the Hotmanzais, again assumed a headstrong attitude and declined when ordered to attend Jirgas for the settlement of certain cases. Better councils however prevailed and he eventually came in and asked for pardon in open Durbar and this was accorded to him by the Native Assistant, Jhallawan.

Sardar Zehri Khan, the Musiani Chief, adopted a hostile attitude and refused to attend the Kalat and Quetta Jirgas though repeatedly summoned to do so. Subsequently the Native Assistant, Jhallawan, succeeded in bringing him in by the display of a little force in the shape of a local "Lashkar" which he was able to collect, and the question of the Sardar's conduct was placed before a representative Jirga composed of Sarawan and Jhallawan Sardars. The Jirga awarded that the Sardar should furnish security for good behaviour in the sum of Rs. 4,000, or in default should be deported from Jhallawan. He has in compliance with the Jirga award furnished the necessary security.

In August 1910, one Nur Mohammad, son of Mir Hamza Mengal, looted the shop of a *bunya* and wounded a sowar of the Khozdar Thana. As far as is known the man has no cause of grievance against Government, but only against the Mengal Sardar, Mir Wali Mohammad. Nur Mohammad subsequently attacked the Government Census Moharrir employed in Jhallawan, took possession of the Census records and destroyed them. The Moharrir managed to escape with his life. The Mengal Sardar has made several efforts to arrest him, but has been unsuccessful.

The long outstanding case between Mir Bullo Khan, Hotmanzai, and Sardar Pahar Khan, Sasuli, has been amicably settled.

In Sarawan and Kachhi the behaviour of the Sardars and their tribes was on the whole satisfactory. A few petty conflicts between them took place.

There had been a serious conflict between Sardar Bakhtiar Khan Rustomzai and his brother Mir Hasil Khan about the division of their ancestral property. The relations between the two brothers now appear to have improved.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Report on Kharan.

The report is the same as was submitted last year.

The attitude of the Kharan Chief Sardar Yakub Khan was unsatisfactory throughout the year. No visit was paid to Kharan by any British official, nor was it possible to carry out any Census of that Province. The Chief paid a visit to Bassima in September 1910 and from there met Major R. A. E. Benn, close to the Kharan border at Gidar, where certain matters were discussed and certain conditions were agreed to by the Chief, who however failed to carry them out.

The portion of the new Indo-European Telegraph line which runs through Kharan and which the Chief had undertaken to protect was interrupted for a short period in January and February 1911, owing to a heavy flood in the Tank-i-Grawag, 48 miles north-west of Panjgur.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Report on Mekran.

1. *General and Political.*—The area of Mekran is the same as reported last year.

The population according to the Census of 1911 is 71,266 souls.

The gross revenue during the year was about 70,000. The final figures have not yet been received.

2. Nawab Mir Mehrulla Khan, C.I.E., remained in charge of the Nizamat during the year under report.

3. *Administration of Land.*—There has been no change during the year in the system of revenue assessment or method of recovering revenue.

4. During the year under report 250 acres of waste land were taken up for cultivation.

5. No *taccavi* advances were given during the year under report.

6. No boundary case was instituted nor were any remissions or suspensions granted during the year.

7. *Legislation.*—Same as reported last year.

8. *Military Force.*—No Military force is maintained by the Kalat State. The strength of the Tribal Levies given to the Nazim was 81 at a cost of Rs. 14,610. As the levy establishment maintained by the Nazim was in excess of his requirements a reduction of Rs. 14,268 was made during the year. Consequently the subvention of Rs. 10,000 paid from the Khan's Fund was withdrawn.

9. *Mekran Levy Corps.*—The charge of the Assistant Political Agency and Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps, was held by the following officers during the year under report:—

Mr. T. O. Hughes from 1st April 1910 to 2nd February 1911.

Lieutenant S. Williams from 3rd February 1911 to 17th March 1911 (in addition to his own duties).

Captain C. Daukes from 18th March 1911 to 31st March 1911.

Lieutenant N. E. Reilly held the Adjutancy of the Mekran Levy Corps from 1st April 1910 to 15th June 1910. From 16th June 1910 to 30th July 1910 the duties of the Adjutant were carried out by Mr. T. O. Hughes. Mr. Williams was appointed Adjutant on 31st July 1910, which appointment he held up to 31st March 1911. The strength of the Corps on the 31st March 1911 was 454 as shown below:—

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Head-quarters	41	107
Mand	30	26
Suntsar	16	13
Gabd	12	...
Pishkan	7	13
Boleda	1	10
Turbat	1	11
Jiunri	6	9
Parom	8	11
Tump	1	7
On Command	40	20
On leave and furlough	26	28
TOTAL	199	255

The total cost during the year under report was Rs. 1,81,151-4-7 against Rs. 1,64,768-1-6 in the preceding year. The cavalry and infantry are armed with Martini Henry Carbines and Martini Henry Rifles respectively. They continued to work satisfactorily. An escort of two Native Officers and 48 men was supplied for the Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department, during his tour in Kharan for a period of 49 days.

10. *Criminal and Civil Justice.*—The total number of political cases decided during the year was 1,118. Of these 136 were land cases to the aggregate value of Rs. 24,873-14-5.

11. *Extradition.*—There were no demands for criminals by and against Las Bela, Gwadur and the Persian border districts and Mekran during the year under report.

12. *Prisons.*—The average number of prisoners confined in the various prisons in Mekran was 81. The health of the prisoners was generally good and their conduct in confinement was also satisfactory.

13. *Production and distribution.*—The rainfall was sufficient and timely. The date harvest both in Panjgur and Kech was good. Wheat harvest was poor.

14. *Wages and labour.*—The ordinary rate of wages was 4 to 5 annas.

15. *Prices of food grain.*—The average price of wheat, the staple, was six seers per rupee. The Mekran Levy Corps had to import this commodity in large quantities from Jhallawan.

16. *Trade and Manufacture.*—The manufactures are darris, namdas, carpets, fishing nets, chadars, shawls, the same as in previous year.

The total value of imports and exports is estimated by the Nazim to be Rs. 3,81,750 and Rs. 2,15,690 against Rs. 4,22,960 and Rs. 1,99,378 respectively.

17. *Public Works.*—The following works were carried out during the year under report:—

Provincial Revenues.

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Jamedar, Adjutant's quarters (2) Shraff and Overseer's quarters (3) Repairs	4,399	9	2

Mekran Revenues.

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) School and Master's quarters at Panjgur	992	15	4
(2) Quarter for Motabirs at Panjgur	622	14	9
TOTAL	6,015	7	3

18. *Post Office.*—No new Post Office was opened during the year under report. A total sum of Rs. 1,60,125-6-2 was handed over on account of postal receipts as compared with Rs. 1,34,471-7-3 in the preceding year.

19. *Mint.*—There is no mint coinage as stated in last year's report.

20. *General Condition.*—Small-pox prevailed at Gwadur in the beginning of January last. Twelve men died of this disease. On the whole the condition of the people was good during the year.

21. *Agriculture and agricultural stock in the country.*—The following is the rough estimate of the numbers of various animals in the country:—

Bullocks	8,941
Cows	3,617
Buffaloes	195
Horses	159
Loading camels	4,623
Riding camels	213
Colts	2,098
Donkeys	2,581
Goats and sheep	46,534

22. *Immigration and emigration.*—During the year under report 2,432 men went out of the country in search of livelihood and 513 came into it for the same purpose.

23. *Excise.*—Same as last year.

24. *Forests.*—Same as last year.

25. *Irrigation.*—As reported last year arrangements are being made for the establishment of rain gauges in suitable places in Mekran. An observatory has been established in Pasni and the one in Panjgur will be constructed during the current year.

26. *Vital statistics.*—The total number of cases treated in the Panjgur hospital was 11,254. The dispensary at Turbat remained closed from August 1910 as Sub-Assistant Surgeon Abbas Ali was transferred to Mastung dispensary in place of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mohammad Yusaf who was taken by the Agency Surgeon as reserve Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Another Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be sent to Turbat by the Agency Surgeon shortly.

27. *Births and deaths.*—The numbers of births and deaths during the year under report were roughly estimated as under:—

Births	2,134
Deaths	1,370

28. *Education.*—In November 1910 a Primary School was opened at Panjgur. Average monthly attendance from December 1910 to 31st March 1911 was 49.

29. *Miscellaneous.*—No local men were employed in the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, during the year under report.

30. Owing to the movement of Persian troops towards the Mekran border a few headmen from Persian Mekran have at intervals applied for protection in British territory.

31. The traffic in arms in Persian Baluchistan has been less active. The outposts of the Mekran Levy Corps situated at Pishkan, Jiunri and Gabd have petrolled the different routes leading from the coast to Persian Baluchistan.

32. One case of murder was reported at Jiunri post in November 1910. The case has not yet been decided.

33. Sardar Mir Mehrab Khan Gitchki of Kej went to Mecca on pilgrimage and returned to Mekran in January last.

34. There was a dispute between Sardar Mohammad Hassan Khan and Darzadas of Sami for the distribution of water. The case will be decided this year.

35. Some Persian robbers came to Anjikahu near Charhuk and wounded two men of Sardar Sheikh Umar Gitchki while they were cutting grass for the Sardar and absconded with two camels.

36. Four Afghans and 13 Sadhus were deported from Mekran to Karachi during the year.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Review of the Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year ending the 31st March 1911, by the Political Agent, Kalat.

1. *General and Political.*—As no change took place in the boundaries of the State the area is the same as reported last year, *viz.*, 6,441 square miles. The population according to the recent Census is 61,215 souls.

2. The only important change in the affairs of the State during the year was that owing to the Jam having had to take leave from his State on account of ill-health, the State business remained in charge of the Wazir Khan Sahib Mohammad Gul Khan from 29th April 1910 up to 28th June when he was relieved by the new Wazir Mr. Turner. The Jam returned to and resumed charge of the State on 18th March 1911.

The period of his leave was spent partly in Quetta and partly in Sukkar. During this period his allowances were increased from Rs. 2,482 to Rs. 3,500 per month. At the close of the year the Jam attended His Excellency the Viceroy's Durbar at Quetta.

3. In April 1910 Mir Abdul Karim Khan, the Jam's brother, was required to live out of the State and his allowance of Rs. 100 as Mashir was discontinued.

4. Major R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat, paid a visit to Habb in January 1911.

5. The administration of the State was generally satisfactory. The total revenue demand for the year under report was Rs. 72,601-9-8, of which the sum of Rs. 18,205-3-7 was realized in cash and kind and the balance Rs. 54,396-6-1 shown as loan recoverable from Zamindars. About 2,000 acres of waste land were brought under cultivation.

6. *Legislation.*—There has been no legislation during the year; justice is administered according to the custom of the country by Jirga or by the principles of Mohammadan law. In petty criminal cases British law is taken as a guide.

7. *Military force.*—The Military force of the State consisted of 346 men of all ranks of the Lasi *fouj*. The strength of the Military Police was 100. Both bodies are armed with Sniders, bayonets and country swords and their cost was Rs. 33,269 and Rs. 13,098, respectively. The State has 5 muzzle-loading guns of the old pattern.

8. *Police.*—The State has no regular Police.

9. *Criminal and Civil Justice.*—In the State court 329 criminal cases were instituted, out of which 13 remained pending at the close of the year and there were 920 civil and revenue cases and 212 execution of decree cases. The value of property in dispute amounted to Rs. 23,173.

10. *Jails.*—There were 9 prisoners in the State Jail at the end of the year; the total cost of dieting them being Rs. 855-7-0 against Rs. 535 in the previous year.

11. *Registration.*—The income derived from this source during the year under report for 152 documents amounted to Rs. 1,195-9-6.

12. *Weather and Crops.*—The year under report was not very favourable on account of insufficient rain. The floods in the Purali river damaged the water channels of the Wellpat *ilaqa*. Hot winds and insects also damaged the standing crops in different places. The staple food of the people in the State is *Jowari*. Experiments made in growing wheat, barley, gram and cotton proved successful.

12A. *Wages and labour.*—Sufficient labour was procurable, the rate being 4 annas a day.

13. *Forests.*—There are no reserved forests in the State. The income derived from the *sung* levied on the exports of firewood and grazing fees amounted to Rs. 837-6-6.

14. *Trade and manufacture.*—The exports and imports of the State consist of the same commodities as in previous years. The amount of duty levied was Rs. 98,538 against Rs. 1,10,000 recovered in the previous year.

Arrangements are on foot to start an experimental ostrich farm in the State.

15. *Public Works.*—The following works at a total cost of Rs. 7,577-6-6 were carried out during the year under report:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Wazarat office	6,904	11	9
(2) House for Commandant Lasi *fouj*	146	1	3
(3) Musafarkhana at Bela	200	0	0
(4) Masjid Sheh Lakra	326	9	6

16. *Telegraph and Post.*—There is nothing worthy of record under this head with the exception that proposals for the opening of Sub Post Offices at Liari and Uthal were under consideration when the year closed.

17. *General condition of the State and people.*—The general condition of the people was good, although during the winter there were several fatal cases of pneumonia and deaths from hydrophobia and snake bites during the summer.

18. *Excise.*—The total receipts under this head during the year were Rs. 1,647 against Rs. 1,351 in the preceding year.

19. *Revenue and Finance.*—The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 2,42,928 against Rs. 2,90,921 during the preceding year. The decrease is chiefly due to the falling off in land revenue. The year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 3,54,042-8-5.

20. *Vital statistics.*—The expenditure under Medical this year amounted to Rs. 1,412 and that under Sanitation to Rs. 1,312 against Rs. 1,952 and Rs. 1,120, respectively, during the preceding year. Births and deaths are not registered.

21. *Plague.*—A few cases of plague occurred at Ormara during April and May 1910.

22. *Education.*—The expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 461. The number of boys on roll on 31st March 1911 was 26 against 71 in the previous year. A Khoja school was opened by His Highness the Agha Khan at Ormara in June 1910. In November 1910 the attendance was 19 boys and 18 girls. His Highness gives a grant of Rs. 35 per mensem for its maintenance.

23. *Horse breeding.*—Same as in previous year.

24. *Miscellaneous.*—The State continues to maintain the tomb of the late Sir Robert Sandeman, which together with the garden is kept up with great care.

25. A sum of Rs. 13,500 was subscribed by the Jam and the officials and people of the State towards King Edward Memorial Fund.

26. Ten transfrontier Pathans while attempting to proceed to the Persian Gulf were arrseted, two of them escaped and eight were handed over to Mr. E. G. Gregson, Superintendent of Police on special duty.

27. An Austrian Professor of Zoology, Dr. E. Zugmayer, visited the State and made an interesting collection of specimens.

28. Fifty-one local men were employed in the State as Naibs, Munshis, and Moharrirs during the year under review.

29. The Jam's eldest son Mir Ghullam Mohammad was sent in the spring of 1910 to the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, to be educated.

Administration Report of Las Bela State for the year 1910-11.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The approximate area of the State is 6.441 square miles, but the northern boundary of the State is still undefined. Its population according to the current year's Census is 61,215 persons, of whom 32,658 are males and 28,557 are females.

The gross average annual revenue for the last five years has been Rs. 2,62,747. The State pays no tribute to the British Government or any other State.

Chief's full name, title, age, caste, etc.—The full name of the present Chief is Jam Mir Kamal Khan. He was born in 1874, caste Jamshedi, and his hereditary title is "Jam". The heir-apparent is the Jam's eldest son Mir Ghullam Mohammad Khan, now 16 years of age, who is attending the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh.

Jam Mir Abdul Karim Khan, one of the Jam's younger brothers, was in April 1910 required to live outside the State and his allowance of Rs. 100 per month as Mushir was discontinued.

The Jam's eldest son and the latter's wife were attacked by small-pox in Quetta during 1910. A few days before the close of the year the Jam went to Quetta to attend His Excellency the Viceroy's Durbar.

The Jam was in charge of the State till 29th April 1910, when he obtained leave of absence and State business was transacted by the Wazir, K. S. Mohammad Gul Khan. Mr. Turner relieved the latter on 28th June 1910 and remained in charge of the State till 18th March 1911 inclusive, when the Jam returned and resumed charge.

Major R. A. E. Benn, I.A., C.I.E., the Political Agent, Kalat, paid a visit to Hab in January, but was prevented by other business from touring through the State.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of land.

The land tax is the same as stated in previous reports. The total revenue assessment for the year under report amounted to Rs. 72,601-9-8, of which the sum of Rs. 18,205-3-7 was realised in cash and kind, and the balance Rs. 54,396-6-1 is being treated as a loan recoverable from the Zamindars.

About 2,000 acres of waste land were newly brought under cultivation.

CHAPTER III.

Legislation, Protection.

The law generally in force in the State is the custom of the country; but Hindu, Muhammadan and British laws are used as guides when necessary. The Court of the Jam has full powers and his decisions are final, except that sentences of death require confirmation by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General. During the Jam's absence from the State during the year under report, Mr. Turner as Wazir was invested with the full powers of the Jam, but appeals from his decisions lay to the Political Agent, Kalat, and power to pass sentences of death subject to confirmation by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General was temporarily vested in the Political Agent, Kalat.

Military Force.—The State forces consist of the "Lasi *fouj*" and "Military Police".

The Lasi *fouj* numbered on 31st March 1911, 346 men of all ranks. They are nearly all local men, are armed with snider rifles, bayonets and country swords, and are undrilled. The cost of the *fauj* during the year amounted to Rs. 33,269 as against Rs. 33,367 in 1909-10.

But the numbers of the force are still larger than the needs of the State require and the Jam intends to gradually effect reductions by leaving vacancies unfilled. The Military Police sanctioned strength as per margin consist of 45 Sikhs, 45 Dogras and 10 Punjabi Muhammadans. Some of them are ex-soldiers of the British service. They are armed with snider rifles and bayonets and are supplied with uniform once in two years. The actual strength of the Military Police at the close of the year was 92 and its cost during the year was Rs. 13,098.

		Rs.
Subedar (Sikh)		45
Jemadar (Punjabi Muhammadan)		30
4 Havildars at Rs. 15 each		60
6 Naiks at Rs. 12 each		72
2 Lance Naiks at Rs. 10 each		20
84 Sepoys at Rs. 10 each		840
1 Langri		10
1 Bhisti		10
100		1,087

Police and Village Police.—There exists no regular Police in the State. The village Police, called *Fasli* sepoys, number 80 men whose pay varies from Rs. 10 per mensem for a Jemadar to Rs. 6 for a sepoy.

The State possesses 5 muzzle-loading cannons of old patterns. The Military Police and Lasi *fouj* are armed with 250 breech-loading sniders of British manufacture, 80 breech-loading rifles of Las Bela manufacture, 170 muzzle-loading rifles of Baluchistan and Kandahari make, 40 muzzle-loading rifles of Bela make, and a Martini Henry rifle.

The State magazine contains 150 muskets of various patterns ranging from lint stock and flint lock *mulki* guns and blunder busses to sniders; 250 talwars and 130 bayonets, 33 barrels and 1,220 tins of powder; 932 packets of cartridges, 4 maunds of country powder, a large supply of bullets and cannon balls, a maund of saltpetre, 42 bars of zinc and 20 bars of lead, a few bullet moulds and some old pistols and shields. Besides the above the Jam has a revolver and other private weapons.

Criminal Justice and Appeals.—During the year under report 329 criminal cases were instituted, of which 13 were pending at the close of the year. In these cases 251 accused persons were apprehended, of whom 153 were convicted, 91 discharged and 7 were still under trial on the 31st March 1911. The value of the stolen property in the theft cases amounted to Rs. 3,280-15-1, of which property worth Rs. 606-10-1 was recovered. There was one appeal during the year to the Court of the Political Agent, in which the decision of the Wazir was upheld.

Civil Justice.—The number of civil and revenue cases decided during the year was 920 against 904 in the previous year. The value of property in dispute amounted to Rs. 23,173-3-0. There were 243 civil and revenue cases pending at the close of the year. Two hundred and twelve execution of decree cases were disposed of during the year and 26 were pending when the year closed.

Extradition.—The Extradition Act is not in force, but by mutual, reciprocal arrangement demands for extradition between Las Bela and Sind, Mekran and Kalat are complied with through the Political Agent, Kalat.

Prisons.—There is a jail at Bela and lock-ups at the head-quarters of all the Niabats. The prisoners are supplied with food and clothing by the State. The total cost of diet of prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 855-7-0 against Rs. 535 in the previous year. Long-term convicts are either confined in British jails or transported to the Andamans. The number of prisoners in the Bela jail on 31st March 1911 was 9 against 6 at the close of the previous year.

Registration.—One hundred and fifty-two documents to the value of Rs. 21,601-11-6 were registered during the year against 173 documents to the value of Rs. 24,724-10-0 last year and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 1,195-9-6 against Rs. 1,384.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather and Crops.—There are two harvests a year, the *Wanda* (rabi) and *Was* (kharif). The year under report was not very favourable to the crops. The mustard seed, which is extensively grown at *Wanda*, suffered for want of rain while the *Was* suffered from excessive rain; and floods in the Purali river damaged the Dhoras (water channels) of Wellpat *ilaqa* and lands belonging to the Jamots. Hot winds and insects also injured the standing crops in different places.

The staple food of the people is *Jowari*. Attempts are being made to gradually induce cultivators to grow more remunerative crops, such as wheat, barley and gram (in addition to mustard seed) at *Wanda* and cotton and sugarcane at *Was*. Experiments tried during the year in growing wheat, gram and a superior kind of cotton proved successful, and an experiment with sugarcane was being tried when the year closed.

Wages and Labour.—Labour is not drawn from any particular tribe but from the poorest members of the population. The rates of wages of labourers were 4 annas a day.

Trade and Manufacture.—Woollen *durries*, resembling those Barkhan, and embroidered articles of women's dress are made in the State for domestic use. A small quantity of mustard oil is extracted at Uthal and Liari in rough wooden mills worked by camel power, and the drying and curing of fish for export forms the occupation of a large number of persons at Ormara, Dam and other places along the coast.

The Las Bela State appears to be admirably adapted for ostriches, and an experimental farm is to be tried.

The duty on imports and exports during the year amounted to Rs. 98,538 against Rs. 1,10,000-0-0 during the preceding year.

Forests.—There are extensive tracts of forest land in the State, but at present no measures are taken for forest preservation and backing and lopping the trees is universal. The income to the State from the *Sung* levied on the export of firewood to Karachi and grazing fees in State forests amounted during the year to Rs. 837-6-6. There are also immense areas of superb grass lands in the Levy tracts and Miani and Hab Niabats. The revenue realised from grass during the year was Rs. 3,313-11-9.

Public Works.—The following new buildings were constructed in the State during the year under report and the total expenditure on this account was Rs. 7,577-6-6 :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Wazarat office	6,904	11	9
(2) House for Commandant, *fouj* Lasi	146	1	3
(3) Musafarkhana Bela	200	0	0
(4) Masjid Sheh Lakra	326	9	6

Post and Telegraph.—There are combined post and telegraph offices at Bela and Ormara and a sub-post office at Miani. Proposals for the opening of sub-post offices at Liari and Uthal were under consideration when the year closed.

Mint.—The State possesses no mint. British coins are current.

General condition of the State and the people.—The general condition of the people was good. During the winter there were several fatal cases of pneumonia and deaths from snake bite were somewhat numerous during the hot weather.

Excise.—Country liquor and "bhang" are produced in the State. Brandy and "charas" are imported from Karachi, the latter under a pass from the Political Agent, Kalat. The revenue from the country liquor, bhang, opium, etc., amounted to Rs. 1,647 against Rs. 1,351 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

The total revenue from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 2,42,928 as compared with Rs. 2,90,921 last year. The decrease is chiefly due to the falling off in land revenue.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,34,189, *i.e.*, Rs. 14,981 less than the last year's figure of Rs. 2,49,170. The balance at the credit of the State on 31st March 1911 was Rs. 3,54,042-8-5.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

There is a free hospital and dispensary at Bela in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon who is assisted by a compounder and two ward servants. There is also a travelling compounder with the Jam and a vaccinator. Vaccination is not popular and the results are not gratifying. Only 39 persons were vaccinated during the year.

The cost of maintenance was establishment Rs. 771, Medicines Rs. 641.

Births and Deaths.—No record of births and deaths is kept in the State.

Sanitation.—A staff of sweepers and *bhisties* is maintained at Bela and other large places and the cost of sanitation was Rs. 1,312 against Rs. 1,120 last year.

Plague.—A few cases of plague occurred at Ormara during April and May 1910.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

There is a free Upper Primary School at Bela maintained by the State at a cost, during the year under report, of Rs. 461. The number of boys on the rolls at the close of the year was 26 against 71 in the previous year. Education is not appreciated by the inhabitants of the State.

A very flourishing Khoja School was opened by His Highness the Agha Khan at Ormara in June 1910. It is situated in an airy stone building and His Highness gives a grant of Rs. 35 per mensem for its maintenance. In November 1910, when the Wazir inspected it, the attendance was 19 boys and 18 girls.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

The tomb of the late Sir Robert Sandeman is kept up in good condition. And bulbs, flower seeds and grafted fruit trees were planted in the garden during the year. Contributions towards King Edward VII Memorial Fund amounting to Rs. 13,500 were subscribed by the Jam and his family and the officials and the people of Las Bela.

The State owns an Arab and two good country bred stallions, and two donkey stallions. But the people of the country are not fond of horses; riding camels suit them better for travelling. And nothing will induce them to take up mule breeding.

Ten transfrontier Pathans who could give no satisfactory account of themselves were arrested while trying to make their way towards the Persian Gulf. Two of them escaped after arrest, but the remaining 8 were handed over to Mr. E. G. Gregson, Superintendent of Police on special duty.

An Austrian Naturalist Dr. E. Zugmayer from the Bavarian Museum made a tour through the State and made an interesting collection of the fauna.

During the year under report 51 local men were employed as Naibs, Munshis, and Moharrirs, out of which 31 were paid as regular establishment and 20 as members of the Lasi *fouj* with an extra allowance for clerical work.

S. D. TURNER,
Wazir, Las Bela.

CALCUTTA
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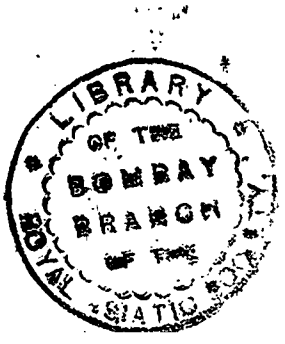
Administration Report

OF

The Baluchistan Agency

FOR

1911-12



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1911-12.

(For a descriptive account of the Province, see pages 1-27 of the Report for 1908-09.)

Review by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

INTRODUCTORY.

Officials.—Except during the first three weeks of the year the office of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan was held by the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ramsay, C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Colonel C. Archer, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, officiated as Agent to the Governor-General at the beginning of the year, and was away on leave in the summer and early autumn. During these breaks Mr. Dobbs, C.I.E., I.C.S., officiated in his place.

Native Chiefs.—His Highness Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., enjoyed his usual good health throughout the year, while the health of Mir Kamal Khan, the Jam of Las Bela, was on the whole satisfactory. Both Chiefs had the privilege of paying homage to His Majesty the King-Emperor at the Coronation Darbar.

Material condition.—The year on the whole was one of prosperity, especially in the administered districts. But though conditions were unusually favourable in Quetta-Pishin, Zhob and Chagai, there was a very general failure of the autumn crops in Sibi and Loralai. And while in the States conditions were good in Sarawan and Makran, they were only fair in Jhalawan, and markedly bad in the Kachhi and Las Bela. The one part of the Province where the general health appears to have been below the average was Makran.

Chief events.—The most notable features in the history of the year were: His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the capital of the Province in April; the attendance of the Chiefs and Sardars at the Delhi Coronation Darbar in December; the murder of the Kharan Chief and the forcible deposing of his uncle who had usurped the Chiefship; the murder of the Dombki Sardar; the culmination of the long-standing unrest in Jhalawan; and the continued epidemic of raids from across the border into Loralai and Zhob.

POLITICAL.

Tribal.—Except in Kharan, Jhalawan, and on the Zhob frontier, the general attitude among the tribesmen was excellent, though few districts were without some share in the troublesome episodes incident to life on the frontier. In Quetta-Pishin the only tribal sections to mar the general harmony were the Mallezai and Badinzai, and the trouble they created was of no very serious character : indeed it would scarcely be worth mentioning but for the uncomfortable suspicion that the persons who trouble us get sympathy and support at the Spin Boldak fort in Afghanistan just opposite Chaman. In Sibi the record was perhaps more satisfactory still, though the murder of Sardar Chakar Khan, Domki, gave rise to apprehensions that it might be followed by chaos in the Dombki tribe—apprehensions happily set at rest by the prompt settlement of the case and the appointment of the late Chief's uncle to act as guardian for the infant Chief. The admirable peace that ruled in Chagai stands out in pleasant contrast to the trouble experienced in Kharan and the anarchy that prevailed in Persian Baluchistan. Though the behaviour of the tribesmen of Loralai was satisfactory on the whole, they did not altogether escape the influence of the turbulence in the neighbouring district of Zhob, and there appears to be a growing disposition on the part of tribesmen with a grievance, especially among the Hamzazai, to take to the hills and to seek to force redress by intimidation. It is a question for consideration whether some small force of armed and disciplined levies is not needed in Loralai to enable the Political Agent to deal with such incidents without asking for military assistance. At present the civil authorities have no adequate machinery for dealing with unruly persons who may have obtained arms. In Kalat the absence of trouble in Sarawan, Makran, and Kachhi was more than counterbalanced by the serious unrest that prevailed in Jhalawan.

Unrest in Jhalawan.—Most of the unrest in Jhalawan seems to have had its roots in the long-standing trouble in the Mengal tribe, the deposition of whose Chief in 1908 came in time to be regarded by every malcontent in the country as the most convenient peg on which to hang his own grievance. As the Mengal trouble continued to go from bad to worse, it was decided early in the year to act on the advice of the Brahui Sardars and despatch some of their number with a hundred special levies to Wadh to assist Wali Muhammad, the Mengal Chief, in restoring order in his tribe. No sooner, however, had the party arrived in the Mengal country, than Khan Muhammad, the somewhat hot-headed son of the Zarakzai Chief, fell out with Wali Muhammad, and in company with some of the leading men of Jhalawan withdrew to the hills, whence they despatched several messages to Government setting forth their grievances. At the same time (as appeared later) they directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally, inspired their followers with the idea that the quickest way of drawing attention to their grievances was to cause disturbances. When Khan Muhammad and his adherents were at last induced to present themselves in Quetta their immediate grievances were found to centre round the question of the Zarakzai Chiefship, which speedily settled itself by the resignation of the aged Nawab Pasand Khan and the passing over of his eldest son (a youth mentally and physically unfit for the Chiefship) in favour of his second son, Khan Mahammad. Meanwhile a series of raids broke out in Sind, and as there was every reason to suspect the complicity of Jhalawan tribesmen, the hearing of the other Jhalawan grievances was deferred until their leaders had taken active steps to right themselves with Government, by producing the offenders and accepting tribal responsibility for their actions. Not only did they readily undertake to do so, but they produced before a Jirga convened at Quetta after the close of the year the only evidence that was forthcoming against the Jhalawan tribesmen. The Jirga awarded some Rs. 12,000 against the Jhalawanis and the Sardars stood security for the payment of the money. This paved the way for a reopening of the Mengal settlement of 1908, with the result that Wali Muhammad tendered his resignation, and Sardar Shakar Khan was virtually reinstated in the Chiefship.

The succession to the Kharan Chiefship.—The family quarrels in Kharan were brought to a head at the beginning of the year by the murder of Sardar Yakub Khar, who had succeeded to the Chiefship in 1909 on the death

of his famous father Sir Nauroz Khan. Immediately on his murder, Mir Amir Khan, his uncle, seized the Kharan fort and declared himself Chief, despite the fact that the late Sardar had left a son Mir Habibulla Khan, a lad of about 11 years old, to succeed him. Every endea vour was made to persuade Amir Khan to appear in Quetta in order to justify his claims to the succession and to clear himself of the very grave suspicion that he was not without a hand in his nephew's murder. The attitude he adopted, however, was one of mistrust mingled with defiance, which culminated in his countenancing the forcible occupation by his men of a post in the Chagai Agency. Meanwhile Habibulla Khan managed to escape from Kharan, and fled for protection, first to the Zarakzai Chief, and then to the British Government. The question of the rightful successor to the Kharan Chiefship was promptly placed before a full session of the Chiefs of Baluchistan, who declared with one voice for Mir Habibulla Khan. His formal succession was accordingly announced in open Durbar, and Major Webb Ware, C.I.E., the Political Agent, Chagai, was deputed to proceed under a strong escort to Kharan and instal him as Chief. Thanks to the admirable foresight with which Major Webb Ware arranged to block all avenues of escape, and the prompt assistance given by the Military authorities at Quetta, Mir Amir Khan and his son surrendered themselves unconditionally shortly after his arrival in Kharan, and all the persons connected with the murder were arrested. The young Chief was thereupon installed without further trouble; the hereditary Shaghassi (or Chief Minister) was appointed as his guardian; and a Native Assistant was deputed to watch the administration of the country and to influence the young Sardar during his minority. Mir Amir Khan is at present in custody pending final orders on the award of the Jirga which convicted him of complicity in his nephew's murder. The Jirga recommended that Mir Amir Khan be kept under surveillance, but his family has crossed the border into Afghanistan and until they return to reside within British jurisdiction it might be rash to accept the Jirga's recommendation.

Unrest on the Zhob frontier.—Less dramatic than either the unrest in Jhalawan or Kharan, but in some respects much more serious—for its causes are more deep-rooted and less easy to eradicate—was the unrest along the north-east border which, emanating from Afghanistan, infected the Shiranis and threatened in turn to infect some of the other tribesmen of Zhob and Loralai. The characteristic form in which it shewed itself was a series of raids by well-armed gangs, who lay up in the hills, chose their own time to evade our posts and patrols, committed an attack on some ill-armed village or ill-armed wayfarers along the road, and escaped with their booty to their safe asylum in Afghanistan. In many cases the raiders were outlaws from our own territory, who have long made the district of Ghazni their chief head-quarters. Happily, though the Afghan authorities on this part of the border show scant inclination to co-operate in keeping these mischief-makers in check, several causes combine to make an outlaw's life across the border uncomfortable in the course of time, and some of the most notorious outlaws, Sadagul and Momin among their number, have been making overtures to be allowed to settle in their old country. And wherever this policy of repatriation can be followed without serious prejudice to the future, it is obviously to be encouraged. But there is always the danger of conciliatory measures being misunderstood, and of an idea arising that the best way to force a settlement of some imaginary grievance is for a tribesman to turn outlaw, commit offences enough to make his name a by-word on the frontier and then put forward overtures to return on condition that his misdeeds are washed out and a settlement of his original grievance is effected to his satisfaction. The fact is that the policy of repatriation is comparatively easy to adopt during the early criminal career of an outlaw, but attended with grave disadvantages if it is long delayed.

The weakening of tribal responsibility by the arms traffic.—In themselves, there is nothing new in these raids on this frontier, but it is only of late years that they have become so serious a menace. In the old days it was possible to keep them in check by a judicious exaction of tribal and territorial responsibility from our own tribesmen. Up to a few years ago the only firearms on either side of the border were the old country-made muzzle-loading guns, with a chance revolver or breech-loading rifle here and there; and with their fair

share of these antiquated arms our tribesmen could face any ordinary raid from outside with equanimity, and readily recognised the justice of being called upon to answer territorially or tribally for any failure on their part to render a good account of themselves. The illicit arms traffic has altered all this. On our own side conditions, it is true, remain much the same, thanks to the restrictions placed on the acquisition of modern arms; but for every muzzle-loading gun across the border a dozen years ago there must now be ten breech-loading rifles of precision. And the inevitable has happened. Well-armed bands have found it profitable to cross the border and harry their defenceless neighbours, carrying off everything they can lay their hands on. Restless spirits on our own side have been quick to follow suit by forming themselves into lawless bands and using Afghan territory as a safe and convenient base for the excursions. In short, the influx of modern weapons of precision across the border has so disturbed the balance of power between our own tribesmen and the tribesmen on the other side, that it has become exceedingly difficult to enforce tribal responsibility for trans-border raids with any show of justice. The proposed increases to the Zhob Militia and District Levies will doubtless do much to keep the raiders in check. But the only permanent and fully satisfactory solution to the problem will probably be found in the restoration of the old balance of power among the tribesmen on either side of the border, and a reversion to a full insistence on the ancient policy of tribal responsibility. To this end arrangements are being made to issue Government arms to the tribesmen, and the success that has already attended similar experiments in Quetta-Pishin and Loralai holds out hope that with wise guidance tribal responsibility may in time be restored in its entirety along the frontier, and thus bring about a notable change in the turbulent conditions that have recently sprung up.

The arms traffic.—The fact that serious mischief has already been done somewhat tempers the local satisfaction at the effective blow that has at last inflicted on the arms traffic itself. Naval activity in the Gulf, backed by the despatch of a small force into the interior at the beginning of the year, has put an end to the landing of arms in any large numbers on the Makran coast, and the presence of detachments of Native Infantry at Robat and Kacha appears to have contributed not a little to the discouragement of the arms traffic inland. Arms smuggling to-day is so hazardous that some of the most inveterate traders have been glad enough of the good services of the British authorities in helping them to obtain a part refund of their cash deposits with the arms dealers in Muscat.

General Administration.

The Revenue Commissioner in his summary printed in Part I of the report has reviewed the District and Departmental reports under the following heads :—

Arboriculture.	Jails.
Education.	Judicial.
Excise and Salt.	Land Revenue.
Finance.	Municipalities and Local Funds.
Forests.	Survey and Settlement.
Irrigation.	Trade.

Area and population.—The Province which embraces an area of 134,638 square miles, is split up for purposes of administration into six Political Agencies. According to the census of 1911 it contains 834,703 inhabitants, divided roughly half and half between the administered districts and States. The

nomadic character of a large part of the population is brought into clear relief in the census statistics.

Political Agency with sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	POPULATION.				
		Total.	Regular Census.	Tribal Census.		
				Settled.	Semi-Nomadic.	Nomadic.
Baluchistan.	134,638	834,703	63,007	4,19,363	96,995	255,338
I.—Quetta-Pishin . . .	5,220	127,648	38,020	59,526	5,006	25,096
II.—Loralai Agency . . .	7,525	80,769	4,645	39,373	18,290	18,461
III.—Zhob Agency . . .	10,315	70,366	5,807	8,256	41,365	14,938
IV.—Chagai Agency . . .	19,622	16,344	885	5,079	1,122	9,258
V.—Sibi Agency . . .	11,193	117,189	11,388	53,235	4,172	48,394
Administered area . .	3,925	82,423	11,388	51,673	1,786	17,576
Marri country . . .	3,392	14,109	...	1,096	2,321	10,692
Bugti country . . .	3,876	20,657	...	466	65	20,126
VI.—Kalat Agency . . .	80,763	422,387	2,262	253,894	27,040	139,191
Bolan	353	2,096	1,449	599	...	48
Kalat	73,278	359,086	808	216,295	26,925	115,058
Sarawan	5,230	63,781	140	23,842	17,181	22,618
Jhalawan	20,795	84,398	...	19,400	4,175	60,823
Kachhi	4,060	92,759	6	90,008	775	1,970
Dombki-Kaheri country .	1,359	23,543	...	21,404	63	2,076
Makran	23,269	71,942	662	52,956	1,344	16,980
Kharan	18,565	22,663	...	8,685	3,387	10,591
Las Bela	7,132	61,205	5	37,000	115	24,085

The Jirga system.—As the keynote of administration in Baluchistan is Self-Government by the tribesmen, as far as may be, by means of their Jirgas or Councils of Elders along the ancient customary lines of tribal law, the essence of which is the satisfaction of the aggrieved and the settlement of the feud, not retaliation on the aggressor or the vindictive punishment of a crime, the efficiency and purity of the Jirga system are matters of the first importance, and this fact is being pressed on the attention of Political Agents, officials and Sardars. In the fact that of the 143 awards which came before the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General on revision, only 14 were reversed and only 10 were modified, may be found some proof of the satisfactory character of the year's work. During the year proposals were submitted to the Government of India for the revision of the Frontier Crimes Regulation (the curiously infelicitous title of the Act which gives the Jirga system its legal sanction), chiefly with a view to insuring its greater elasticity and bringing it into more perfect harmony with the tribal spirit and tribal law.

Levies.—The district levies which number 2,300 odd continued to play their unobtrusive but invaluable part in the work of the Civil Administration not only in watch and ward and the investigation of crime, but also in the carrying of the mails, the serving of processes and other miscellaneous work. In addition to these district levies there are three irregular Corps in the Province: the Zhob Militia (formerly known as the Zhob Levy Corps), the Makran Levy Corps, and the Chagai Levy Corps. Their combined strength on 31st March 1912 was 953 cavalry and 892 infantry.

All three Corps acquitted themselves well. The Zhob Militia had several encounters with raiders, in one of which Jalatai, a notorious Mahsud outlaw and companion of Jalai Luni, was shot.

The services of the Mekran Levy Corps were requisitioned in connection with disturbances in Kharan and under their Commandant, Captain Daukes, a detachm ent of them proceeded to Sohtagan at a moment's notice. The detachment which consisted both of infantry and cavalry covered a distance of over 150 miles in 6 days—a remarkably creditable performance.

Police.—As the investigation and detection of crime outside the Railway and District and Tahsil head-quarters are entrusted to District Levies working under the tribal heads and Chiefs, the work of the regular police force in Baluchistan finds little scope. As far as statistics go there appears to be no increase in serious crime. Though the percentage of convictions shows a satisfactory rise, there was a marked falling-off in the percentage of property recovered. Not that this indicates any real slackening in Police work. The falling-off is largely accounted for by the trans-border raids into Zhob, where in one case alone Rs. 8,000 worth of property was removed across the border.

The introduction of the long delayed Reorganisation Scheme is now awaiting the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Volunteers.—Major A. M. Anscomb, V.D., I.S.O., continued in command of the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps throughout the year, except for a break of nearly three months when he proceeded to England to represent the Corps at the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties. Though transfers to other Corps and similar causes reduced the number of members on the rolls from 175 to 149, the percentage of efficients rose from 76 to 84, and the Corps earned the commendation of the General Officer Commanding, Quetta Infantry Brigade, for the work done in their four days' camp of exercise.

The Corps stood second in the Viceroy's Cup competition (1910-11) which is open to all India.

The Corps furnished a Guard of Honour to His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Hardinge on the occasion of his visit to Quetta.

The Hon'ble Colonel John Ramsay, C.S.I., C.I.E., was appointed Honorary Colonel of the Corps in succession to the Hon'ble Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Lieutenant H. T. Holland was promoted Captain and Second Lieutenants F. W. Stranack and J. W. N. Cumming were promoted Lieutenants. Three members of the Corps were granted the Volunteer long service medal during the year.

Public Works.—As the Commanding Royal Engineer, 4th (Quetta) Division, Military Works Services, is also Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, all the Civil and Military Works in the Province are combined under his charge, with the exception of a few civil works in places that can more easily be supervised by District officials. Chief among the works undertaken during the year were the building of quarters for the Assistant Chaplain at Quetta; the building of a new Tahsil and Dak Bangalow at Nushki; the building of a house for the Assistant Political Agent and a Jirga Hall and the improvement of surface drainage at Loralai; the building of a Circuit House at Killa Saifulla; the provision of a piped water supply at Mastung, Nushki and Jhatpat; the construction of a needle weir on the Nari, and the remodelling of the head of the Canal in connection with the Sibi water supply. About a lakh of rupees were expended on the improvement of the roads in the Loralai and Zhob Districts. A proposal to make the Nushki-Seistan Trade Route suitable for wheeled traffic is under consideration.

Mining.—While the coal-mining industry received a slight check owing to the increased import of coal from Bengal, the output of chromite was double that in the previous year. Satisfactory as is this revival in the chromite industry, the distance of the fields from the rail and the high cost of camel transport preclude for the present any prospect of its full development. The only possibility of Baluchistan making good its claims to being one of the few sources of the world's supply of this valuable mineral lies in an extension of the railway from Khanai in the direction of Hindubagh. The desirability of this short railway extension—which would serve political as well as commercil

needs—has already been acknowledged, and it is hoped that its actual construction will not be long delayed.

Medical.—Though the year was free from any epidemic of serious note, and though Malaria—now as always the chief cause of general illness—remained at its normal figure, both the total number of patients treated (306,171) and the total number of in-patients (5,721) were the highest on record, an eminently hopeful sign that the indigenous people are gradually losing their old distrust of our methods of treatment. A notable instance of the new spirit that is coming over the tribesmen is afforded by the action of the Bugti Tumandar, Nawab Sir Shahbaz Khan, in spontaneously applying for the services of one of our vaccinators for work in the Bugti country, and in personally assisting the operations both with his liberality and his powerful influence.

Postal.—The only new Post Offices opened during the year were a branch office at Zardalu in the Sibi District and a combined office at Manikhwa in Zhob District. The mails were thrice looted in the Zhob District and there was one case of negligence on the part of a postal runner. This is a very creditable record, considering the immense area over which the mails are carried by levy men between the Persian frontier and the Gumal.

Survey.—The enormous and rapid growth of Quettain recent years has created the necessity for a new and large scale map, and a small detachment of five surveyors, three draftsmen and two computors under a charge officer was accordingly despatched to Quetta in November 1911 to undertake it.

Delhi Coronation Durbar.—The unprecedented character of the Delhi Coronation was brought home to the people by the local celebrations that were held in almost every important village in the Province. The reading of the Royal Proclamation and the prayers offered up for Their Imperial Majesties evoked the greatest possible enthusiasm among the people who thronged to the local celebrations, which were accompanied by illuminations, festivities, the feasting of the poor, the grants of certificates of Honour for public services and the distribution of medals among the school boys. The heart-felt character of the rejoicings throughout the Province was unmistakable.

Apart from the Agent to the Governor-General and his staff and official guests, more than 200 representatives of the Province had the honour of attending the Imperial Durbar at Delhi and paying their homage to Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress. The more important of the tribal Chiefs, headed by His Highness the Khan and the Jam of Las Bela, took part in the State Entry; and tribal representatives passed in procession before His Majesty in the "Darshan" ceremony when the King-Emperor showed himself to the people from the balcony of the Fort. The presence of Their Imperial Majesties and the magnificent spectacle of the Imperial Durbar, the State Entry, and other pageants of the Durbar were not without their educational effect on the tribesmen, who returned to the Province with the happiest recollections of the Coronation indelibly impressed on their minds.

All arrangements for the Durbar were made by Captain E. H. S. James, who was put on special duty for the purpose, and the administration is indebted to him and to those who worked under him for the excellence and economy of the arrangements made. As far as could be ascertained the Sardars were thoroughly pleased with the treatment they received.

J. RAMSAY,

Agent, Governor-General.

PART I.

ADMINISTERED DISTRICTS.

Summary by the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Land Revenue.

Realizations.—The land revenue actually credited into the Treasury during the year amounted to Rs. 9,51,443-6-1 against Rs. 8,91,260-15-0 in the previous year. There was thus an increase of Rs. 60,182-7-1. The arrears of revenue of previous years recovered during the two years under comparison amounted to Rs. 9,235-12-7 for 1911-12 and Rs. 4,573-6-2 for 1910-11. If these arrears be excluded the net revenue collections during the year were in excess by Rs. 55,520-0-8. This difference is distributed over the several districts as follows :—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Quetta-Pishin	+ 20,345	10	2
Sibi	− 68,577	0	5
Loralai	+ 5,841	4	5
Zhob	+ 45,723	8	3
Kalat	− 620	0	10
Chagai	+ 52,806	11	1
Net increase .	55,520	0	8

The increase in the Quetta-Pishin District is due to better receipts under fluctuating revenue consequent on a more favourable season.

In the Sibi District the decrease was due to the failure of kharif crops in the Sibi flood irrigated areas for want of timely rain, and in the Nasirabad Tahsil owing to deficiency of water in the Desert and Begari canals.

In the Loralai District the increase was due to the excellence of the Rabi crops in the Bori and Duki Sub-Divisions. The Rabi crops of the Musakhel Tahsil failed owing to untimely rain and hail. The Kharif crops were poor throughout the District owing to insufficient rainfall.

The increase in the Zhob District was due to good crops and to an increase in grazing tax realized on the Powindah flocks.

The season in the Chagai Agency was in every respect an exceptionally good one. The abundant rainfall of the winter and spring of 1910-11 was followed by record crops on a very large area of land and by a grazing which, for the first time for upwards of 15 years, attracted the Transfrontier Mengals of the Registan to the District where they remained throughout the year, thus swelling the receipts from grazing tax.

A sum of Rs. 3,551 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

Remissions and Suspensions—The following remissions and suspensions of land revenue were sanctioned during the year :—

District.	Tahsil.	Remissions.	Suspensions.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta	157 8 0	.....
	Pishin	1,447 4 1	107 9 0
Sibi	Sibi	*1,850 11 11	.....
		†655 4 0	.....
	Nasirabad	5,765 2 11	32,439 8 8
	Shahrig	94 14 6	.....
Loralai	Sinjawi	13 2 9	.....
	Musakhel	5,637 14 5	5,909 0 11
	Barkhan	400 0 0	.....
Kalat	Bolan Pass	.....	406 1 11
Zhob	Fort Sandeman	7 12 11	.....
	TOTAL	16,029 11 6	38,862 4 6

* On account of arrears of land revenue which has been written off.

† On account of grazing tax in the flood irrigated area of the Sibi Tahsil.

In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 5,403-4-1 was remitted on account of water-rate on the Kharif crop of 1910-11 and the Rabi crop of 1911-12 in the Nasirabad Tahsil. Water-rate to the amount of Rs. 28,596-3-8 on account of the year under report was suspended.

IRRIGATION.

Shebo Canal.—The revenue realized amounted to Rs. 764 made up as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Land revenue including water rate	444	0	0
Water power (receipts from mills)	165	0	0
Fines	124	0	0
Miscellaneous Canal produce	92	0	0
Total	825	0	0
Less refund of revenue	61	0	0
	764	0	0

The revenue of the previous year (1910-11) was Rs. 14,344 and there was thus a decrease of Rs. 13,580. The areas under crop during the two years are compared below:—

	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Acres.	Acres.
Rabi	1,410	36-3-0
Kharif	138	222-0-0
Total	1,548	258-3-0

Khushdil Khan—The revenue realized amounted to Rs. 45,555 made up as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue including (1) water rate and (2) Rs. 500 suspended last year.	45,181	0	0
Water power (receipts from mills)	...		
Fines	53	0	0
Rent of buildings	299	0	0
Miscellaneous Canal receipts	24	0	0
Navigation	24	0	0
Total	45,581	0	0
Less—Refunds of revenue	26	0	0
Total	45,555	0	0

The revenue of the previous year was Rs. 10,716 and thus there was an increase of Rs. 34,839. The areas under crop during the two years are compared as below:—

	1910-11. Acres.	1911-12. Acres.
Rabi	2,941	3,850
Kharif	...	613
Total	2,941	4,463

The decrease under the Shebo Canal is due to there being practically no Rabi crop during the year under report owing to the water at the time of sowing being scanty. In the case of the Khushdil Khan Band, the outlook at the beginning of the year did not appear very promising, but subsequent rains brought in a large supply of water, and hence the increase in revenue.

Other Irrigation Projects.—An account of the other irrigation projects is given in the Public Works Department report for the year.

Artesian Borings by Government Agency.—A sum of Rs. 4,350 was spent under this head during the year, as detailed below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Sinking and artesian boring at mile 2 on Quetta-Sariab road for the new Fruit Farm.	2,000	0	0
(2) Improving Killa Saifulla boring	1,780	0	0
(3) Do. Duki boring	570	0	0
	4,350	0	0

FINANCE.

The following statement shows, so far as the "Special" (Provincial) section of the Budget is concerned:—

(1) The standard figures adopted by the Government of India,

(2) The sanctioned estimates and actuals (provisional) for 1911-12, and

(3) The actuals for 1910-11 as finally recorded in the books of the Comptroller of India Treasuries.

Receipts, 1911-12.

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimates for 1911-12.	Actuals (provisional) for 1911-12.	Actuals for 1910-11.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Department.				
I.—Land Revenue	8,09,700	9,14,000	9,51,443	8,91,261
II.—Opium	...	6,000	6,036	5,312
III.—Salt	3,800	2,000	1,590	1,444
IV.—Stamps	95,200	93,000	90,832	87,703
V.—Excise	1,80,500	2,50,000	2,74,294	2,46,854
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	19,000	19,000	20,206	20,039
IX.—Forests	22,400	23,000	20,118	23,210
X.—Registration	1,700	3,000	3,313	3,228
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	17,200	23,000	23,848	26,785
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	800	1,000	834	723
XVII.—Police	35,600	28,000	11,188	36,703
XIX.—Education	1,000	13,000	13,451	10,026
XX.—Medical	1,700	2,000	1,730	1,711
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	900	1,000	849	788
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances.	3,200	3,000	3,448	2,753
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	400	1,000	192	387
XXV.—Miscellaneous	9,100	8,000	6,769	7,738
XXXI.—Civil Works	6,700	7,000	10,679	6,310
TOTAL	12,08,900	13,97,000	14,40,820	13,72,975
Public Works Department.				
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	64,000	1,000	6,142	25,060
XXXI.—Civil Works	25,000	28,000	32,681	28,957
TOTAL	89,000	29,000	38,823	54,017
Assignments.				
Fixed	5,61,000	5,61,000	5,86,000	5,61,000
Others	...	14,000	1,40,800	1,76,845
TOTAL	5,61,000	5,75,000	7,26,800	7,37,845
Total Receipts	18,58,900	20,01,000	22,06,443	21,64,837
Opening Balance	...	3,91,000	3,36,096	3,39,178
GRAND TOTAL	18,58,900	23,92,000	25,42,539	25,04,015

Expenditure for 1911-12.

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimates for 1911-12.	Actuals (provisional) for 1911-12.	Actuals for 1910-11.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Department.				
1—Refunds and drawbacks	2,900	4,000	9,435	3,438
2—Assignments and compensations	1,95,100	2,01,000	2,01,390	2,01,679
3—Land Revenue	2,08,300	2,22,000	2,39,338	2,21,950
4—Opium	...	...	209	131
5—Salt	...	...	...	...
6—Stamps	1,300	1,000	1,340	1,291
7—Excise	...	9,000	10,457	14,777
11—Forests	30,500	30,000	28,947	26,386
12—Registration	800	1,000	1,077	967
18—General Administration	...	90,000	3,813	...
19-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	30,200	19,000	22,627	25,940
19-B—Law and Justice—Jails	28,200	30,000	31,365	32,049
20—Police	4,49,400	5,37,000	4,16,879	4,09,057
22—Education	23,100	53,000	46,688	90,722
24—Medical	81,800	91,000	91,233	87,627
25—Political	17,51,700	18,85,000	18,83,759	18,02,694
26—Scientific and other Minor Departments	43,200	31,000	52,054	18,139
29—Superannuation allowances and Pensions	8,200	11,000	13,975	14,341
30—Stationery and Printing	8,800	10,000	7,189	9,161
32—Miscellaneous	10,800	29,000	11,578	8,103
43—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	...	...	...	...
45—Civil Works	1,17,900	1,59,000	1,76,786	1,84,337
TOTAL	29,92,200	34,13,000	32,50,139	31,52,789
Public Works Department.				
43—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrrigation)	85,600	86,000	3,05,639	3,83,355
45—Civil Works	6,40,000	7,28,000	6,72,922	7,99,694
Total	7,25,600	8,14,000	9,78,561	11,83,049
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	37,17,800	42,27,000	42,28,700	43,35,838
Provincial share	18,58,900	21,13,000	21,14,350	21,67,919
Closing balance	...	2,79,000	4,28,189	3,36,096
GRAND TOTAL	18,58,900	23,92,000	25,42,539	25,04,015

The subjoined statements show the variations between the actuals for 1910-11 and those (provisional) for 1911-12 :—

Receipts.

	Difference	
	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Department.		
I.—Land Revenue	60,182	...
II.—Opium	724	...
III.—Salt	146	...
IV.—Stamps	3,129	...
V.—Excise	27,440	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	167	...
IX.—Forests	...	3,092
X.—Registration	85	...
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	2,937
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	111	...
XVII.—Police	...	25,515
XIX.—Education	3,425	...
XX.—Medical	19	...
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	61	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances	695	...
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	195
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	969
XXXI.—Civil Works	4,369	...
Total	1,00,553	32,708
Net increase	67,845	...
Public Works Department.		
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	...	18,918
XXXI.—Civil Works	3,724	...
Net decrease	...	15,194
Assignments.		
Fixed	25,000	...
Others	...	36,045
Net decrease	...	1,045
NET TOTAL INCREASES	41,606	...

The variations under "I—Land Revenue," "V—Excise" and "IX—Forests" are explained elsewhere in the sections of this report dealing fully with those subjects.

The other principal variations in receipts are :—

IV.—*Stamps.*—Increase, Rs. 3,129.

The increase occurs under the following heads :—

	Rs.
Hundis	259
Other general stamps	1,400
Court-fee stamps	1,470
Total	3,129

XVI-*A.*—*Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*—Decrease, Rs. 2,937.

The decrease falls under the head "Magisterial Fines," the receipts under which are liable to much fluctuation.

XVII.—*Police.*—Decrease, Rs. 25,515.

Of this, Rs. 25,000 represents contributions formerly paid by certain Local and Municipal Funds towards the cost of police employed in Bazars and Towns. These charges have been wholly taken over by Provincial Revenues with effect from the 1st April 1911.

XIX.—*Education.*—Increase, Rs. 3,425.

Chiefly due to provincialization with effect from the 1st March 1911 of the Barnes Anglo-Vernacular School at Sibi.

XXXI.—*Civil Works.*—Increase, Rs. 4,369.

The sale of the Government share in certain karezes in the Chagai District accounts for this increase.

XXX.—*Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation) Public Works Department.*—Decrease, Rs. 18,918.

According to the local Public Works Department accounts the actual income under this head is Rs. 46,415 as against Rs. 6,142 shown by the Comptroller, India Treasuries. It is understood that credit for the balance of Rs. 40,273 will be given by the Examiner of Military Accounts in his final exchange account. The decrease of Rs. 19,000 (in round figures) will then become an increase of Rs. 21,000. This increase is due to a large area of land under the Pishin Irrigation schemes having finally been brought under irrigation owing to rainfall which came late in the season.

Assignments.—Under "fixed" assignments the increase of Rs. 25,000 represents compensation given by Government for loss to Provincial Revenues of the contributions referred to under "XVII—Police" above. The sum of Rs. 1,40,800 shown in the table "Receipts for 1911-12," under "other" assignments, is on account of the following special grants :—

	Rs.
(1) Under 43—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation) Public Works Department—For Nar Nullah Scheme	1,09,500
(2) Under various heads—For Delhi Durbar Bonus	31,300
Total	140,800

The actual expenditure on account of the Nar Nullah, however, amounted to Rs. 2,22,088 and the assignment to meet the provincial share will amount to Rs. 1,11,044, or Rs. 1,544 more, for which credit will be given in the final accounts.

Expenditure.

Civil Department.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
1—Refunds and Drawbacks	5,997	...
2—Assignments and compensations	...	289
3—Land Revenue	17,388	...
4—Opium	78	...
5—Salt	...	...
6—Stamps	49	...
7—Excise	...	4,320
11—Forests	2,561	...
12—Registration	110	...
18—General Administration	3,813	...
19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	3,313
19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	...	684
20—Police	7,822	...
22—Education	...	44,034
24—Medical	3,606	...
25—Political	81,065	...
26—Scientific and other Minor Departments	33,915	...
29—Superannuation allowances and Pensions	...	366
30—Stationery and Printing	...	1,972
32—Miscellaneous	3,475	...
45—Civil Works	...	7,551
Total	1,59,879	62,529
Net Increase	97,350	...
Public Works Department.		
43.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	...	77,716
45.—Civil Works	...	1,26,772
Total Decrease	...	2,04,488
Net Decreases	...	1,07,138

The principal variations in expenditure are explained below :—

1. *Refunds and drawbacks.*—Increase, Rs. 5,997.

Represents refund of land revenue actually recovered in Nasirabad (Sibi District) and Musakhel (Loralai District), but subsequently remitted owing to the scarcity prevailing in those Tahsils.

3. *Land Revenue.*—Increase, Rs. 17,388.

Four appointments of Sub-Treasury Accountants at Shahrig, Nasirabad, Pishin and Hindubagh were abolished during 1911-12, giving a saving of

Rs. 2,200. Thus the real increase was Rs. 19,600 (in round figures) which is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
1. Institution of a Sub-Tahsil at Shorarud	1,300
2. Regrading of the Patwari establishment in the Agency .	2,500
3. Special Survey establishment for the Killa Saifullah Tahsil .	880
4. Special repairs to survey boundary pillars on Government lands in the Western section of the Nasirabad Tahsil .	5,000
5. Extra levies for Barkhan Settlement Establishment . .	500
6. Deputation of R. S. L. Bhagmal on special duty in connection with the Anambar and Torwal irrigation schemes in the Duki Sub-Division of the Loralai District . . .	2,600
7. Due to corresponding decrease in pay of Munsiffs under "19 A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law" shown later on .	600
8. Coronation Durbar Bonus	4,700
9. Extra expenditure under "Mushriffs and Karawas" in the Chagai and Sibi Districts	1,000
10. Increased expenditure under Travelling Allowance, etc. .	520
Total .	19,600

7. *Excise.*—Decrease, Rs. 4,320.

In 1910-11 an expenditure of Rs. 5,300 was incurred in connection with the purchase and setting up of a new still for the Quetta Distillery while expenditure on this account in 1911-12 amounts to Rs. 900 only which represents balance of expenditure paid last year.

11. *Forests.*—Increase, Rs. 2,561.

The increase is explained under the separate head "Forests" in this report.

18. *General Administration.*—Increase Rs. 3,813.

This small expenditure represents charges on account of local celebrations on the occasion of the Royal Coronation Durbar held at Delhi on the 12th December 1911. It is understood that the expenditure in connection with the Durbar itself against the special grant of Rs. 90,000, which was subsequently raised to Rs. 1,10,000, will be included by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, in his final account after making any necessary adjustments.

19-A. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*—Decrease, Rs. 3,313.

The decrease is mainly due to changes of personnel, a senior officer holding the post of City Magistrate having been succeeded, on retirement, by an officer on lower pay, and an officer holding a Munsiff's post having changed place with a Tahsildar drawing less pay.

20. *Police.*—Increase, Rs. 7,822.

The expenditure on grain compensation allowance has decreased by Rs. 7,000 in 1911-12 as compared with that in 1910-11. The actual increase in 1911-12, therefore, is Rs. 15,000 (in round figures) due to :—

	Rs.
(1) Coronation Durbar Bonus	11,000
(2) Increase in time scale pay of constables	4,000
Total .	15,000

22. *Education.*—Decrease, Rs. 44,034.

But for the fact that a special grant of Rs. 50,000 was made by Government towards the construction of the Quetta Sandeman High School in 1910-11, the net result of transactions in 1911-12 would have been an increase of Rs. 6,000 odd which is due to the provincialization with effect from the 1st March 1911 of the Sibi Barnes School, as well as to the opening of more primary schools and to the Coronation Durbar Bonus (Rs. 980).

24. *Medical.*—Increase, Rs. 3,600.

The expenditure under the head "Cost of Medicines, Instruments, etc." has been less by Rs. 2,000 in 1911-12; the total increase thus was Rs. 5,606, made up of the following items:—

	Rs.
1. New Dispensary at Dalbandin	1,600
2. Special contribution towards the cost of re-roofing the Segregation Camp buildings at Hirok	2,000
3. Coronation Durbar Bonus	900
4. Increase in contribution towards the Women's Hospitals at Fort Sandeman and Sibi	780
5. Miscellaneous	326
Total	5,606

25. *Political.*—Increase, Rs. 81,065.

In the absence of details it is difficult to explain variations under this head as the expenditure fluctuates greatly. But in the aggregate the increase is arrived at as follows:—

Decreases.

	Rs.
1. Savings due to transfer of the expenses connected with the office of the Native Assistant, Sarawan, to Imperial Revenues	5,500
2. Special grant for the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General under "Durbar presents" in 1910-11, not repeated in 1911-12	2,000
3. Savings on account of general reductions in office establishment	14,500
4. Savings owing to the post of Assistant Political Agent and Commandant, Makran Levy Corps, having remained vacant for some time during the year	5,000
5. Miscellaneous	1,315
Total	28,315

Increases.

	Rs.
1. Appointment of Registrar, Agent to the Governor-General's Office	4,200
2. Special grant for entertainment of Chiefs and Envoys	9,000
3. Ditto for purchase of tents	16,000
4. Rent of Kalat Harboi telephone line newly established	550
5. Grain crushing machine for the Zhob Militia	1,000
6. Expenses connected with the office of the Native Assistant to Political Agent, Chagai	3,500
7. Temporary Establishment for the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's office	1,200
8. Leave allowance to Levy Muharrirs	1,000
9. Deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald on special duty	12,000
10. Coronation Durbar Bonus	43,000
11. Cost of arms and accoutrements charged to Baluchistan in error which will be rectified in the final account of the Agency	1,280
12. Expenditure on account of postal levies chargeable to the Post Office (not yet adjusted)	16,650
Total	1,09,380
Net increase	81,065

26. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—Increase, Rs. 33,915.

Due to the establishment of a new Fruit Farm at Quetta.

33. *Stationery and Printing.*—Decrease, Rs. 1,972.

Probably due to the abolition of the English offices of the various Sub-Divisions in the Agency.

32. *Miscellaneous.*—Increase, Rs. 3,475.

Represents increased expenditure under the head "Rewards for proficiency in Oriental languages, etc."

Imperial Takavi loans aggregating Rs. 47,115-2 made to Malik Pakur Khan, Tarin of Pishin, for the construction of a karez, were written off during 1911-12 by debit to Special Revenues; but the necessary adjustment has not yet been made by the Comptroller, India Treasuries. This will further increase the expenditure under this head.

45. *Civil Works, Civil Department.*—Decrease, Rs. 7,551 and

Public Works Department.—Decrease, Rs. 1,26,772.

Having regard to the final position of the *quasi*-provincial settlement towards the end of 1910-11, it was not considered advisable to make larger provision under this head, and consequently a small programme of works was carried out during the year 1911-12.

It may be mentioned that according to the local Public Works Department accounts the actual expenditure during the year under the Public Works Department Budget amounts to Rs. 6,89,300 and not Rs. 6,72,921, as returned by the Comptroller, India Treasuries. The difference will be adjusted in the final accounts.

It may also be noted that out of the Public Works Department Budget a sum of Rs. 12,000 odd was transferred to the Irrigation Budget while another sum of Rs. 20,000 was transferred to the Civil Budget towards meeting the cost of the new Fruit Farm at Quetta.

43. *Minor Works and Navigation—(Irrigation).*

Public Works Department.—Decrease, Rs. 77,716.

Mainly represents reduced expenditure in connection with the Nar Nullah project on which Rs. 2,22,088 was spent in 1911-12 against Rs. 3,03,689 in 1910-11. According to the local Public Works Department account the actual expenditure under this head during 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 3,17,300 and not Rs. 3,05,639 as shown by the Comptroller, India Treasuries. The difference of Rs. 11,661 will be adjusted in the final account.

SUMMARY.

The year under review, which was the fourth year of the new *quasi*-provincial settlement, has proved by far the most favourable year as regards revenue. The receipts under land revenue necessarily fluctuate from year to year, and the increase in 1911-12, as pointed out elsewhere, was due to special temporary causes. The excise revenue, on the other hand, has steadily increased from Rs. 1,87,643 in 1908-09 to Rs. 2,74,294 in 1911-12. On the whole, according to the provisional figures, the revenue receipts for 1911-12 were better than those of 1910-11 by Rs. 41,606 and there was a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 1,07,138. Thus, the result is that the year 1911-12, which began with an opening balance of Rs. 3,36,096, closed with a balance of Rs. 4,28,189. This closing balance is, however, liable, as remarked above, to reduction in the final account. It is anticipated that it will eventually stand at about Rs. 3,85,000.

The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure in the Imperial portion of the Budget for the year 1910-11 (the figures for which year were not available when the report for that year was submitted and were consequently not included in it) as well as the sanctioned estimates and provisional actuals for the year 1911-12 :—

Imperial Revenues and Expenditure.

Heads of Revenue.	1910-11.	1911-12.		Heads of Expenditure.	1910-11.	1911-12.	
	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Provisional actuals.		Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Provisional actuals.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
XII—Interest	6,059	6,000	9,220	18—General Administration	...	...	982
XXII—Receipts in aid of superannuation and retired allowances (subscription under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations) . . .	2,458	...	2,540	28—Ecclesiastical	25,449	24,000	23,247
				25—Political	4,68,111	4,65,000	4,72,869
				26—Scientific, Census, etc.	24,592	35,000	13,992
				27—Territorial and Political pensions . . .	44,674	41,000	46,302
				28—Civil furlough and absentee allowance . .	291	...	...
				29—Superannuation and retired allowances (pensions of the Military Fund, Madras) . . .	1,667	...	...
				33—Famine relief works	...	14,000 (*a*)	14,000
				45—Civil works, Public Works Department—Post and Telegraph	Not shown by Comptroller, India Treasuries.	5,000	Not shown by Comptroller, India Treasuries.
				Moiety of expenditure on special revenues transferred to Imperial	(*b*) 15,72,907	(*b*) 17,02,000	(*b*) 16,22,875
Total ...	8,517	6,000	11,760	Total ...	21,37,691	22,86,000	21,94,267

(*a*) Represents special grant for famine relief in Marri and Bugti country, sanctioned as per Foreign Department telegram No. 3025, dated 26th October 1911.

(*b*) Exclusive of expenditure under the Public Works Department and Irrigation Budgets and cost of printing and binding work done by the Superintendent of Government Printing Press.

Famine and Scarcity.

The Mall and Talli Circles of the Sibi Tahsil, where the people depend mainly on kharif crops raised on land irrigated by the summer floods, suffered severely on account of the failure of the summer rainfall in the hills. The previous year had also been unfavourable in this tract, and the people were reduced to great straits. The population affected numbered 3,000.

The most urgent matter was the preservation of the cattle, on which the people depend for the maintenance of the high embankments, which retain the flood water, and the large dams which divert it from the torrents. The following measures were taken to relieve the distress:—

(*a*) Early in October 1911, a sum of Rs. 3,200 was allotted from the existing Public Works Grants for Civil Works (roads) in the Sibi District, on which about 500 local men alone were engaged. It was expected that after the completion of these works, the people would find employment in the Sibi irrigated tracts on the reaping of the kharif crops, and this expectation was fulfilled. The rains in November and December 1911 were favourable and they caused a certain amount of grass to grow.

(*b*) A sum of Rs. 14,500 was placed at the disposal of the Political Agent, Sibi, for the grant of Taccavi advances, for the maintenance of cattle and for purchase of seed grain for the Rabi crops of the Zamindars of these villages whose land may have received flood water from hill torrents. One thousand maunds of the Government share of Jawari grain from the kharif harvest of the irrigated villages was made over to the people to enable them to meet immediate necessities, the cost of the grain being advanced from the Taccavi grant, and in the current year the Zamindars have been supplied with 7,800 maunds of revenue bhusa at a nominal rate to enable them to keep their cattle alive till the flood season.

(*c*) There were 100 men in the Talli Circle who had no cattle and consequently did not receive any Taccavi. Arrangements were made to find work for them after the end of the kharif harvests.

(*d*) In addition there were about 50 helpless persons (blind, lame etc.) A nominal roll of these men was prepared, and they were given from 1st November 1911 gratuitous relief at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ seers of Jawari flour a day.

(*e*) The Talli reserved Forest was thrown open to free grazing by the animals of the villages most affected.

(*f*) The grazing fees due from permanent residents on these tracts amounting to Rs. 655 were remitted.

(*g*) The collection of all instalments due on account of previous Taccavi loans was suspended.

In the western section of the Nasirabad Tahsil, where also the population is entirely dependent on the kharif crops, the kharif crop of 1910 was much below the average, and that of 1911-12 totally failed, and there was considerable distress, especially among the Jat cultivators. At the last census the population of this portion of the tahsil was 14,000 souls, out of which 2,000 are non-agriculturists. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was allotted from the Public Works grants for repairs to survey marks on Government lands, and Rs. 800 for repairs to roads, and on these works local labour only was employed. A sum of Rs. 33,000 was granted in Taccavi advances for clearance of water courses in preparation for the inundation of 1912-13 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest. The Zamindars were given strict orders to employ local cultivators only on these works, and this condition was enforced. A further sum of Rs. 14,000 was also given as Taccavi advances for the maintenance of cattle. The collection of the instalments of the previous Taccavi advances, which fell due during the current year, was also suspended. Liberal suspensions of land revenue were also given in cases of applications for remission of revenue on kharif crops of this year pending final enquiries in the matter.

The rains having failed over the Marri and Bugti country, the tribesmen were without crops or fodder. On the recommendation of this Administration the Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 14,000 as gratuitous relief, half to Marris and half to Bugtis, for purchase of grain for the maintenance of the tribesmen. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was further sanctioned from the Public Works Department grants for repairs to certain roads situated in the tribal country, on which Marris and Bugtis alone were employed. The Chamalang valley in the Duki Tahsil, which is ordinarily closed to Marri graziers on account of the old standing feud between the Marri and Luni tribes, was temporarily thrown open to Marri grazing under a special arrangement with the Luni Sardar. The Massori Bugtis, who had entered into a contract for grazing of their cattle in the Barkhan Tahsil for three years, suffered much owing to the failure of their jawari crops and from mortality among their flocks through lack of grazing, and they were consequently given a remission of Rs. 400

The kharif crops also failed in Lehri, Chhatter, Phuleji and Shahpur, which are situated in the Kalat State, though under the Political Administration of the Political Agent at Sibi, and there was considerable distress there. The people are however used to emigrating to Sind, where they obtain work on the harvests and canals, and they did so again this year.

The drought also seriously affected both irrigated and unirrigated crops in the Musakhel Tahsil of the Loralai District, where grazing failed, and a considerable number of people moved to the Punjab in search of livelihood. The Rabi crops of 15 villages either totally failed or were considerably below the average. The kharif khushkaba (rain-fed) crops almost entirely failed throughout the Tahsil. To meet the distress the following measures were taken :—

(*a*) A sum of Rs. 881 on account of the Rabi revenue was suspended.

(*b*) Rupees 610, the entire kharif khushkaba revenue, were remitted.

(*c*) Rupees 5,027 on account of one half of the grazing tax due from the inhabitants of the entire tahsil were remitted and the other half was suspended. The total amount (Rs. 5,909) thus suspended is to be recovered in 3 equal instalments beginning from the next financial year (1912-13).

Taccavi Advances.—The subjoined table shows the transactions on account of advances made to cultivators and agriculturists during the year :—

Balance outstanding on 1st April 1911.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Recoveries during the year.		Remissions granted during the year.		Balance outstanding on 31st March 1912.
			Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
Rs a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1,96,244 15 8	1,21,350 0 0	3,17,594 15 8	54,728 15 2	6,010 14 5	47,115 2 0	30,646 3 2	2,15,750 14 6

The ordinary allotment for the year was Rs. 60,000 but a supplementary allotment of Rs. 71,000 was obtained, rendered necessary by—

Rs.

(*a*) Assistance required by the zamindars in Zhob to enable them to recover from the effects of the floods of the preceding year (1910-11) ... 15,000

(*b*) Failure of rains and consequent distress in the dry tracts of Sibi and low floods in the Indus and consequent distress in the Nasirabad Tahsil ... 56,000

Advances aggregating Rs. 47,115-2, exclusive of interest, outstanding against Malik Pakur Khan, Tarin of Pishin Tahsil, were remitted during the year with the approval of the Government of India. Of the amount of Rs. 1,21,350 advanced during the year, advances for amounts aggregating Rs. 16,700 were, for special reasons, sanctioned free of interest, and Rs. 35,000 at a reduced rate of interest.

Survey and Settlement.

Duki Tahsil.—The work of completion, copying and final attestation of the records of the Duki Tahsil remained in progress throughout the year under report, and it was still in hand when the year closed.

Sibi Tahsil.—The work of dividing into artificial fields of convenient size, the unwieldy blocks of irrigated land shown on the Settlement maps, which had been begun in the winter of the previous year with a view to facilitate the inspection of the crops was recommenced on the 1st November 1911. At first one Munsarim and four Patwaris were employed on this work but later on the establishment was increased by two Patwaris. By the end of the year the survey work of ten villages was completed, the area measured amounting to 54,060 acres.

Barkhan Tahsil.—The work of the Settlement Survey of this Tahsil was begun in June 1911. By the end of March 1912, thirty villages containing an area of 55,624 acres were surveyed. The boundaries of several villages were also demarcated by an officer placed on temporary special duty for a short period.

Killa Saifulla Tahsil.—The temporary establishment of one Munsarim and five Patwaris, which was deputed to the Killa Saifulla Tahsil for one year with effect from the 1st July 1910, to make a field to field survey of the irrigated lands in that Tahsil, with a view to enabling the Zemindars to partition their lands held in common, was kept on up to the 15th July 1911. During this period 25 villages comprising an area of 15,700 acres were surveyed. The remainder of the work is being done during the current year (1912-13).

Maintenance of the Revenue Settlement Records.—The Revenue Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner inspected the marginally noted Tahsils* during the year.

*Quetta-Pishin and Sibi.

The results of the inspection in the Quetta Tahsil were unsatisfactory; but special measures having been taken to improve the work most of the defects pointed out were removed before the close of the year.

In the Pishin Tahsil considerable improvement was found to have been effected since the Revenue Assistant's last inspection.

The Sibi Tahsil was inspected twice during the year, *i.e.*, once at the Rabi harvest and a second time during the Kharif. The Revenue Assistant checked the crop inspection work of the Rabi crops of all the Patwari circles and made crop cutting experiments in the important wheat growing villages of this Tahsil under the special orders of the Revenue Commissioner. The crop inspection work was found to have been done accurately, and the crop cutting experiments indicated an average wheat produce of from 10 to 15 maunds per acre. The results of the Kharif inspection were fairly satisfactory.

Summary Cash Assessment.

A summary cash assessment of 47 villages of the Hindubagh Tahsil amounting to Rs. 14,572-3-2 per annum was sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner for a period of two years.

The following statement shows, by districts and tahsils, the number of villages under summary cash assessments during the year, and the assessments fixed:—

District.	Tahsil.	Number of villages.	Assessment.			Remarks.
			Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta	5	1,115	0	0	
Do	Shorarud	5	1,740	0	0	
Kalat	Bolan	1	28	0	0	
Loralai	Bori	1	71	4	0	
	Sinjawi	3	57	8	0	
	Barkhan	1	44	2	0	In addition to this a sum of Rs. 1,000 per annum is recovered from the Leghari Chief for the Leghari Barkhan lands.
Sibi	Sibi	2	1,337	11	5	
Zhob	Fort Sandeman	25	1,790	15	11	
	Kakar-Khurasan	1	1	12	0	
	Killa Saifulla	1	2	0	0	
	Hinduagh	47	14,572	3	2	

The period of these summary cash assessments varies from one to ten years.

Excise.

The following were the principal changes made in the Excise Administration of the Province during the year :—

(*A*) *Country Spirits.*

1. New rules regulating the manufacture of country spirits at the Quetta Distillery and for the wholesale and retail vend thereof in Baluchistan (excepting the area comprised in the Zhob District) came into force on the 1st of April 1911. According to these rules—

(i) A Bonded Warehouse for the supply of country spirit to licensed vendors in the Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division was opened at Jhatput from 1st April 1911.

(ii) The issue strengths of the country spirit manufactured at the Quetta Distillery were fixed at 10° U. P. and 20° U. P.

(iii) The rates of still head duty were fixed as follows :—

(1) For consumption in the Quetta Town.

	Rs.	a.	
10° U. P.	5	0	per gallon.
20° U. P.	4	7	„ „

(2) For supplies in bond for consumption in the Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division.

	Rs.	a.	
10° U. P.	3	8	per gallon.
20° U. P.	3	2	„ „

(3) For consumption in all other areas.

	Rs.	a.	
10° U. P.	4	0	per gallon.
20° U. P.	3	8	„ „

(4) For special Permit holders.

	Rs.	a.	
10° U. P.	5	8	per gallon.
20° U. P.	4	15	„ „

2. The Government of India having ordered the discontinuance of the issue of rum to troops through the agency of the Supply Department, authorised regimental arrangements for obtaining rum for consumption by troops on payment of the average local rates of duty but without payment of vend fees. It was ascertained that the Indian troops in the IV (Quetta) Division preferred the locally made country liquor to rum ; and arrangements were made, with the approval of the General Officer Commanding the IV (Quetta) Division, by which such troops could obtain country liquor from the Quetta Distillery on payment of duty at Rs. 3-11 per gallon of 20° U. P. The troops prefer the weaker liquor and so far all issues to them have been of this strength. The arrangement came into force in May 1911, and has so far worked well.

(*B*) *Foreign Liquors.*

With a view to discourage the competition of cheap Foreign spirits with country spirit a minimum sale strength of 35° U. P. for gin and 25° U. P. for all other foreign spirits (except liqueurs, whiskies and brandies selling at not less than Rs. 24 per gallon) was fixed from 1st April 1912.

(*C*) *Opium.*

The boiling of pure opium by licensed vendors before sale was prohibited with effect from 1st April 1912.

(*D*) *Ganja.*

With effect from 1st April 1911 the duty on ganja or any preparation or admixture thereof imported into Baluchistan from British India or from Foreign territories was raised from Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 to Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per seer respectively.

This duty was later on enhanced to Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 15 per seer respectively in the case of importations from British India and Foreign territory but this enhancement did not come into force till the 1st of April 1912.

(*E*) *Charas.*

With effect from 1st April 1911 the duty on *charas* or any preparation or admixture thereof imported into Baluchistan from British India or from Foreign territory was raised from Rs. 320 and Rs. 640 to Rs. 480 and Rs. 960 per maund respectively.

(*F*) *Cocaine and its synthetics.*

Revised rules for the importation, possession and sale, etc., of cocaine and its synthetics were issued during the year but they did not come into force till the 1st of April 1912.

Country liquor shops.—The subjoined table compares the numbers of shops licensed for the retail sale of country spirits during the past two years :—

District.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Quetta-Pishin	14	13
Sibi	19	26
Loralai	5	3
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	3	3
Chagai	1	1
Zhob	15	15

The increase of 7 in the number of shops in the Sibi District occurs wholly in the Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division where, to guard against the smuggling of liquor from Kalat territory, it has been found necessary to grant retail shop licenses freely.

Intoxicating drugs.—The enhanced rate of duty levied on bhang with effect from the 1st April 1910 and on ganja and charas with effect from 1st April 1911 has resulted in a marked decrease in the consumption of these drugs and there has been a slight reduction in the revenue derived from them. The subjoined statements compare the figures :—

Name of drug.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Srs. chs.	Srs. chs.	Srs. chs.
Bhang	3,844 2	1,493 15	1,000 15
Charas	1,188 15	1,212 0	1,025 7
Ganja	24 12	23 12	14 4

The vend fees and duty for these drugs realized during the past three years amounted to :—

	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Vend fees	14,086 13 2	12,312 5 4	11,260 0 0
Duty	10,903 15 8	15,165 6 0	13,085 2 0
Total	24,990 12 10	27,477 11 4	24,345 2 0

Excise revenue.—The subjoined statement compares the excise revenue with that realized in 1910-11 :—

Heads.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
(*a*) Foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors	8,792 0 0	10,320 6 8
(*b*) Vend fees on account of country spirits	30,401 10 10	35,054 8 0
(*c*) Still head duty on country spirits	1,06,560 9 4	1,21,282 11 0
(*d*) Rent for Distillery	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
(*e*) Duty on Indian made Beer	49,845 4 6	59,743 5 0
(*f*) Vend fees on account of opium and its preparations	17,242 10 8	16,395 0 0
(*g*) Sale price of opium (not given in Imperial form I)	5,311 13 9	6,036 0 11
(*h*) Gain on opium	4,686 15 0	5,323 3 11
(*i*) Vend fees on account of hemp drugs	12,312 5 4	11,260 0 0
(*j*) Duty including Sibi Warehouse charges on hemp drugs	15,165 6 0	13,085 2 0
(*k*) Other items	47 2 4	30 0 0
TOTAL	2,52,165 13 9	2,80,330 5 6

The causes of the variations may be explained as follows :—

(*a*) The amount realized from the auction of the monopoly for the sale of English and fermented liquors at Quetta for consumption on the premises rose from Rs. 1,600 in 1910-11 to Rs. 3,100 in 1911-12.

(*b*) Fees for wholesale and retail vend of country spirits were better than those realized in the preceding year owing to keener competition.

(*c*) Larger issues of country spirit including the requirements of Native troops in Quetta and Loralai and sales from the bonded warehouses at Jhatput were made from the Quetta Distillery.

(*e*) There was a larger consumption of beer.

(*f*), (*g*) and (*h*) There are increases both in the sale of opium and the gain on such sales but the license fees which were probably inflated by competition somewhat decreased.

(*i*) The vend fees for intoxicating drugs also show a decrease of Rs. 1,052 probably due to increase in rates of duty.

(*j*) The quantities of drugs imported fell off, no doubt for the same reason.

Excise expenditure.—The expenditure for the two years is compared below :—

—	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Cost of opium (*i.e.*, Railway freight on excise opium)	131 2 0	208 13 3
Abkari charges	14,802 2 3	10,410 9 5
Intoxicating drugs	2 0 0	60 0 0
Refunds	...	1,206 10 8

The difference of Rs. 4,332 under abkari charges is mainly due to the fact that the figures for 1910-11 include Rs. 4,705 on account of the cost of a new still.

An allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem was sanctioned in favour of the Wasil Baqi Nawis of the Nasirabad Tahsil for keeping the accounts of the Bonded warehouse at Jhatput.

Financial result of new Abkari system.—The net financial result of the new Abkari system is shown below :—

Particulars.	Average for 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Receipts excluding Distillery rent .	1,15,811 9 11	1,07,467 5 8	1,36,962 4 2	1,56,337 3 0
Expenditure excluding cost of new stills and improvements to the Distillery building.	960 4 1	5,191 14 8	10,097 2 3	11,617 4 1
Net income .	1,14,851 5 10	1,02,275 7 0	1,26,865 1 11	1,44,719 14 11

The new Abkari system has now been in force for 2½ years. During the first six months the Government revenue suffered owing to the temporary disorganisation of the country spirit trade. The working of the following year gave a net gain of Rs. 12,000. This gain rose to Rs. 29,869 during the year under report. The new system has thus proved a success from the financial point of view. The liquor made appears to be liked by consumers.

The two stills now working in the Central Distillery at Quetta are unable to turn out spirit sufficient to meet the demand and to allow of a reasonable reserve stock being maintained. Arrangements are therefore being made to purchase a third still during the present year (1912-13).

Cases of smuggling.—The number of cases of smuggling detected was as follows:—

District.	Number of Cases.		
	Opium.	Liquor.	Drugs (Bhang).
Quetta-Pishin	4	...	...
Sibi	...	2	4
Total .	4	2	4

Statistics—The five Imperial Excise Forms as well as a statement * showing the number of convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan are attached as Appendix XI. There was only one conviction for drunkenness on the premises and in this case the licensee of the liquor shop was fined Rs. 10.

* Letter No. 4388-8, dated 7th June 1912, from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

Salt.

No change was made in the salt administration of the Province during the year.

Rules to regulate the import of "Kalat" salt into the Baluchistan Agency territories entitled the "Nasirabad Salt Rules, 1911" were issued by the Governor-General in Council during the year.

The manufacture of saltpetre in the Nasirabad Tahsil of the Baluchistan Agency territories was absolutely prohibited by the Governor-General in Council.

The question of framing rules for the working of the Salt Act in other parts of the Agency territories and British Baluchistan is still under consideration.

The revenue under "III—Salt" amounted to Rs. 1,590-4-0. There is no direct expenditure under this head.

Registration.

The number of documents registered was 655 against 609 in 1910.

The registration receipts amounted to Rs. 3,373-5 against Rs. 2,521-1, and the charges to Rs. 1,043-2-6 against Rs. 805-14-5 in 1910, being 30·92 per cent. of the income as compared with 31·97 in the year 1910.

The working of the Indian Company's Act has been reviewed separately, but it may be mentioned that during the year 1911-12 no new Company was registered. The registered office of the Baluchistan Coal Company, Limited, having a nominal capital of Rs. 2,50,000 was transferred to Karachi with effect from the 10th October 1911. The nominal and subscribed capital of the other two companies limited by shares working in Baluchistan was increased from Rs. 37,510 and Rs. 9,065 to Rs. 40,970 and Rs. 10,824, respectively, during the year. The fees realized during the year amounted to Rs. 60 only.

Municipalities and Local Funds.

The following statement shows the opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of the Municipal and Local Funds excluding Zhob Militia Funds for the year 1911-12 :—

Name of fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Quetta Municipal Fund .	86,049 7 9	2,73,683 14 7	3,59,733 6 4	2,55,824 6 9	1,03,908 15 7*
Sibi Municipal Fund .	13,735 13 11	35,115 12 0	48,851 9 11	33,326 13 0	15,524 12 11
Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund.	40,151 12 0	56,542 0 10	96,693 12 10	44,487 0 8	52,206 12 2
Shahrig Bazar Fund .	9,731 10 8	13,403 1 10	23,134 12 6	16,631 7 0	6,503 5 6
Loralai Town Fund .	16,686 0 0	20,464 0 1	37,150 0 1	17,539 5 8	19,610 10 5
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.	2,827 12 4	19,922 12 8	22,750 9 0	19,268 15 6	3,481 9 6
Nushki Town Fund .	6,714 13 9	3,021 12 4	9,736 10 1	5,268 6 9	4,468 3 4
Bolan Bazar Fund .	4,766 13 4	2,161 3 9	6,948 1 1	6,587 9 2	340 7 11

* Includes 50,000 granted by Government as contribution towards the construction of the Sandeman High School building.

Besides the closing cash balances shown above the following funds have investments in Government Promissory Notes as noted against each :—

	Rs.
Quetta Municipal Fund	10,000
Shahrig Bazar Fund	6,900
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	5,000
Bolan Bazar Fund	4,000

Two loans aggregating Rs. 26,000 were made from the Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund to the Quetta Municipality for the construction of a cloth market, and for the provision of an electric clock and other improvements in the Martindale Park at Quetta, out of which a sum of Rs. 16,305 was outstanding at the close of the year.

The only Municipality is that of Quetta.

The Municipal Committee consisted of 20 members, of whom 6 were officials and 14 non-officials. The committee held 23 meetings during the year; the average attendance was 41 per cent. against 46·77 per cent. in the preceding year.

Rules for the assessment and recovery of the octroi tax in the Sibi Town were framed and issued during the year, under the British Baluchistan Bazars' Regulation.

A provident fund was established for employees of the Sibi Municipal fund but it did not come into effect till the 1st of April 1912.

Octroi duty chargeable on silk, silk manufacture and embroidery imported into the town of Quetta was reduced from six pies to three pies per rupee *ad valorem* with effect from 1st April 1912.

The dog tax in the bazar at Fort Sandeman was raised from annas 8 to Rs. 3 with effect from the 10th of February 1912.

JUDICIAL.

The following is a summary of the Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done in 1911 as compared with the figures for the year 1910 :—

	CIVIL AND REVENUE CASES AND APPEALS.								CRIMINAL CASES AND APPEALS.			
	No. of regular cases.		No of miscellaneous cases.		No. of regular appeals.		No. of miscellaneous appeals.		No. of cases.		No. of appeals.	
	1910	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
Pending from previous year.	273	237	60	121	31	44	...	1	49	44	4	5
Instituted during the year.	3,979	3,933	996	768	203	172	22	28	2,210	2,825	125	94
Total	4,252	4,170	1,056	889	234	216	22	29	2,259	2,869	129	99
Disposed of during the year.	4,014	3,875	935	737	190	187	21	27	2,215	2,831	124	89
Transferred to Jirga register.	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pending at the end of the year.	237	280	121	152	44	29	1	2	44	38	5	10

In previous reports the statistics of Civil and Revenue work related only to Civil and Revenue cases disposed of according to the regular judicial procedure, and excluded cases referred to Councils of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. As regards Criminal work, however, no such distinction was made; all Criminal work, whether disposed of judicially or by Councils of Elders, was shown under this head. This arrangement has now been altered. In the table above only Criminal work done judicially has been shown. Cases disposed of by Councils of Elders, being outside the jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner, are dealt with in the report of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

The figures of Civil and Revenue work do not call for any remarks, there being no large variations between the figures for 1910 and 1911. But the total value of regular suits instituted during the year 1911 was Rs. 4,49,311 as compared with Rs. 7,58,592 in 1910, when one suit of abnormal value for land in the Nasirabad Tahsil was instituted. The increase in the number of criminal cases instituted and disposed of which occurred in the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Districts fell, under the head "Local and Special Laws," for petty offences against sanitation and the like, was due to increased activity on the part of the Police.

JAILS.

The daily average number of prisoners in the year 1911 was 324 against 408 in the previous year. The decrease occurs under both "convicts" and "undertrial prisoners" in almost all districts. The total number of prisoners received in Jails and lock-ups during the year was 3,518 against 3,937 in the year 1910.

The total cost of guard and maintenance was Rs. 30,657 against Rs. 31,451 in the previous year; the cost per head was Rs. 95-7 against Rs. 81-27 in the year 1910, the high cost for a smaller number of prisoners being due chiefly to the fact that the cost of the establishment for watch and ward was practically the same.

In honour of the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi remission of sentences varying from 15 days to 5 months was given on the 12th December 1911 to 80 prisoners and 52 prisoners were released.

Three prisoners escaped from Jails and lock-ups in the Sibi District during the year but were all recaptured.

The health of the prisoners was generally good, the Sibi Jail showing the largest precentage of sick, chiefly cases of small pox, fever and dysentry. The daily average number of sick prisoners was 6·563 against 8·14 in 1910.

EDUCATION.

I. *Inspection.*—The Director of Public Instruction, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, controlled the Educational work of the Province Authroughout the year. He visited Baluchistan in April 1911 and again in August and September 1911; and inspected all the Secondary schools and 34 of the Primary schools in the province. M. Feroz-ud-din Khan, B.A., acted as his Personal Assistant throughout the year with the exception of a period of 2½ months, from 13th January 1912 to 27th March 1912, when he was on privilege leave. M. Najam-ud-din, B.A., Head Master, Sandeman High School, Quetta, officiated for him during this time. The permanent Personal Assistant inspected all the Primary schools and the Secondary schools at Gulistan and Sibi, and the acting Personal Assistant inspected all the Primary schools in the Sibi District and most of the Primary schools in the Quetta District.

II. *Summary of progress during the year.*—(*i*) A training class for Primary school teachers was opened in connection with the Gulistan Middle Vernacular School towards the close of the year. On March 31st, 1912, there were 7 students under training. Considering that the Vernacular Middle examination is the qualification for admission and there is at present only one Vernacular Middle School in the province, this must be considered a satisfactory start. In time this school should supply local trained Primary teachers to meet all the needs of the province.

(*ii*) The Station school for Europeans at Quetta was raised to the status of a High School in January 1912. A Head Master was appointed and a boarding house opened in connection with the school. The numbers had risen from 39 to 51 at the close of the year.

(*iii*) Two new Primary schools were opened during the year, one at Quetta for the sons of Sardars and Notables and one at Kaza Vialla in the Quetta-Pishin District.

Secondary Schools.—The number of Secondary schools in the Province remains the same as last year, but the number of scholars has gone up from 869 to 1,067.

To meet the increase in numbers an extension of accommodation is required; and the rebuilding of the Sandeman High School is under consideration.

Eighteen candidates were sent up for the Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University from the Sandeman High School, Quetta, of which number 8 were successful. Five boys were sent up for the Vernacular Middle School examination from the Gulistan School, and three were successful.

At the close of the year 166 local boys were attending Secondary schools.

Primary Schools.—(*a*) Boys. The number of Primary schools for boys increased from 44 to 46 and the number of boys in attendance from 1,111 to 1,325. More than half of the boys attending these schools are local boys.

Most of these schools are provided with good buildings and equipment.

(*b*) Girls. There was no alteration in the number of girls' schools in the province (9) and no appreciable change in the number of scholars in attendance.

III. *Private Schools.*—The returns sent in by the Patwaris show a decrease of 34 schools and 318 pupils. The figures for these schools, which

maintain no regular registers, are never very reliable; and no reason is assignable for this large decrease.

IV. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education from all public and private sources, excluding expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 74,684 against Rs. 66,503 in 1910-11.

It is distributed among the various funds as follows:—

	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	30,938
Municipal Funds	14,959
Bazar or Local Funds	7,705
Fees	9,843
Subscription, endowments and other sources	11,239

It is satisfactory to note that public interest has so far improved as to contribute the respectable sum of Rs. 11,239 towards the cost of education. Besides the above expenditure a sum of Rs. 4,816 was spent on repairing or extending present buildings from various sources as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	1,152
Municipal Funds	586
Subscriptions and Endowments	3,078

V.—The following table shows the number of Schools and Scholars as they stood on the 31st March 1911 and the 31st March 1912:—

No.	Description.	1910-11.		1911-12.	
		No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.
1	*For Boys*—				
	(*a*) Secondary Schools	4	869	4	1,067
	(*b*) Public Primary Schools of all kinds.	44	1,111	46	1,325
2	*For Girls*—				
	(*a*) Secondary School	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Primary Schools of all kinds.	9	442	9	449
3	Private Schools, Boys and Girls	130	1,542	96	1,224
4	European Schools	2	39	2	55
	TOTAL	189	4003	157	4,120

FORESTS.

Constitution of State forests.—No fresh reservation was made during the year. There was on the contrary a disforestation of 45 acres of the Sahidan forest in the Sibi District which was relinquished to the Zamindars for purposes of cultivation. The question of the reservation of Chotiali unclassed forest in the Loralai District, mention of which was made in the last year's report, has advanced a step during the year, *viz.*, the tract of land occupied by the forest has been ordered to be entered in the settlement records as Government waste. The question of the reservation of the Musalikh, Murdan and Kup Mazar tracts in the Quetta-Pishin District is still under the consideration of the Political Agent of that district.

Management of forests.—The Forests Department did not import any fuel from Sind.

The following quantities of dry and green firewood and charcoal from the Ziarat and Sibi range forests of the Sibi District were extracted and brought to Quetta for sale in the depôt :—

	Mds.	Srs.
Khanjak	2,763	9
Olive (Kahu)	2,429	20
Juniper wood	4,488	0
„ charcoal	794	0
Karil	1,091	20
Jahu	30	23

Owing to scarcity of fodder in the villages of Thalli and Machhikoo in the Sibi Tahsil, the forest of Thalli was thrown open for grazing to about 2,500 cattle belonging to these villages for a period of three months, namely from 27th and 29th October 1911 to 31st January 1912.

The Forest Department issued 6,442 fruit and other plants free of cost to the zamindars and other Government Departments in the interests of Arboriculture, against 6,577 in the preceding year.

750 plants of exotic species imported from England were planted in the Zangi Lora plantation towards the end of March 1912. Only 72 of these so far appear to be successful; some may sprout later on. The large number of failures are due to the plants having been received too late in the season.

200 European Ash plants locally raised from seed were planted in the Zangi Lora plantations and all of them have succeeded.

11,700 Willo cuttings were planted in the Zangi Lora and Dhobighat plantations during the year under report and about 90 per cent. of them have struck.

The Forest Department continued to look after the Khaisar unclassed forest and nursery in the Chagai District till 1st December 1911, when the question of its reservation was finally dropped, and the Forest Establishment consisting of one Forester and three Forest guards employed in the Nushki Range, which was created with effect from 1st April 1904, was withdrawn. Also the levy of royalty on firewood imported into the Nushki Bazar was abolished with effect from 1st February 1912.

Financial results.—The total Forest revenue of the Agency excluding the Zhob District during the year amounted to Rs. 20,118 and the expenditure to Rs. 28,947 against Rs. 23,210 and Rs. 26,386 in the year 1910-11. The decrease in the revenue is due to poor sales from the sale depôts during the winter months. The winter was not so cold as usual and there were larger imports of fuel into the Sibi town by the zamindars, who on account of scarcity in the Sibi Tahsil took to cutting wood and selling it at cheaper rates. The increase in expenditure is mainly due to the increase in the emoluments of the Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, consequent on the reorganization of the Provincial Forest Service.

No new forest area in the Zhob District was reserved during the year.

With a view to eradicate the bark boring beetle, and to improve the Forests in the Sherani country, the appointment of a Forester on Rs. 20-2-30 a month was created with effect from the 1st March 1911 and a local Sherani, who has received practical instruction, was appointed to the post.

The receipts on account of royalty on wood in the Zhob District during the year amounted to Rs. 1,804 against Rs. 1,980 in the preceding year.

Arboriculture and Agricultural Experiments.

The post of Superintendent of Arboriculture, which had been held by Mr. Porter since 1902, was abolished with effect from 1st October 1911, and among other changes the charge of the District roadside trees hitherto held by the Superintendent of Arboriculture was transferred to the Assistant Political Agent. The Government lands known as Wood Cock Spinney, which had been used as a Provincial Nursery for fruit and roadside trees, were leased

out to a Zamindar for ten years at an annual rental of Rs. 3,200 and in their place a small forest nursery was made over to the District.

Over 20,000 fruit and other trees were distributed during the year from the forest and District nurseries for roadside planting and gardens.

The demand for good varieties of fruit trees is on the increase and the Zamindars have realized the advantage of planting the best kind of trees available; good peach trees especially are in great demand.

A consignment of 250 specially selected shade trees was imported from Ireland in March 1912. Unfortunately the trees arrived late, and a number of them had died. Two thousand young fruit trees were planted in the nursery bringing the total number there to 3,000.

The work of cutting down poplar trees seriously damaged by the borer beetle and replacing them by the hardier ash, which is immune from this pest, was continued during the year.

Samples of the anthers and stigmas of Saffron (*Crocus sativus*) cultivated by Mr. J. W. N. Cumming, Treasury Officer, Quetta, from bulbs imported from Birjand were sent to J. H. Burkill, Esq., M.A., Officiating Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, Mr. Burkill reported that "the orange colour stigmas constitute 'hay saffron' of commerce and the sample from Quetta is of most excellent quality." Mr. D. Hooper of the Botanical Survey of India, who was also consulted, expressed it as his opinion that "nothing could beat" the samples of stigmas sent from Quetta.

Arrangements have been made to get more Saffron bulbs from Birjand for experimental cultivation on a somewhat larger scale.

The Development of the Fruit Industry of Baluchistan.

In May 1911 a beginning was made with the scheme of developing the fruit industry of Baluchistan. In connection with this work Mr. A. Howard, Imperial Economic Botanist, and Mrs. Howard, Personal Assistant to the Imperial Economic Botanist, were deputed by the Government of India to Baluchistan for duty for five months, May to September, an arrangement which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for three years as an experimental measure.

During the summer, work was commenced in three directions.

Firstly, an area of 25 acres of land was acquired on the Sariab Road near Quetta for the purposes of a fruit experimental station at which the best varieties of fruit trees can be collected and propagated and improved methods of fruit growing demonstrated. The arrangements for acquiring the land were not completed until the beginning of September 1911 so that the details of laying out had to be carried out by assistants during the winter. The arrangements for water supply also took time to complete, and during the winter only a partial supply was available. Since the close of the year an additional share of water from the adjoining karez has been acquired. In connection with the water supply 2 borings were made by the Military Works Department which have given a surface flow of 925 gallons an hour and an experiment has been arranged to determine whether a further supply can be obtained by pumping. In an ordinary percolation well water was reached at a depth of 22 feet. A portion of the land of the fruit experiment station will be utilized for dry crop experiments which are already in progress.

Secondly, in October 1911, the fruit garden attached to the Residency in Quetta was taken up at the request of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan for an experiment in renovation. It has been found subsequently that all the young trees in this area have been planted much too deep while one plot is entirely composed of seedlings. A beginning has been made in getting this area into order and during the next few years it will be replanted section by section.

Thirdly, during the summer a good deal of work was done on the methods of packing fruit and some suitable boxes for sending the more delicate and expensive fruit for long distances were designed and tested. Arrangements have

been made for the utilization of these boxes on a commercial scale during the summer of 1912.

The expenditure on the Quetta Fruit Farm during the year was as follows:—

	A. R. P.	Rs.
Capital.		
Cost of land	(25 3 2)	25,755
Cost of buildings		12,208
Cost of artesian wells		2,000
Recurring charges.		
Salaries		1,363
Establishment		1,077
Other charges.		
Travelling allowance		55
Contingencies		4,328
	Total	46,786

Some time must necessarily elapse before the Fruit Farm can show any return.

TRADE.

Foreign Land Trade.—The value of imports and exports in 1911-12, as returned by the Political Agents of Quetta-Pishin and Chagai is compared below with the figures for 1910-11.

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Afghanistan	7,27,446	11,50,231	7,23,052	1,58,850
Persia	2,92,660	3,07,730	9,42,564	16,32,550
Total	10,20,106	14,57,961	16,65,616	17,91,400

AFGHANISTAN.

Imports.

The imports from Afghanistan as registered in the Quetta-Pishin District are valued at Rs. 3,65,716, against Rs. 4,36,441 in 1911-12.

The table below shows the principal variations:—

	1910-11.	1911-12.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Horses, ponies and mules	17,430	9,460	...	7,970
Sheep and goats	62,717	58,279	...	4,438
Drugs	3,776	1,505	...	2,271
Fruit	1,02,822	1,38,642	35,820	...
Grain	4,573	15,797	11,224	...
Sheepskins	7,230	1,295	...	5,935
Ghee	1,10,390	61,435	...	48,955
Other kinds of provisions	4,408	1,283	...	3,125
Seeds (other than oil seeds)	13,170	11,075	...	2,095
Tobacco	8,950	9,320	370	...
Wool	95,271	52,680	...	42,591

The increase in the import of fruit is due to a mere favourable fruit season in the Kandahar District. The wheat harvest across the border was also good and the imports under this head would have been still more but for the fact that special measures were taken in Afghanistan to prevent the export of grain in order to meet the demands of the large numbers of coolies working in the Nahar-i-Siraj canal works and on various Government roads.

The chief decreases are shown under the heads of drugs, animals, sheep skins, ghi and wool. The decrease in trade under the last four heads is locally attributed to the Afghan flockowners having gone much further west than usual through fear of being seized for forced labour on the Nahar-i-Siraj and the roads. The decrease under wool may have been partly due to the want of a good market at Karachi and the falling off in ghee to the restriction imposed in Afghanistan on the export of food-stuffs.

Imports from Afghanistan as registered in the Chagai District were valued at Rs. 7,84,515 against Rs. 2,91,005 in 1910-11. The table below shows the principal variations :—

	1910-11.	1911-12.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Fruit	49,815	92,729	42,914	...
Spices	16,380	34,720	18,340	...
Ghee	40,731	2,24,872	1,84,141	...
Animals	...	600	600	...
Wool (raw and manufactured)	1,74,982	4,09,202	2,34,220	...
Wheat	6,387	19,789	13,402	...
Drugs and medicines	2,539	...	...	2,539

The increase under 'fruit' was mainly in pistachio nuts. In previous year very high prices were realized for these and this accounts for the increase this year.

Wheat in increased quantities was attracted to India by the high prices prevailing in Upper Sind.

Increased imports of ghee and wool are ascribed to the favourable season in the trans-border tracts which followed the abnormal rains of 1910-11. Under " wool " are included some valuable consignments of high grade Herat and Turkoman carpets imported direct from Herat for Delhi.

Exports.

The export trade to Afghanistan as registered in the Quetta-Pishin District was valued at Rs. 1,58,850 against Rs. 7,18,670 in the previous year, a falling off of nearly 5½ lakhs. The principal decreases are shown below :—

	1910-11.	1911-12.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Chinese and Japanese ware	9,800	...	...	9,800
Cotton—manufactured	4,03,857	92,530	...	3,11,327
Dyeing materials	17,266	789	...	16,477
Grain and pulse (Rice)	15,742	3,100	...	12,642
Hides and skins	5,820	480	...	5,340
Jute-Gunny bags, etc.	6,076	1,140	...	4,936
Leather—unmanufactured	...	9,400	9,400	...
„ manufactured	41,940	...	...	41,940
Metals (brass and iron)	16,378	1,777	...	14,601
Oils	3,336	102	...	3,234
Paints and colours	2,140	...	...	2,140
Silk manufactured	52,000	6,000	...	46,000
Spices	20,760	5,610	...	15,150
Sugar—refined	43,313	15,226	...	28,087
„ unrefined	7,032	1,766	...	5,266
Tea—green	32,620	12,880	...	19,740
Other articles of merchandise	40,410	8,050	...	32,360

The reasons assigned for this large decrease are—

(1) Dost Mohammad Khan, His Majesty the Amir's Agent at Karachi, has been given the monopoly for the collection of octroi duties at Kandahar which order has been resisted by the Governor of that place, and the matter has been referred to Kabul. The Kandahar

merchants are anxiously awaiting His Majesty's decision in the matter, but in the meanwhile trade has been interrupted. A further reason seems to be the manipulation of the trade by the Agent for his own advantage. It is stated that Afghan merchants are obliged to go to him for advances to enable them to purchase goods for export and that these advances are only given to men who will pay rates which give the Agent a margin of profit but leave little for the trader.

(2) Increased amounts of piece goods and tea are being taken by the merchants *viâ* Yaru, Bostan and Maruf to escape the exactions of the Afghan officials at Baldak, and

(3) The shop-keepers probably overstocked themselves last year.

There were no exports to Afghanistan shown as such *viâ* Nushki. It was noted in last year's report that the bulk of the export trade *viâ* Nushki egistered as being destined for Baluchistan undoubtedly finds its way into Afghanistan. It was now been decided that in future trade reports the heading " Baluchistan " is to be discontinued and that all trade which has hitherto been registered under this heading will be included under the head "Afghanistan." The error caused will be trifling since the proportion of this trade which actually goes to Baluchistan is insignificant.

The value ef exports shown as " to Baluchistan " was Rs. 8,11,361 against Rs. 8,00,386 in the preceding year.

Persia.

Trade with Persia is registered only in the Chagai District. There was an increase in imports from Persia of Rs. 15,070, and in exports to Persia of Rs. 6,89,986 or a total increase of Rs. 7,05,056. This is the largest increase in trade which has taken place in any single year since the administration of the Chagai District was taken over by the Government of India and the Nushki-Seistan Trade Route established.

The following tables compare the figures for the principal articles of trade :—

Imports.

Articles.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals (living for sale)	2,300	...	...	2,300
Apparel	592	64	...	528
Drugs and medicines	52,222	98,972	46,750	...
Fruits, vegetables and nuts	33,263	2,655	...	30,608
Grain and pulse	...	106	106	...
Hides and skins	2,757	25,043	22,286	...
Jewellery and precious stones	7,986	15,381	7,395	...
Leather manufactured and unmanufactured	...	128	128	...
Opium	150	...	...	150
Provisions	7,784	18,990	11,206	...
Seeds	5	6	1	...
Silk manufactured	1,29,962	55,023	...	74,939
Spices	18,780	200	...	18,580
Stationery	...	1	1	...
Cigarettes	...	25	25	...
Wool, raw and manufactured	36,556	90,076	53,520	...
All other articles of merchandise	303	1,060	757	...
Total	2,92,660	3,07,730	1,42,175	1,27,105

The increases under "Drugs and Medicines" were in "Assafœtida," "Turanjbin"* and "Anab"† and that under "Provisions" represents ghee. The increase under wool was due to the import of a considerable number of carpets and durries for Delhi. The increase under hides and skins is partially ascribable to deaths among stock in Seistan, the result of floods brought down by the Helmand River.

*Citron.
†Jujube.

No satisfactory explanation is forthcoming of the important decreases under fruit and spices. The decrease under silk is said to be due to a slackening in the demand for Meshed silks in India possibly owing to overstocking or, the Political Agent conjectures, possibly due to the introduction of silks of a similar type from Japan or China.

Exports.

Articles.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Apparel	3,115	4,750	1,635	...
Chinse and Japanese ware	3,950	...	...	3,950
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre	1,312	606	...	706
Cotton (1) Raw	509	...	...	509
(2) Manufactured—				
(*a*) and (*b*) Twist and yarn	52,439	1,45,186	92,747	...
(*c*) and (*d*) Piece goods	2,25,230	5,22,491	2,97,261	...
Drugs and Medicines (not intoxicating)	31,616	42,302	10,686	...
Dyeing materials	2,42,463	1,19,823	...	1,22,640
Fruits, vegetables and nuts	544	51	...	493
Glass, other sorts	3,945	2,460	...	1,485
Grain and pulse	1,701	929	...	772
Jewellery and precious stones	269	...	...	269
Jute, gunny bags and cloth	176	...	...	176
Leather, manufactured and unmanufactured	1,99,437	5,27,593	3,28,156	...
Liquors	223	5,387	5,164	...
Metals and manufacture of metals	43,424	60,585	17,161	...
Oils	190	1	...	189
Paints and colours	3,304	9,788	6,484	...
Paper	30	30	...	...
Provisions	1,429	6,979	4,650	...
Seeds	1	...	...	1
Silk manufactured	400	971	571	...
Spices	14,708	29,168	14,460	...
Stationery	13	75	62	...
Stone and marble	72	2,498	2,426	...
Sugar—refined and unrefined	9,538	10,062	524	...
Tea	34,502	67,635	33,133	...
Tobacco, snuff and cigarettes	3,401	1,608	...	1,793
Wood timber	22	...	...	22
Wool—manufactured and shawls	4,382	10,948	6,566	...
All other articles of merchandise, manufactured and unmanufactured.	60,219	61,524	1,305	...
Total	9,42,564	16,32,550	8,22,901	1,33,005

The falling off in the exports of Dyeing materials (indigo) is probably due to overstocking in the previous year.

It will be seen that the increase in the total is mainly accounted for by very large increases under manufactured cotton and leather goods.

It will be interesting to compare the figures of the trade passing through Nushki year by year since the establishment of trade connections with Seistan.

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1897-98	2,84,321	3,05,608	5,89,929
1898-99	3,81,259	3,46,824	7,28,083
1899-1900	5,53,393	6,82,029	12,35,422
1900-01	7,86,431	7,48,021	15,34,452
1901-02	11,95,158	7,94,700	19,89,858
1902-03	4,36,829	4,74,359	9,11,188
1903-04	5,64,987	4,75,471	10,40,458
1904-05	9,20,446	7,01,171	16,21,617
1905-06	9,34,640	6,10,341	15,44,981
1906-07	6,15,266	6,28,634	12,43,900
1907-08	13,13,106	9,59,357	22,72,463
1908-09	12,97,322	9,37,655	22,34,977
1909-10	14,21,036	9,78,413	23,99,449
1910-11	17,47,332	9,39,895	26,87,227
1911-12	24,43,921	13,11,423	37,56,334

Indian Land Trade.

The value of the trade is compared below :—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Karachi (by road)	3,18,267	1,78,799	9,74,456	8,67,830
Indian Provinces (by rail)	1,74,15,875	1,68,85,737	1,11,18,359	84,76,486
Total	1,77,34,142	1,70,64,536	1,20,92,815	93,44,316

There was thus a decrease of Rs. 34,18,105 in the total value of imports and exports in 1911-12 as compared with the preceding year. This decrease consisted of Rs. 6,69,606 under imports and Rs. 27,48,499 under exports. The decreases under both heads were doubtless due in the main to the badness of the season in many parts of Baluchistan owing to the failure of the summer rains.

Internal Trade.

The value of the internal trade of Baluchistan by rail is returned at Rs 39,95,695 against Rs. 43,56,970 in the preceding year.

The imports into Quetta by road from the Kalat State are valued at Rs. 92,286 against Rs. 97,582 in the year 1910-11, while the exports from Quetta by road to the Kalat State amounted to Rs. 10,911 against Rs. 9,489 in the preceding year.

Maritime Trade.

The maritime trade of Baluchistan with Bombay excluding Sind and Madras is compared below for the two years :—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Bombay	57,986	1,65,563	1,75,215	71,994
Madras	3,125	13,374	17,749	900
Total . . .	61,111	1,78,937	1,92,964	72,894

The figures regarding maritime trade between Baluchistan and Sind ports are published with the Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the province of Sind.

Plague.

Precautions against plague were continued, inspection taking place at Hirok and Sibi during the summer and winter respectively as before.

Mr. Barron, Plague Inspecting Medical Officer, resigned his post with effect from the 4th December 1911 owing to old age and failing health. Mr. Shaw, Inspector of Police, and Assistant Surgeon Pershotam Das of the Sibi Dispensary, were respectively placed in executive and medical charge of the Plague Camp from the 4th December 1911 to the 3rd January 1912.

It was arranged, with the sanction of the Government of India, to treat the appointment of Plague Inspecting Medical Officer in Baluchistan in future as a cadre post of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department for purposes of recruitment and calculation of leave reserve, the officer appointed drawing double his grade pay subject to a minimum of Rs 350 and a maximum of Rs. 400. Mr. H. F. DePenning, Assistant Surgeon, was nominated to the post by the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, and took up his duties on the 4th January 1912.

The total number of persons examined was 97,352 against 84,198 during the year 1910-11. Out of these 57,838 persons, who held certificates of 10 days' residence in non-infected areas and were travelling in separate compartments, were allowed to proceed on their journey without detention ; 24,927 persons who had such certificates but who were travelling in ordinary compartments were detained for a few hours, disinfected and allowed to proceed ; while 14,587 persons who had come from infected areas were detained for observation in the Camp. One case of bubonic plague was detected in the Camp ; the patient, a Havaldar of the 29th Punjabis, coming from Rawal Pindi died.

No precautionary measures had to be taken in any other part of the Agency.

The buildings of the plague camp at Hirok were reported to be in need of extensive repairs, the estimated cost being Rs. 23,666. Rs. 6,211 were spent during the year on re-roofing two blocks (one for men and the other for the women). The remaining blocks will be taken in hand as funds admit. The Camp at Sibi also requires some improvements and the matter is receiving the attention of the Political Agent.

The total net expenditure on preventive measures during the year amounted to Rs. 22,937-2-11 against Rs. 18,364-12-10 in 1910-11. Rs. 11,000 * were charged to Provincial Revenues, the balance Rs. 11,937-2-11 being rateably charged to the various Civil and Military Local Funds in the Province.

	Rs.
* Normal grant . . .	9,000
Special grant for repairs .	2,000

VETERINARY.

I. *Control.*—Major A. S. Trydell held charge of the office of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana from 1st April to 30th October when he proceeded on leave. Khan Sahib S. G. Haji, G.B.V.C., held charge from 31st October to 3rd November, and Mr. J. G. Cattell from 4th November up to the end of the year.

The Veterinary Inspector for Baluchistan joined his appointment on the 23rd July.

II. *Progress during the year.*—Two dispensaries at Sibi and Duki were opened during the year. The Veterinary Dispensary building at Pishin not being completed, the Veterinary Assistant intended for it, who reported his arrival on the 19th June 1911, was stationed at Quetta temporarily.

The following table shows the number of deaths from contagious diseases among animals reported during the year :—

Province.	EQUINES.						BOVINES.							OTHERS.						REMARKS.
	Glanders.	Anthrax.	Surra.	Dourine.	Other contagious diseases.	Total.	Rinderpest.	Foot and mouth diseases.	Hemorrhage septicæmia.	Black Quarter.	Anthrax.	Other contagious diseases.	Total.	Foot and mouth.	Buzmarg (pleuro pneumonia contagious.)	Rabies.	Anthrax.	Other contagious diseases.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Baluchistan.																				
Chagai District	..	..	...	...	13	13	...	2	...	...	...	21	23	105	515	...	...	647	1,267	
Quetta-Peshin	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	20	...	25	...	...	125	...	1,445	1	1,000	...	2,446	
Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	16	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	31	31	
Total	...	...	...	...	13	13	89	39	...	25	...	21	174	105	1,960	1	1,000	678	3,744	

227 inoculations for Rinderpest were performed on contact animals (113 in rural villages and 114 in towns) in 4 outbreaks.

An outbreak of rinderpest occurred in the Quetta Town in June 1911 which was attended by Major Trydell who inoculated 62 Municipal bullocks. The other outbreaks shown in the table above were attended by the Veterinary Inspector and the Veterinary Assistants.

The total number of in and out patients treated at the two Dispensaries was 904.

Major Trydell and Mr. Cattell visited the head-quarters of the Sibi, Duki Pishin, Chaman and Quetta Tahsils during the year. Major Trydell also visited Ziarat. The Veterinary Inspector visited 58 villages in the Chaman Pishin, Nushki, Mastung, Dalbandin, Sibi, Nasirabad, Loralai, Duki and Sinjawi Tahsils. The Veterinary Assistants visited 26 villages, treated 247 cases of contagious and 87 of non-contagious diseases and performed three castrations, two of horses and the third of a camel.

As usual two cattle shows were held in the province :

QUETTA SHOW.

Held from 9th to 13th September 1911 in conjunction with the annual Horse Show. There were only 56 animals present, of which 24 animals competed for prizes and Rs. 95 awarded.

Sibi Show.

Held from 12th to 14th February 1912, during the Horse Show week. Mr. Cattell attended the show where 313* animals were exhibited and 310 competed for prizes against 301 in the preceding year. Rs. 490 in cash and 2 silver medals awarded against Rs. 495 in cash and 2 silver medals awarded in the preceding year.

Bulls	146
Milch cows	15
Dry cows in calf	19
Heifers	17
Bullocks	116

The cost of the Department to the province during the year was Rs. 4,881 against Rs. 6,488 in the preceding year, excluding cost of buildings.

A sum of Rs. 864-12 was also spent from Civil Local Funds in Baluchistan on the tuition and training of three stipendiaries in the Veterinary College at Lahore.

The Veterinary Dispensaries are becoming gradually better known and more appreciated by stock owners.

Detailed rules were issued during the year for the conduct of work by the Veterinary Inspector and Assistants.

Horse Breeding.

Thirty-one horse and seven donkey stallions of the Imperial Stud were employed during the hot weather and 24 horses and 3 donkey stallions during the cold weather.

There were also at work throughout the year two District Arab pony stallions (Provincial). The results were as follows :—

—	Number of mares covered.		Number of foals produced.	
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
(*a*) Horse breeding—				
1. Imperial Stud Stallions	1,164	1,019	528	602
2. District (Provincial) Stallions	132	124	58	64
(*b*) Mule and donkey breeding (Imperial)	411	319	156	190
Total	1,707	1,462	742	856

The percentage of foals produced from mares covered thus rose from 43·47 to 58·55.

The number of branded mares on the register of the Imperial stud fell from 2,140 to 2,026.

The exhibits at the Shows held in the province were as follows :—

—	Dates of shows.	Exhibits.	
		1910-1911.	1911-1912.
Quetta	9th to 13th September 1911	580	472
Sibi	12th to 15th February 1912	706	401
Gumbaz	Show not held on account of scarcity	471	...
Pishin	30th August 1911	...	24

The falling off in the number of exhibits at the Quetta show is attributed partly to the show being held during the Ramzan and partly to the fact that several of the chiefs were unable to be present at the show owing to friction in Kalat territory.

A subsidiary show was held at Pishin for the first time. A very small number of animals were present owing to the necessity of holding the show

during the Ramzan. It is anticipated that better results will be obtained in future.

The Gumbaz show was not held owing to scarcity of fodder and the Sibi show also was poor for the same reason.

The brood mare and filly classes exhibited at Quetta were up to the usual standard but those at the Sibi show though quite good fell somewhat below the usual high standard. The falling off was still more marked in the young stock.

Thirty-five remounts and 7 young mules were purchased by different Government Departments at the Quetta and Sibi shows against 63 remounts, 5 mules and one donkey purchased during the preceding year.

The season on the whole was a very unfavourable one for horse breeding owing to the failure of the summer rains and the consequent failure of flood irrigation in Kachhi which led to great scarcity of forage. Satisfactory features are the improvements in the percentage of births to coverings and the good work done by the District stallions whose stock is a distinct improvement on the local stamp of pony.

Two fatal cases of laryngitis occurred among horses at Ziarat in June 1911.

Two days after the Sibi Horse Show was over a horse belonging to the Raisini Sirdar was found to be suffering from glanders. The animal was destroyed immediately. It had been brought to Sibi from Kot Atta Muhammad, a village in Kalat territory near Rindli, and it was found that several other horses belonging to the Sirdar were suffering from the disease at that village. As it was impossible to destroy these animals, measures were taken to segregate them and prevent the spread of the disease. No further cases were detected in the administered districts up to the end of the year.

Effect of Reorganization Scheme.

At the end of 1910-11 there were 23 men costing Rs. 15,900 per annum on the list A of clerks whose appointments are to be abolished when they are vacated ; and 36 men on the list B of appointments, the pay of which is to be reduced with effect from next succession, the difference between the old and new rates of pay being Rs. 7,700 per annum. Fifteen men out of list A, and nine men out of list B, have been provided with permanent appointments during the year 1911-12, the saving to Government being Rs. 9,960 in the former case and Rs. 1,796 in the latter case, or in all, Rs. 11,756. But as most of the men on the list A, and some of those on list B, were employed in officiating vacancies before being permanently provided for the actual saving during the year reached about Rs. 15,000. At the close of the year the number of men remaining on list A, was eight (Rs. 5,940 per annum), and of those on list B, twenty-seven (Rs. 5,904 per annum). The saving to Local Funds of Rs. 1,300 alluded to in the report for 1910-11 has been effected in full.

General.

Archæological Work.—No archæological work was done during the year.

Employment of Local men.—At the close of the year 1911, there were no local men employed in the Revenue Commissioner's office ; nineteen such persons were employed in the Revenue, Forest and Settlement Departments directly under the Revenue Commissioner's control.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadans to Hindu employes holding ministerial appointments in Baluchistan during the year 1911 was 50·34 against 50·82* in 1910, or a slight decrease of ·48 per cent.

* Arrived at after taking into account the establishment of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's office and Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction erroneously excluded from former reports.

C. ARCHER,

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX I.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1911-12.

Area.—The area of the district was 5,220 square miles as calculated by the Survey of India in 1911 for purposes of the Census Report. The boundaries remained unaltered.

Population.—The population according to the final figures of the Census of 1911 was 1,27,648 against 1,14,087 in 1901 showing an increase of 13,561 persons during the decennium. The population by tahsils is given below :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Quetta tahsil	36,968	18,054	55,022
Shorarud tahsil	1,077	1,002	2,079
Pishin tahsil	28,374	24,921	53,295
Chaman Sub-Division	10,048	7,204	17,252
Total	76,467	51,181	1,27,648

These figures include the population of the town and Cantonment of Quetta which was :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901	19,151	5,433	24,584
1911	25,269	8,653	33,922

Principal officers.—The following officers held charge of the Quetta-Pishin Agency during the year :—

Major A. L. Jacob, from 1st April 1911 to 19th April 1911.

Captain T. Keyes from 20th April 1911 to 28th April 1911.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Mc Conaghey throughout the remaining portion of the year.

The charge of the Sub-Divisions in this district was held by :—

Quetta Sub-Division.

Captain T. Keyes, from 1st April 1911 to 1st January 1912.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. McConaghey, I.A., C.I.E., Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin (carried on the work in addition to his own duties) from 2nd January 1911 to 21st January 1912.

Captain T. Keyes, from 22nd January 1912 to 28th January 1912.

Major F. McConaghey, from 29th January 1912 to 31st March 1912.

Pishin Sub-Division.

R. S. Bhag Mal, from 1st April 1911 to 6th June 1911.

K. S. Qazi Fakir Ahmed, from 7th June 1911 to 31st August 1911.

R. S. Bhag Mal, from 1st September 1911 to 14th January 1912.

K. S. Muhammad Gul Khan, from 15th January 1912 to 29th February 1912.

R. S. Bhag Mal, from 1st March 1912 to 31st March 1912.

Chaman Sub-Division.

K. S. S. Mir Ahmad Khan, from 1st April 1911 to 31st October 1911.

M. Juma Khan, from 1st November 1911 to 31st March 1912.

General attitude and conduct of the Tribes.—The general attitude and conduct of the tribes of the district was satisfactory and there were no inter-tribal disputes of any importance. The affairs on the borders were also exceptionally quiet, and the only case which gave any real trouble was the longstanding dispute between the Mallezais with regard to the right of pre-emption awarded in 1907 to Mir Ahmad, Mallezai, in connection with certain shares of

the Sanzal Karez near Chaman. The malcontents, the most notorious of whom is Nazar Mohammad, have settled near the border and have been regularly committing raids for the past few years. Frequent endeavours have been made to try and settle this case, but the parties are irreconcilable, and as soon as negotiations are begun the prospects of a settlement are spoiled by some act of aggression on the part of the malcontents.

On the night of the 27th August 1911, Saleh, the brother of Nazar Mohammad, and a gang of Malezais raided Mir Ahmad's melon crops near Sanzal. Mir Ahmad and his party resisted and Saleh was shot. In this case, the latter was undoubtedly the aggressor, but his death has caused further complications.

2. The only other tribesmen that have given any trouble are the Badinzais. On the 3rd October, a number of sheep belonging to the Bazais of Quetta Sub-Division were carried off from near Dipar Karez by a gang of Badinzais from across the border. Malik Isa Khan, Bazai, accompanied by a small band of his tribesmen, started in pursuit and came up with the raiders on the other side of the frontier. Several shots were exchanged and the thieves abandoned their booty and fled. One of the Bazais was wounded, and on the other side one Gullan, a Morezai Badinzai, was killed.

The Ghaibezai section of the Badinzais have been concerned in two smaller raids, but in each case the property was recovered and in one the thieves were captured.

Horse Breeding.—The Quetta Horse Show was held on the 9th September 1911 and the four following days. The total number of animals that attended the show was 472 against 580 shown last year and 587 in 1909. Of these 150 were awarded prizes, aggregating Rs. 1,730. The decrease was chiefly due to the show having been held during the month of Ramzan, and to the absence of the Kalat Sirdars and their horses.

Very few horses or ponies were brought from Afghanistan and this was also due to the Ramzan. The restrictions against the export of horses from Afghanistan are still enforced, but in spite of this a certain number of dealers usually managed to bring in a certain number of animals.

A new feature of the Show was the addition of a class for young mules. The quality of the exhibits was well maintained in the majority of the classes and the brood mare and filly classes were especially good. The donkey classes were also good.

There was a considerable increase in the number of fruit and vegetable exhibits and the general quality was good.

The total cost of the Show amounted to Rs. 3,606-0-1, which was contributed by Imperial and Provincial Revenues, Local Funds and private individuals.

A subsidiary show for the young stock of the district stallions was held at Pishin on the 30th August 1911. The animals numbered 24, of these 19 were awarded prizes to the value of Rs. 120 The Ramzan interfered with the success of this Show.

The year was a healthy one as far as cattle and horses were concerned, and there were no epidemics.

The political pony stallions served 136 mares during 1911-12, *i.e.*, "Bantoum" 67 and "Baluchistan" 69 mares.

Police.—The total number of cognizable offences of all kinds which occurred during the year was 1,199 against 1,055 in the year 1910. Eliminating class VI which is made up of petty cases, cases under the Indian Penal Code were 290 against 282 in the preceding year.

2. There were 2 murder cases, but as regards other serious crime there was a general decrease in the number of cases. There was, however, an increase in the number of petty cases.

3. The statement given below shows the number of cognizable cases, the percentage of convictions, and the number of persons arrested and convicted during the year under report as compared with the figures for the previous year :—

Cognizable cases.

	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1910	1,055	859	81
1911	1,199	1,007	84

Persons.

	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1910	1,067	948	88
1911	1,259	1,139	90

Property.

	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1910	15,598	6,689	43
1911	15,578	8,777	56

The general working of the police was satisfactory and the behaviour of the men was good.

Cantonment Police.—The number of cognizable cases of all kinds that occurred during the year was 588 against 369 during the previous year. Eliminating Class VI (petty cases) the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 61 as compared with 66 in the previous year. There was no serious crime.

Civil Side.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The total number of civil suits referred to Councils of Elders amounted to 497 as compared with 516 in 1910. Of these, 435 were disposed of during the year and 62 remained pending at the close of the year: 82 of these cases were connected with land and water, 78 were women cases, and 275 suits of miscellaneous nature.

General remarks.—The general working of the Jirgas was satisfactory on the whole and in the large majority of cases the awards were confirmed.

Criminal Side.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The number of cases disposed of in 1911 was 315 against 310 in 1910, and the number of persons under trial was 873 against 835 in 1910. Of these 100 were convicted: 28 persons were sentenced to imprisonment; 52 to fines; 1 to whipping; while 29 were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 7,165 against Rs. 7251 in 1910. Of this, Rs. 2,870 were recovered and paid into the Treasury, and a sum of Rs. 5,345 was paid as compensation to aggrieved parties.

Taccavi Advances.—The Taccavi advances outstanding on the 1st April 1911, amounted to Rs. 1,09,079-7-8, those advanced during the year 1911-12 aggregating Rs. 15,000.*

	Rs.
* Under Land Improvement Loans Act ...	11,400
Under Agriculturists „ ...	3,600
	15,000

The repayments amounted to :—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
(1) Principal	18,547	6	5
(2) Interest	2,254	2	4

A sum of Rs. 47,115-2 (principal) and Rs. 11-14-4 (interest) was remitted during the year, *vide* Revenue Commissioner's Nos. 1458 and 3418, dated 20th March 1912 and 12th July 1911, respectively. This left a balance of Rs. 58,416-15-3 on account of principal outstanding at the close of the year.

Minerals.—No new minerals were discovered in the district during the year and no new licenses or leases were issued.

Municipal.—The Municipal Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 46,099-7-9. The receipts and expenditure for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,73,683-14-7 and Rs .2,55,824-6-9 respectively as compared with Rs. 2,58,394-6-3 and Rs. 2,51,174-8-3 in 1910-11, and the balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 63,958-15-7. This balance is exclusive of the sum of Rs. 50,000 on account of the grant made by Government for extensions to the Sandeman High School. The increase in revenue is chiefly due to the discontinuance of the contribution towards the Police force which amounted annually to about Rs. 16,000 as well as to the fact that no considerable works were undertaken during the year. The proposed drainage projects were postponed pending a decision regarding the scheme recommended by Mr. Hewlett.

The Municipal Committee consisted of 20 members; of whom six were officials and 14 non-officials. The Committee held 23 meetings during the year and the average attendance was good.

Forest.—No new reservations were made in the district during the year.

Trade.

Trade.—The following are the figures of land-borne trade with Afghanistan :—

—	1910-11.		1911-12.	Increase.	Decrease.		
	Rs.	*a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Exports	7,18,670	0 0	1,58,850	...	5,59,820	0	0
Imports	4,36,441	8 0	3,65,716	...	70,725	8	0

The export to Afghanistan showed a total falling off of nearly 6 lakhs as compared with the previous year, the principal decreases occurring under the heads of piece goods, indigo, rice, leather, metals, silk, spices, sugar, tea and merchandise.

As regards imports the chief decreases were under the heads of wool, ghi, hides and drugs. The reason for the large decrease in wool seems to be due to the want of a good market at Karachi. Strict orders were issued at Kandahar prohibiting the export of staple foodstuffs in order to meet local demands of large numbers of workmen employed on the Nahr-i-Siraj and the Government roads, and this probably accounts for the decrease in the import of ghee, as the year otherwise was a good one for local trade.

The figures for the road borne traffic with Kalat compare as under :—

—	1910-11.			1911-12.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Import	97,582	4	0	92,286	8	0	...			5,295	12	0
Export	9,489	0	0	10,910	14	0	1,421	14	0	...		

Jails and Lock-ups.—The health of the prisoners in the Quetta Jail, the subsidiary Jail at Pishin and the Lock-ups in the district was good during the year.

In the Quetta Jail the daily average number of sick was 1·95 against a daily average strength of 48·05 prisoners. No prisoner escaped during the year.

Local Funds.—The Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 40,151-12. The receipts aggregated Rs. 56,542-0-10 and the expenditure Rs. 44,487-0-8, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 52,206-12-2. In addition to this balance a sum of Rs. 20,704-10-6 is due on account of advances made from time to time and the actual assets thus amount to Rs. 72,911-6-8. Excluding " deposits and advances " the actual receipts of the fund show a increase of Rs. 4,766-0-11 over those of the previous year (*viz.*, Rs. 46,871-2-9). This is chiefly due to an increase in the Octroi receipts at Chaman.

The amount spent on Education from this Fund during the year aggregated Rs. 3,949-4 against Rs. 4,123 in 1910-11.

Registration.—The total number of compulsory registrations effected during the year was 443 against 431 in 1910. The total value of immoveable property affected amounted to Rs. 13,75,087-4 as compared with Rs. 7,35,627-11-11 for the preceding year.

(ii) 50 documents, the registration of which is optional, were registered during 1911 and the value of the immoveable property affected thereby amounted to Rs. 3,273.

(*iii*) The total number of registration affecting moveable property was 50 and the value of the property Rs. 7,545. Six wills were registered during the year.

(*iv*) The total receipts on account of registration fee amounted to Rs. 2,723-2 against Rs. 2,132-4 in 1910 and the expenditure on account of copying fees, commission, etc., was Rs. 817-15-8 against Rs. 638-7-11 in the preceding year.

Employment of local men.—14 local men (Muhammadans) were enlisted in the Police Force of the Quetta-Pishin District during the year under report.

Land revenue.—The figures of land revenue collections compared with those of the preceding year are as follows :—

	For year under report.	For preceding year.
(1) Demand—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the last year.	2,859 15 10	2,502 4 5
(*b*) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report .	1,84,441 1 5	1,66,816 9 11
Total demand . .	1,87,301 1 3	1,69,318 14 4
(2) Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue for previous years . . .	*2,660 4 4	2,302 11 11
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report . . .	†1,73,652 0 6	1,52,861 14 8
Total collections . .	1,76,312 4 10	1,55,164 10 7
(3) Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions and written off	1,483 10 5	3,147 5 10
(*b*) Malikana	8,168 13 2	7,445 11 3
(*c*) Suspensions	...	507 9 0
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of the revenue in kind and Jagirdari allowance.	1,336 2 10	1,336 2 10
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions)	7 11 2	1,724 6 10
Total non-recoveries . .	10,998 5 7	14,161 3 9

* Includes Rs. 9 recovered in excess.
† Includes Re. 0-9-2 recovered in excess.

NOTE.—In addition to these collections a sum of Rs. 2,203-10-6 on account of coal, chromite and other miscellaneous receipts was also credited, making the total revenue collections under the head " 1—Land Revenue " to be Rs. 1,78,605-15-4 against Rs. 1,57,902-12-9 for the preceding year.

The land revenue and grazing tax receipts collected during the year aggregated Rs. 1,76,312-4-10 including arrears amounting to Rs. 2,660-4-4 as against Rs. 1,55,164-10-7 realized during 1910-11. This amount is exclusive of Rs. 8,168-13-2 paid as Haq-i-malikana, Rs. 1,336-2-10 paid on account of Jagirdari allowances and the revenue derived from Khushdil Khan and Shebo canal irrigation schemes. The increase amounts to Rs. 21,147-10-3 and is due to a better income under fluctuating revenues consequent on a more favourable season.

The net grazing tax collections (excluding Haq-i-malikana) amounted to Rs. 17,765-0-3 against Rs. 17,885-2-2, obtained in the year 1910-11.

The revenue realized from the Khushdil Khan and Shebo canal irrigation schemes was Rs. 45,125-4-5 against Rs. 24,265-15-4.

The figures for the last four years are given in the following statement :—

—	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Khushdil Khan Band . .	.....	23,658 11 7	10,973 1 7	44,681 6 7
Shebo Canal . . .	13,902 12 11	20,736 6 3	13,290 13 9	443 13 10
Total .	13,902 12 11	43,395 1 10	24,263 15 4	45,125 4 5

The grain sold at the auction fetched fair prices. A sum of Rs. 500 that remained outstanding at the close of the preceding year was realized during the year 1911-12.

The revenue from Toba is under a fixed cash assessment of Rs. 7,568 per annum and was recovered in full.

Excluding Chaman and Shorarud, which have not been surveyed, the area harvested in the district during the year under crops of all kinds amounted to :—

	Acres.	R.	P.
Wheat	61,453	0	0
Barley	7,538	0	0
Gardens	1,475	3	0
Indian corn (Maccai)	3,352	2	0
Mung	5	3	0
Jowar	202	1	0
Potatoes	239	3	0
Lucerne	1,902	3	0
Tobacco	51	0	0
Palezat	2,780	0	0
Vegetables	148	3	0
Uzdan (China)	553	3	0
Carrots	42	0	0
Miscellaneous (Sabz Khurda and grass)	79	1	0
Total ...	79,824	2	0

Public Works.—A sum of Rs. 33,120 was expended on public works in charge of Civil Officers during the year against Rs. 28,196 during the preceding year; of this sum, Rs. 11,408-1-11 were expended on the construction of buildings required for the new Fruit Farm and Rs. 8,426-10-1 on the improvement of the Distillery. The major portion of the balance was spent on repairs.

Arboriculture.—The post of Superintendent of Arboriculture, which had been held by Mr. Porter for many years, was abolished with effect from the 1st October 1911 and among other changes the charge of the district roadside trees hitherto held by the Superintendent of Arboriculture was transferred to the Assistant Political Agent. The Government lands known as Wood Cock Spinney which had been used as a provincial nursery for fruit and roadside trees, were leased out to a zamindar for five years and in their place a small forest nursery was made over to the district. Twenty-five acres of land on the Sariab road was purchased during the year for a sum of Rs. 22,755 as an Experimental Fruit Farm under the direct charge of Mr. Howard, Imperial Economic Botanist.

Over 20,000 fruit and other trees were distributed during the year from the Forest and district nurseries for roadside planting and gardens.

Employment of Muhammadans.—There were only four vacancies in the district; of these three were filled up by Muhammadans and one by a Hindu (Vernacular Record keeper) who was taken in exchange of one of the men standing on the extra establishment.

Education.

The number of boys and girls studying in the various schools in the district during the year 1911-12 was 1884 as compared with 1,297 in the previous year, the number of local Musalmans being 443 against 362 in 1910-11.

The present proposal is that the existing building of the Sandeman High School should be retained, but that it should be enlarged and altered to suit the growing requirements, and that a new Primary School should be built.

The highest number of boys on the rolls of the High School was 576 as compared with 620 in 1910-11; of these 217 were Hindus, including Sikhs, 243 Indian Musalmans, 5 domiciled Hindus, 99 local Musalmans and 12 of other religious denominations.

Two new Primary Schools, one at Quetta for the education of Sardars' sons and the other at Kazha Viala, were opened during the year under report.

A Training Class was opened at Gulistan for teachers. Eleven candidates have joined and of these five are local men.

The Provincial Athletic Tournament between the Schools of the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan was held at Kohat. The Sandeman High School won the Cricket silver belt, Foot ball cup and the Gymnastics gold medal.

General condition of the district and the people.

(*a*) The general condition of the crops in the district was generally good.

(*b*) The average rates per maund of grain and bhusa in Quetta as compared with the two previous years were as under:—

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Wheat	4 4 3	4 2 6	3 15 3	per md.
Barley	3 1 11	2 13 11⅓	2 14 11¼	,,
Indian Corn	3 10 10	3 5 7⅓	3 8 4⅓	,,
Bhusa	0 11 6	1 0 11⅓	0 14 6¾	,,

Little or no wheat was imported from Afghanistan.

(*c*) The general health of the people was good. There were no epidemics and there seems to have been less malarial fever than usual.

(*d*) Sirdar Taj Mohammad Khan, Achakzai of Killa Abdullah, left for Kandahar on the 11th August 1911. He was accompanied by some members of his family but his eldest son is still at Killa Abdullah. One of his sons is already at Kabul.

With the above exception there were no notable migrations beyond the annual movements of the nomadic and semi-nomadic portions of the population and of similar tribes from the Afghan border.

Irrigation.—The year was a more favourable one all round, and owing to a better rainfall during the winter months the supply in the majority of the Karezes was greatly improved.

Two new artesian borings were tried during the year. The first at Killi Gul Mohammad near Quetta proved a failure, and the other which was sunk at the new Experimental Fruit Farm on the Sariab Road was only a partial success.

Criminal Justice.—The total number of criminal cases disposed of during the calendar year of 1911 amounted to 2,153 as against 1,654 during the preceding year, and the number of persons under trial to 2,989 against 2,201. Of persons under trial 1,317 were acquitted or discharged, 1,554 convicted, 74 died or escaped and 44 remained under trial at the close of the year. No person was sentenced to death or to transportation for life. 131 were sentenced to imprisonment (rigorous or simple), 1,380 to fines and 28 to whipping. 32 persons were called upon to furnish security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 7,013-3 against Rs. 7,906-7-2 during 1910. Of this, a sum of Rs. 5,035-6-6 was realized and credited into the Treasury, and Rs. 262-8-0 were paid by way of compensation.

The number of appeals and applications for revision before the Courts was 37 against 47 for the preceding year. Of these 20 were rejected.

Civil Justice.—Two thousand five hundred and ninety-four (2,594) original suits were instituted during the year as compared with 2,551 for the preceding year. Of these, 2,434 were for money or moveable property, while title and miscellaneous accounted for the remaining 160 cases. Including 180 suits pending from the last year the number of suits before the Courts amounted to 2,774 as against 2,729 in 1910. Of these 2,587 were disposed of leaving a balance of 187 suits pending at the close of the year. The total value of the suits instituted during the year and capable of valuation was Rs. 3,64,784-5-3 against 3,74,072-6-3 in the preceding year. The number of miscellaneous suits before the Courts was 421 against 574 for the year 1910.

Of 51 appeals that came before the Courts, 5 remained pending at the close of the year, 1 was dismissed; in 26 the decision of the Lower Courts were confirmed, reversed in 1, modified

in 8 while 10 cases were remanded for further enquiries. The number of miscellaneous appeals before the Courts was 21 against 18 in the preceding year. In 13 of these the decision of the Lower Courts were confirmed, reversed in 4, modified in 1, while the remaining 3 cases were remanded to the Lower Courts for further enquiries.

Postal.—No alterations took place in the postal arrangements in the district.

District Levies.—There was no change in the general strength or pay of the levy service but the composition of the post at Gulistan was revised on the death of Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan, Achakzai. Sirdar Abdul Haq has succeeded his father as Jamadar of the post and men now enlisted are all Achakzais instead of belonging to mixed tribes as was the case during the late Sirdar's tenure of the post.

The number borne on the establishment was 496 and their total cost, including the allowances drawn for the Ghilzai Refugees amounted to Rs. 8,625-8 per month.

The Levies did well during the year.

A. McCONAGHEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Quetta Pishin.

APPENDIX II.

Administration Report of the Sibi District for the year 1911-12.

I.—*Area.*—There has been no change in the limits of the district. The area is 11,193 * square miles, of which 3,925 is the administered area and 7,268 the area under Political control.

* According to latest survey.

II.—*Population.*—According to the final figures of the census of 1911, the population of the administered area of the Sibi district is 82,423 and that of the Marri and Bugti country 34,766.

III.—*Principal Officers.*—The charge of the district was held—

(1) by Major F. McConaghey, from 1st to 30th April 1911 and from 5th June 191 1to 21st November 1911.

(2) by Captain T. H. St. G. Tucker, from 1st May 1911 to 4th June 1911.

(3) by H. R. C. Dobbs, Esq., I.C.S., C.I.E., from 22nd November 1911 to the end of the year.

The office of the Assistant Political Agent was held by Captain Tucker from 26th April 1911 to 25th September 1911, acting as Political Agent in addition to his duties from 1st May 1911 to 4th June 1911, by Major McConaghey, from 22nd November 1911 to 22nd January 1912 and by Mr. S. S. Waterfield, from 23rd January 1912 to the end of the year.

During the remaining portion of the year the post remained vacant.

Rai Bahadur Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., and M. Azizuddin Khan were Extra Assistant Commissioners in charge of the Sibi and Nasirabad Sub-Divisions respectively throughout the year.

IV.—*Attitude and conduct of the tribes: Lehri water dispute.*—The system of keeping open the mouths of both channels, *i. e.*, the Khanwah and the Lehri Rod has worked satisfactorily and there had been no trouble.

(2) Loharani Marris have given no trouble during the year.

(3) Friction between the two sons of the Marri Nowab showed signs of abatement. Mir Shahdad Khan and Mir Murad Bakhsh Khan were allowed to go back to Kahan.

(4) The Sardar of the Dombki tribe, Mir Chakar Khan, was murdered at Lehri on March 8th by his half-brother Shah Nawaz Khan and his cousin Shahbaz Khan. There had been a long standing dispute between the late Sardar and his half-brother over the division of their father's property. This dispute was submitted to arbitration in the spring of 1911, but Shah Nawaz has never accepted the award and has been intriguing against the Sardar. It was under contemplation to banish Shah Nawaz Khan from Baluchistan when the murder was committed. The case was under enquiry at the close of the year.

(5) In November 1909, Saboor Sarangzai, brother of K. S. Halim Khan Sarangzai, murdered his wife and another Sarangzai named Sikandar on the ground of alleged adultery. The adultery was not proved and the case was decided by a Razinamah whereby Sardar Halim Khan had to pay as compensation Rs. 3,000 in cash and one girl to Hayat, brother of Sikandar, and Rs. 1,000 and one girl to the heirs of his brother's wife. From the beginning the Sardar had been protesting that it was very hard upon him to have to pay up the proposed compensation, and it was finally settled between the parties themselves in August 1911 that Hayat and the heirs of the alleged adulteress should remit respectively Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 of the compensation. Sadar Halim Khan was not, however, satisfied with this decision and went across the border with some of his relatives in October 1911. K. S. Malik Ghani Khan and other Sarangzai Motabirs tried to induce the Sardar and his party to return and eventually succeeded in bringing them back to Shahrig in November 1911.

This was only effected by K. S. Malik Ghani Khan himself advancing a sum of Rs. 2,000 and the heirs of the alleged adulterer and adulteress waiving their claims to the girls.

(6) Sardar Jalal Khan Dumar of Shahrig died in July 1911. The heir to the Sirdari is Assad Khan, aged four years, and Karim Khan has been appointed "Sarburah."

V.—*Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 1,331 (Civil 580, Criminal 685 and Revenue 66)

against 1,394 in the preceding year. Of these, 1,138 (Civil 514, Criminal 578 and Revenue 46) were finally decided and 193 were under investigation at the close of the year. There has been a slight decrease in the number of cases which calls for no remarks.

(2) In nearly all the cases the Jirgar findings were accepted and the working of the Jirgas was on the whole satisfactory.

(3) The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 7,220, of which a sum of Rs. 6,725 was realised a satisfactory result.

(4) The number of persons punished for criminal offences was 157 against 210 in the preceding year and of persons required to furnish security 466 against 238. In most of the cases securities were taken to avoid future breach of peace, hence the increase.

VI.—*Land Revenue.*—The figures of Land Revenue for 1911-12 are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

	For year under report (1911-12).	For year 1910-11.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
(1) Demand—		
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of last year.	7,737 8 5	2,684 10 11
(*b*) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report	2,52,046 9 9	2,94,478 10 1
Total demand	2,59,784 2 2	2,97,163 5 0
(2) Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of past years	4,476 10 5	833 15 0
(*b*) „ „ of the year under report	2,12,036 9 8	2,80,305 5 5
Total	2,16,513 4 1	2,81,139 4 5
(3) Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions	2,402 12 3	...
(*b*) Malikana	6,286 4 9	7,731 0 8
(*c*) Suspensions	32,439 8 8	3,969 15 1
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind	696 14 0	561 11 6
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspension)—(1) For past years	29 3 9	1,850 11 11
(2) For year under report	1,416 2 8	1,910 9 5
Total non-recoveries	43,270 14 1	16,024 0 7

The net revenue collections for the year excluding the arrears for the past year were less by Rs. 62,268-11-9 as compared with the last year.

The decrease was shared by all Tahsils except Kohlu as shown below:—

Tahsils.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Decrease.	Increase.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Sibi	1,15,390 2 4	79,747 15 8	35,642 2 8	...
Shahrig	25,213 2 8	* 24,812 9 10	400 8 10	...
Nasirabad	1,29,868 0 6	88,687 1 8	41,180 14 10	...
Kohlu	9,833 15 11	18,788 14 6	...	8,954 14 7
Total	2,80,305 5 5	2,12,036 9 8	77,223 10 4	8,954 14 7
Net decrease	...	68,268 11 9	...	...

* Includes Rs. 15-2-8 for which credit has been given by the North-Western Railway to Sibi district on account of royalty on coal but which has not yet been taken into account by the Quetta Treasury.

The decrease in the revenue realisations of Sibi and Nasirabad Tahsils is due to the failure of kharif crops. In Nasirabad the deficiency of water-supply, combined with damage by grasshoppers, and adverse winds were the chief reasons for the failure of kharif crops.

The increase of Rs. 8,954-14-7 in the Kohlu Tahsil revenue occurred in the rabi crops only. Otherwise there was little or no kharif sowing, owing to failure of rain, the revenue of which amounted to Rs. 59-1-1 only.

(2) *System followed.*—System of the recovery of revenue remained unchanged, *i.e.*, in Sibi and Kohlu, it is recovered by hatai or tashkhis. and in a few cases by cash assessment. In Shahrig settlement assessment is in force in the irrigated parts, while tashkhis or batai is done in the khushkaba tracts. In Nasirabad it is recovered in cash at various prescribed rates

(3) *Area under crop.*—The area under crop during 1911-12 was :—

Tahsils.	1911-12.	1910-11.
	Acres	Acres
Sibi	* 25,593	38,052
Nasirabad	92,438	1,00,963
Shahrig	9,407	7,246
Kohlu	Not known.	Not known.

* 8,275 acres of Kharaba are included in this.

(4) *Arrears.*—Out of a sum of Rs. 7,737-8-5, Rs. 1,850-11-11 were arrears of Sibi Tahsil revenue, and Rs. 5,886-12-6 of the Nasirabad Tahsil.

Rs. 1,850-11-11 due from Muhammad Ali contractor were remitted during the year, and of the balance, recovery of Rs. 1,300-8-4 was suspended, Rs. 80-6-0 remitted, and Rs. 4,476-10-5 recovered during the year, leaving only Rs. 29-3-9 as the unrealised balance at the end of the year

(5) *Suspensions and remissions.*—The recovery of Rs. 31,139-0-4 was suspended in the Nasirabad Sub-Division, and remissions for Rs. 4,675-13-5 for kharif of 1910-11, and Rs. 1,089-5-6 for the rabi of 19111-2 were sanctioned for the same tahsil.

(6) In the recovery of revenue no coercive measure was resorted to.

(7) *Grazing tax.*—Receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 14,648-6-2 against Rs. 14,969-6-0 for the last year and are made up of :—

Tahsils.	1911-12		1910-11.
	Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*
Sibi	4,452 7 1	against	5,037 15 2
Nasirabad	...	„	572 5 0
Shahrig	6,653 11 7	„	6,876 7 4
Kohlu	3,537 3 6	„	2,482 0 6
Total	14,648 6 2	„	14,969 6 0

VII.—*General condition of the people and district*—

(1) Good with the exception of the parts where drought and famine prevailed.

(2) *Famine.*—Owing to failure of the rains, and low flood in the Indus acute distress was felt in the unirrigated tracts of the Sibi Sub-Division, the greater portion of the Western and a portion of the Eastern Nasirabad, and also in the Marri and Bugti country. The following relief measures were undertaken and eased the situation.

(*a*) Relief works and expansion of ordinary public works ?

(*b*) Gratuitous relief for maintenance of Marris, Bugtis and indigent persons in Talli and Mall.

(*c*) Taccavi loans at low rates for purchase of seed grain and also for maintenance of cattle.

(*d*) Taccavi loans at low rates for clearance of Nasirabad Canals on condition that local people were employed.

(*e*) Free grazing in Talli Forest to local people.

(*f*) Suspension of all instalments of Taccavi loans in Talli, Mall and Western Nasirabad.

(*g*) Total remission of grazing fees to permanent residents in Talli and Mall circles.

(*h*) Remission of grazing fees for Bugtis under contract in Barkhan.

(*i*) Special permission to Marris to graze in Chamalang.

(*j*) Suspensions of revenue payable in Western Nasirabad in addition to total remissions recommended for sanction after inspection by officials.

(3) *Public Health.*—Small-pox prevailed in Sibi, Nasirabad and Shahrig Tahsils resulting in the loss of several lives.

Some few deaths occurred from Pneumonia at Sibi.

A mad dog bit 3 men in the Shahrig Tahsil. One of these died.

Malaria as usual was prevalent in the autumn.

(4) *Prices of food stuff and labour.*—Comparatively high rates prevailed in the tracts affected by scarcity but at Sibi itself the prices were:—

——	1910-11.		1911-12.	
	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.
Wheat	10	10	10	14
Barley	15	14	15	0
Ghee	0	13¾	0	13¾

Labour was fairly plentiful in the district, and was available at the rate of Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 0-6-0 per diem in the Nasirabad Sub-Divison, at Re. 0-5-0 per diem in the Mall and Talli circles of the Sibi Tahsil and at Re. 0-6-0 to Re. 0-8-0 per diem elsewhere.

(5) *Agriculture and Agricultural stock.*—Owing to intense scarcity of fodder, both in the Sibi and Nasirabad Tahsils, considerable mortality took place among the cattle and the results would have been disastrous but for the timely help of the Government who sanctioned the grant of Rs. 11,445 and Rs. 14,000 as takavis for the maintenance of plough bullocks for each tahsil respectively. Many cultivators took their cattle to Sind to graze.

Various diseases appeared in various parts of the district from time to time resulting in some mortality among the cattle and the sheep and goats.

Two fatal cases of Laryngitis occurred among the horses at Ziarat.

(6) *Takavi.*—The transactions under this head were :—

——	Outstanding on 31st March 1911	Advanced during the year.	Total.	Recoveries during 1911-12.		Out standing on 31st March 1912.
				Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs. a. p.	*R. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Land Improvement Loans Act.	8,360 0 0	37,500 0 0	45,860 0 0	2,355 0 0	284 12 0	43,505 0 0
Agriculturists' Loans Act .	5,095 8 0	37,825 0 0	42,920 8 0	2,742 8 0	240 14 11	40,178 0 0
Total .	13,455 8 0	75,325 0 0	88,780 8 0	5,097 8	525 11 9	83,683 0 0

Owing to the straitened circumstances of certain takavi-holders, the recovery of instalment of Rs. 2,123-8-0 principal, and Rs. 239-11-5 interest, were suspended during the year.

Police.—The total number of true cognizable cases of all kinds given in the Police Returns or 1911 was 375 against 208 in the preceding year.

The following table shows the distribution of cases in each Police Thana for the year as compared with the previous year:—

	1910.	1911.
Sadar Sibi	23	6
Sibi City	17	283
Sibi Railway	16	31
Nasirabad	30	30
Hurnai	12	10
Shahrig	9	15
Kohlu	6	...
	113	375
Other offences under clause VI	*95	...
Total	208	375

The increase is mainly due to an increase in the number of cases under Police Act and Local laws.

As regards serious crimes investigated by the Police there were two cases of murder and 18 of burglary against 5 and 20 in the preceding year.

Under the heading of cognizable cases the percentage of convictions was 97 while 62 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 56 † and 50 respectively.

† In last year's report the figure was 69 which was based on percentage of conviction to persons sent for trial.

The percentage of property recovered to that stolen was 27 against 40 in the previous year.

7. *Immigration and Emigration.*—The scarcity in Nasirabad led many people to take their sheep and cattle into Sind, and for similar reasons the Marris were allowed to graze in Chamalang but with these exceptions there was no unusual flow of population.

8. *Mineral discoveries and developments.*—The coal mines at Khost continued to be worked as before by the North-Western Railway. The net output was 42,843 tons against 42,055 tons for the previous year.

Seven fatal accidents occurred in these mines during the year, and five non-fatal, but serious accidents causing serious injury to five persons also took place.

The three applications of the persons noted in the margin for mining leases pending since last year were disposed of. A mining lease was granted to Messrs. R. B. Rocha Ram and Sons and the other applications were rejected.

1. Mr. W. C. Clements.
2. K. B. B. D. Patel, C.I.E.
3. Messrs. R. B. Rocha Ram and Sons.

Messrs. S. Rustamji and Sons applied for a mining lease for working sulphur in Hurnai, and for a prospecting license for coal in *Gerd* Hill, south-west of Spintangi Railway station. They were directed to obtain certificates of approval which they did not do when the year closed.

During the year under report three applications for mining leases and exploring licenses were received from :—

1. Baluchistan Coal Company . . . . . Mining Lease.
2. Mr. B. D. Patel ... . „ „
3. Mr. W. C. Clements . . . . . Exploring License.

They were under consideration before the year closed.

During the year under review, Messrs. Newcomen, Foley and Clements, and Mr. Clements transferred their concessions to Baluchistan Coal Company Limited, with the approval of the Local Government.

Mr. C. Forster Cooper, Demonstrator of Comparative Morphology of the Cambridge University, paid another visit to Dera Bugti and its neighbourhood to examine palæontological deposits. The result of his expedition is not yet known.

VIII. *Irrigation.*—A project to utilise the waters of the Beji and Dada rivers is under consideration, but objections by Kalat Zamindars, at present, have prevented completion of the scheme, which is at present under preparation in detail.

Existing Nari Canal.—Approximately the first mile of the main Nari Canal was put under the Irrigation Officer's charge. It was regraded at a total cost of Rs. 5,646.

(2) The construction of a Needle Weir across the Nari river, at the head of the canal, was sanctioned during the year. Work was started on it but had to be suspended in February on account of winter floods. The work is in hand and will soon be finished.

Total expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,227.

* Not shown by Police office in last year's report.

(3) Some additions and alterations to Nari Canal Head Regulator were carried out and expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,795.

(4) *Begari Canals.*—The Irrigation Officer was deputed to discuss the question of the decrease in the out-turn of the Nasirabad Canals with the Executive Engineer, Sind Canals. As a consequence of the discussion he has suggested that the Baluchistan portion of these canals be put under Irrigation Officer's charge. The matter is under reference to the Local Government.

(5) *Desert Canal*—Has worked very fairly well except at the extreme tail, where insufficiency of water seems chronic. No new branches have been constructed during the year. On the Uch Rajwah, some more of the upper end sluices have been abolished as they were drawing off an undue supply of water.

Begari Canal—Has worked very badly. A project has been submitted to Government for widening the Nurwah from mile 11 to the tail; Chenab sluices have been introduced from mile 11 of the Nurwah to mile 15.

IX. *Forest.*—No fresh reservation was made during the year under report. There was a deforestation of 45 acres of the Shahidan forest, which were given to the zamindars for purposes of cultivation. The area of the State reserves is not 122½ as was shown in the last year's report, but 128 square miles. The increase is due to more accurate survey of the forests by the Survey Department.

With the exception of the Sobha Jamali forest, which continued to be looked after by the Civil authorities, all the forests were managed by the Forest Department.

Owing to scarcity of fodder in the villages of Talli and Machhi Khoo, the forest of Talli was, under orders of the Local Government, thrown open to about 2,500 cattle belonging to these villages, for a period of three months, from 27th and 29th of October 1911 to 31st January 1912.

Following are the quantities of dry firewood and charcoal that were extracted from the Sibi and Ziarat Ranges (Sibi District) for sale in the Quetta sale depôt: —

	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.
Khanjak	2,763	9	0
Olive (Kahu)	2,429	20	0
Juniper wood	4,488	0	0
„ charcoal	794	0	0
Karil	1,091	20	0
Jhau	308	30	0
Zirag	30	23	0

The subjoined table shows by ranges the receipts and expenditure on the Forest Administration of the district during the year under report:—

Particulars.	Ziarat Range, Shahrig Tahsil.	Sibi Range, Sibi Tahsil.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Receipts	673 4 9	4,230 3 8	4,903 8 5
Expenditure	2,836 14 10	3,698 7 0	6,535 4 10
Difference	—2,163 10 1	+531 12 8	—1,631 13 5

Horse-Breeding.

X. (1) *Stallions.*—Two stallions Bantoum and Baluchistan were stationed at Sibi during winter as usual and covered 21 and 19 mares, respectively.

Owing to drought no stallion was sent to the Nasirabad Sub-Division.

(2) *Horse Show.*—Owing to the failure of rain and consequent scarcity of fodder in the whole of Kachhi, there was a marked decrease of exhibits from 706 to 401. The number of remounts purchased this year was only eight as compared with 31 in the preceding year. Owing to bad year the show was not a success but in order to prevent discouragement, all the prizes were given.

The mules exhibited, though few, were not a bad lot.

The donkey classes also, though fewer, were quite fair.

Two days after the show was over, a case of glanders was discovered in a dealer's yard in the Sibi town. The animal had not appeared in the showand was destroyed immediately. No other case happened.

The total cost of the Show amounted to Rs. 3,297-14-3, which was contributed by Imperial and Provincial Revenues and Local Funds, etc., etc.

(3) *Cattle Show.*—This show was as usual held simultaneously with the Horse Show and was quite a success both with regard to the number and the quality of animals exhibited, the numbers being 313 as against 301 during last year. In the bull class the number of exhibits was 146 against 89 for the last year. The increase is due to the anxiety of the owners to get rid of their live stock on account of drought, and also to a rumour having gained currency that a large number of bullocks would be purchased by Government for the Transport Department. The total expenditure, including prizes awarded, amounted to Rs. 550 to meet which Rs. 500 were contributed by the Imperial Revenues and 50 by the Transport Officer, Quetta. One silver medal was given to the owner of the best bull and one to that of the best milch cow.

XI. *Education.*—On 31st March 1911 there were 16 schools in this district. All the schools impart education upto the Primary standard only with the exception of the Barnes school, Sibi, which is a Secondary school. The number of schools remained unchanged during the year under report. An additional teacher was sanctioned for the Goth Adam school with effect from 1st September 1911. The Barnes school, Sibi, which was formerly maintained by the Sibi Bazar Fund, was provincialized with effect from 1st March 1911, the Sibi Bazar Fund contributing to the Provincial Revenues Rs. 1,186 per annum. The number of scholars in all kinds of public institutions for boys was 541 against 467 in the previous year. The number of girls was 79, *i.e.*, 1 less. There were 20 mosque (Roti) schools, 18 for boys and 2 for girls attended by 354 boys and 31 girls against 25 schools, 391 boys and 28 girls. Thus the total number of scholars receiving some kind of instruction was 1,005 against 966. The Kurk and Khajjak Primary schools for boys and Lady McMahon Girls school, Sibi, are maintained by the Sibi Bazar Fund, and the school at Shahrig by the Shahrig Bazar Fund. The Khost school and the Station school at Sibi are maintained by the North-Western Railway. The latter receives a contribution of Rs. 10 per mensem, from the Sibi Bazar Fund. The rest* of the schools in the district are maintained by the Provincial Revenues. The total expenditure on all schools during the year amounted to Rs. 14,839-6-6 met from the following sources :—

* *(a) Shahrig Sub-Division.*
1. Kowas school.

(b) Sibi Sub-Division.
2. Kohlu.
3. Talli.
4. Badra.
5. Kahan.
6. Sangan.

(c) Nasirabad Sub-Division.
7. McMahon school, Jhatpat.
8. Archer „ Usta.
9. Dobbs „ Goth Adam.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Baluchistan Provincial Revenues	9,560	12	7
Local Funds	3,394	8	1
Subscriptions and Endowments, etc., etc.	1,884	1	10

The receipts under "XIX—Education" were Rs. 2,478-8-0 composed of the following items :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. School fees	862	8	0
2. Contribution by the Marri Nawab towards Kahan school expenses	330	0	0
3. Contributions by the Sibi and Shahrig Bazar Funds towards the upkeep of the Barnes school and pay of the Personal Assistant, Education, respectively.	1,286	0	0

XII. *Levies.*—The strength of Levies employed in the district was 708, which was maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,90,546-13-1. A Marri service of one duffedar and 3 sowars at a monthly cost of Rs. 87 was transferred from the Loralai district. The work of the Levies was the same as before and was satisfactory.

XIII. *Civil and Criminal Justice Law.*—The following table shows the number of cases disposed of during the year under report as compared with the last year :—

	Civil Justice.		Criminal Justice.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
(a) Original	796	723	286	417
(b) Appellate	9	10	13	6
(c) Execution of decrees	421	429	...	...
Total	1,226	1,162	299	423

—	1910.	1911.
Revenue cases	112	490
Miscellaneous	331	301
Total	443	791

XIV. *Jails and Lock-ups.*—The total number of prisoners in the various Jails and lock-ups in this District at the commencement of the year was 104,* and 860 were admitted during the year, thus making a total of 964. Of these 878 were released and 86 remained in the various Jails and lock-ups at the close of the year under review.

* For difference of 2 prisoners kindly see table No. 1, Jails, 1911.

The total cost on guards and maintenance of prisoners amounted to Rs. 1,103-3-6 giving an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 76-11-1.

There were 3 escapes from the Jail and lock-ups during the year under report but in each case a recapture was effected.

On the occasion of the Imperial Durbar at Delhi, 25 male and 3 female prisoners of this district confined in various Jails and Prisons were released or granted remissions of sentence on the 12th December 1911.

The health and condition of prisoners was generally good throughout except in Sibi Jail where there were some cases of small-pox, fever and dysentry. There was one death amongst the prisoners.

XV. *Registration and Stamps.*—(1) *Registration.*—The total number of documents registered was 89 and the receipts on this account amounted to Rs. 353-2-0, including copying fees Rs. 87-14-0.

(2) *Stamps.*—The income on account of sale of stamps aggregated Rs. 12,247-6-0† as against Rs. 15,887-4-0 during the last year.

Sale of Stamps.

	Rs.	a.	p.
† (*a*) Bill of exchange or Hundi	5	0	0
(*b*) Other general stamps (non-Judicial)	2,472	0	0
(*c*) Court fee stamps	9,467	6	0
(*d*) Plain paper	279	6	0
	12,223	12	0
Duty on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents	3	2	0
Other items	20	8	0
Total	12,247	6	0

XVI. *Public Works.*—(1) No new major work was taken in hand during the year under report by the Military Works Department. The Political Agent's house at Sibi, which was under construction in 1910-11, was completed during the year.

(2) *Roads and Communications.*—A new road from Kandi to Pur was made by the Civil Department at a cost of Rs. 2,340.

The roads from Baberkach to Kohlu and Spintangi to Sambhar Pass were improved at a cost of Rs. 2,964. The work, though paid for by the Military Works Department, was carried out through Civil Agency.

The portion of road from Railway crossing north of Hurnai bazar to the Dak bungalow was realigned by the Military Works Department.

(3) *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*

(1) The Sibi surface drainage scheme was improved by the Public Works Department.

(2) A system of piped water supply for Jhatpat was installed, on which Rs. 17,963 were spent during the year under report.

XVII. *Postal.*—The Departmental Telegraph Office at Sibi has been abolished and the Sibi Post Office converted into a combined (Post and Telegraph) sub-office. The Shahrig combined office has been made a post office and the Khost Post Office converted into combined office. A new branch Post Office has been opened at Zardalu, and Kohlu Branch Office converted into Sub-post office.

XVIII. *Local Funds.*—The figures of receipts and expenditure during the year were :—

	Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the years.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Shahrig Bazar Fund proper, excluding Ziarat Improvement Fund.	5,957 13 11	7,402 7 6	13,360 5 5	9,356 12 10	4,003 8 7
2	Ziarat Improvement Fund (Sub head of the above Fund)	3,773 12 9	6,000 10 4	9,774 7 1	7,274 10 2	2,499 12 11
3	Sibi Municipal Fund.	13,735 13 11	35,115 12 0	48,851 9 11	33,326 13 0	15,524 12 11

XIX. *Arboriculture.*—About 3,720 fruit and other trees of sorts were planted along the water channels and in public gardens in various Tahsils.

(2) Two hundred olive trees were ordered from France through Messrs. Mitchel & Co., Srinagar, olive experts in Kashmir. The consignment had not yet * arrived when the year closed.

* It has since arrived and has been planted carefully at Dilkuna, a few young trees have been planted at Hurnai partly as an experiment and partly because there was not space for them at Dikuna.

(3) One hundred and seventy-five English trees of different varieties were received in March 1912 and planted at Ziarat on 2nd April.

(4) Some Berseem or Egyptian Clover seed was sown in experimental plots in the Sibi Jail garden where the result has been very promising † and in order to encourage the Zamindars steps are being taken for its extensive cultivation.

† The hot winds of 17th to 20th May 1912 are said to have had a disastrous effect upon it.

(5) Experiments made with cultivation of Sholapur Jowari in Nasirabad proved unsuccessful owing to damage done by grasshoppers.

(6) Arrangements are being made to introduce the cultivation of *Shaftal* grass commonly sown in the North-West Frontier Districts of the North-West Frontier Province.

XX. *Plague.*—The Plague Camp remained at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi during the winter months. 97,352 persons were examined as compared with 84,198 examined during the preceding year. Of the former 57,838 persons held certificates of 10 days' residence in a non-infected area and were allowed to proceed to their destination. Of the remainder 24,927 persons were detained and released after disinfection, while 14,587 were segregated in the Plague Camp. The total expenditure on the Camp amounted to Rs. 22,937-2-11 as against 18,364-12-10 for the preceding year. The increase in the expenditure for the year under report is more than covered by the sum of Rs. 6,211 paid on account of re-roofing with corrugated iron sheets a portion of the Plague Camp buildings at Hirok.

Doctor Barron relinquished charge on the 4th December 1911 and Mr. H. F. De Penning assumed charge on the 4th January 1912.

Only one imported case of Bubonic Plague (a Havildar of the 29th Punjabis who came from Rawalpindi) occurred in the Camp. The man died.

XXI. *General remarks.*—The great event of the year was the Coronation day of Their Imperial Majesties which was observed on 12th December 1911. Festivities, sports and prayers were held and the poor were fed at each local centre. A numerously attended Durbar was held at Sibi in which school boys were awarded medals, given sweets and entertained at sports along with all the other citizens of the town and residents and maliks, etc., of the neighbouring villages.

2. On the night of 23rd July 1911 an aerolite came down to the north of Jhatpat and caused a very bright light all round. The noise of its fall was heard at a considerable distance.

3. The bonded Warehouse at Jhatpat was opened on 1st April 1911.

4. Slight shocks of earthquake were felt off and on in some places in the Nasirabad Sub-Division.

5. A number of red female locusts were seen round Hurnai during the month of March 1912. The people have been warned to be on the look out and to give immediate warning if swarms are seen.

6. Preliminary steps were taken during the year under report to ascertain height above mean sea level of the water of the various karezes in the Kohlu and Shahrig Tahsils and also to ascertain its discharge.

7. *Employment of Mohammadans.*—One post of Patwari held by a Hindu fell vacant permanently and was given to a Mohammadan.

No other vacancy occurred.

8. *Employment of Local men.*—A permanent vacancy of Rs. 20 occurred in the Sibi octroi office and was conferred upon a local Barozai named Hakim Khan.

The post of Assistant teacher at Goth Adam which was sanctioned during the year under report was given to a local man named Mohammad Amin of the Nasirabad Tahsil.

A. D. G. RAMSAY, *Major,*
Political Agent, Sibi.

APPENDIX III.

General Administration report of the Loralai District for the year 1911-12

PART A.

Area and population.—The limits of the district remained unchanged during the year under report. Its area is 7,525* square miles with a population of 80,769 according to the census of 1911.

* According to latest survey.

Principal officers.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Whyte remained in charge of the district throughout the year. The office of the Assistant Political Agent was held by Captain Tucker from 1st to 22nd April 1911 and by Major W. G. Grey from 6th May 1911 to the close of the year. From 23rd April to 5th May 1911 there was no Assistant Political Agent in the district.

General attitude and conduct of principal tribes.—The general attitude and conduct of the principal tribes in the district except the Hamzazais has been satisfactory.

The trouble alluded to in the last Administration Report was chiefly caused by the Alikhanzai Section of the Hamzazai tribe and it may be said to have ended with the surrender of Bangan Hamzazai and the capture of other Alikhanzai fugitives at Kamardin Karez. Another and the most important section of the Hamzazai tribe, *viz.*, the Shamzais were however a source of trouble throughout 1911-12. The Hamzazais have for a number of years been split up into two factions each headed by two of the four principal maliks of the tribe all of whom are Shamzais. One of these factions is headed by Malik Feroz Khan who enjoys the courtesy title of Sardar and his cousin Malik Saidu Khan and the other by Malik Nadar Khan and Malik Dewa Khan. Notwithstanding repeated attempts on the part of the Tahsil officials and of the Assistant Political Agent to bring the opposing factions together they quarrelled and intrigued against one another with great bitterness throughout the year and the peace of the Hamzazai tribal area was repeatedly broken. Early in January 1912 during the absence on leave of the Political Agent, Malik Nadar Khan, imagining that the Tahsil officials were on the side of the rival faction fled to the hills with three of his sons. All the four fugitives were armed. Nadar Khan is 70 years of age and is a man of courage and determination. He is the most influential Malik in the tribe with the largest following. There can be no doubt that if early steps had not been taken to induce him to listen to reason and return to his home he would have been joined by a number of his adherents and serious trouble would have ensued. The Political Agent returned from leave on 12th January 1912 and had assurances conveyed to Nadar Khan immediately that he was under an entirely mistaken impression that the authorities leaned to the rival faction and that as all previous efforts to effect a settlement of the disputes had failed, they would now be submitted to an influential and impartial special jirga. Malik Nadar Khan and his sons thereupon returned to their homes. The disputes were laid before a special jirga presided over by K. B. Mir Shams Shah, I. S. O., and composed of some of the principal Maliks of the district and K. B. Arbab Sher Zhaman and Syed Muhammad Hassan of the Quetta-Pishin District assisted by some of the district officials in February 1912. The special jirga succeeded in persuading the leaders of the opposing factions to come to an amicable settlement of their differences. This settlement was accepted without demur by the followers of Maliks Nadar Khan and Dewa Khan. A number of the followers of Maliks Feroz Khan and Saidu Khan, including Feroz Khan's younger brother Ayaz Khan, repudiated however the authority of their leaders to act on their behalf, refused to abide by the settlement and fled to the hills as a protest against it. They were still in the hills at the close of the year.

Sawan, the notorious Musakhel outlaw, referred to in last year's report, was again active during the year, but his comrade Khanak Marghazan was killed by a party of the Zhob Militia in July 1911 at Laghara in the Zhob District.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The following table shows the number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year under report as compared with the last year:—

Kind of case.	Number of cases.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	1910.	1911.			
1. Criminal	663	544	...	119	There has been a decease of 27 in the number of cases tried under the ordinary judicial procedure.
2. Civil	257	332	75	...	

The findings of the Jirgas were generally accepted and the work done by them during the year under report was satisfactory.

The following are some of the more important cases :—

1. A band of outlaws headed by Bangan Hamzazai outlaw seized and carried off near Mekhtar in the Bori Tahsil on January 13th, 1911, a quantity of goods which were being brought on a bullock cart to Mekhtar for the shopkeepers of that place. The case was placed before a local Jirga in June 1911 which held that the Alikhanzai and Shamzai Sections of the Hamzazai tribe were responsible to make good the loss suffered by the bunnias which amounted to Rs. 1,181-13-6. This award has been duly confirmed and steps are being taken for the recovery of the money.

2. A band of outlaws headed it is believed by Sawan Hassankhel and Khanak Marghzan shot dead M. Ganga Singh, Office Kanungo of the Musakhel Tahsil, on 15th February 1911 while he was proceeding with his family towards Drug. The outlaws also succeeded in carrying off property said to be worth about Rs. 1,600. The submission of this case to a Jirga has been delayed by the paucity of the evidence, but it will be placed before the next Manikhawah Joint Jirga in July.

3. On the 4th March 1911, four persons armed with rifles and swords attacked some camelmen near Rezghai in the Sinjawi Tahsil, killed one of the camelmen and carried off goods said to be worth Rs. 103. No trace of the offenders could be found. The Quetta Shahi Jirga of 1911 to which the case was referred held that the Dumar tribe was responsible to pay compensation for the murdered man and the stolen property which was fixed at Rs. 1,603. The award of the Jirga was confirmed by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General.

4. Jalai, the Luni outlaw, appeared in the Duki Tahsil with a band of from 8 to 10 Waziris on the 1st June 1911. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, Sardar Gulzar Khan, with detachment of the 13th Lancers and a number of Luni Maliks pursued and overtook the band near Bagrai Hill in the Lakhi Circle. Shots were exchanged between the Extra Assistant Commissioner's party and the outlaws. The latter however succeeded in escaping at nightfall but they had been pursued so hotly that they dropped a bag containing 16 seers of flour to facilitate their flight. The hills where they disappeared were subsequently searched but no further trace of them could be found.

5. A Kakar named Oozgahi stabbed Lala Bhola Nath, Tahsildar, Bori, with a knife in the Tahsildar's court on the 3rd August 1911. The man was arrested and was found to be a lunatic. He was accordingly sent to Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Lunatic Asylum, Hyderabad, Sind, where he is reported to have died from malarial fever on the 9th January 1912.

6. An affray took place between the Naskhels and the Mullazais near Marratangi in the Bori Tahsil on the 7th August 1911. Three of the Mullazais and nine of the Naskhels were wounded. The case is under enquiry.

7. A serious affray took place between Marris and Musakhels on the 11th September 1911 at Lakhi Chari in the Duki Tahsil in which two lives were lost on the side of the Musakhels and one on the side of the Marris. The Sibi Shahi Jirga to whom the case was submitted held that the evidence produced was insufficient and that further enquiry was required and recommended with the consent of the parties that the case should be submitted to a special Jirga composed of the Extra Assistant Commissioners, Sibi, Duki and Barkhan. These proposals are under the consideration of the Political Agents, Sibi and Loralai.

8. On the 24th September 1911, a fracas took place between the detachment of the 106th Hazaras at Manzai and a party of Marris who had brought their flocks to graze in the neighbourhood of Manzai. The affair originated in the intrusion by the Marris with their flocks on to the Hazara lands and their refusal to comply when called upon to withdraw. The case has been amicably settled.

Fines to the amount of Rs. 4,259-1-0 including Rs. 2,964-2-2 as compensation to the injured parties, were imposed in political cases. Rs. 4,063-9-3 including last year's balance were recovered. Of this sum Rs. 1,219-4 were credited to Government and Rs. 2,844-5-3 paid to the injured parties as compensation

The number of persons punished for crimes under the findings of the Jirgas was 74 and that of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour and keeping the peace was 239.

Horse Show and Horse Breeding.—The Annual Gumbaz Horse Show could not be held in 1911-12 owing to scarcity of fodder.

The number of mares covered by the Government Stallions located at Duki and Barkhan during the year under review was 232.

District Levies.—The total number of levies at the close of the year, including those employed on carrying mails, was 361 and the expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,02,694-1.

The levies continued to perform their duties satisfactorily and were as usual of great help in the district administration.

The Levy Thanas were inspected from time to time by various officers in the district.

Roads and Communications.—No new roads or communications were made during the year under report.

Post Office.—There has been no alteration in the postal arrangements during the year.

The case of the loss of the mail bag of the Mekhtar Post Office which occurred last year between Mekhtar and Kingri through the negligence of Levy Sowar Adam Khan was referred to a Local Jirga which recommended that the Sowar should be fined Rs. 10 for his negligence. The recommendation of the Jirga was accepted and the fine of Rs. 10 has been recovered and paid to the Post Office.

A band of outlaws numbering 8 or 10 armed with rifles attacked the Post Office at Kingri on the 24th January 1912 at about 9 P. M., seized Government property worth about Rs. 98 and private property belonging to the Post master, Line Rider, a Levy Footman and a Sowar said to be worth about Rs. 250 and decamped with the booty. It is believed that the raid was committed by Sawan, the notorious Musakhel outlaw and his band. It is proposed to place the case before the next Joint Jirga of the Zhob, Loralai and Dera Ismail Khan Districts which is to assemble at Manikhwah on 25th July 1912.

PART B.

Land revenue.—The total realizations under this head are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

	1911-12.	1910-11.
	Rs. a. p	*Rs. a. p*
(1) Demand—		
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous year's outstanding at the end of last year.	...	3 0 0
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report . .	2,97,414 1 5	2,79,834 12 11
Total .	2,97,414 1 5	2,79,834 12 11
(2) Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous year . . .	...	3 0 0
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report . . .	2,65,199 14 10	2,59,358 10 5
Total .	2,65,199 14 10	2,59,361 10 5
(3) Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions	6,051 1 2	2,120 15 1
(*b*) Malikana	14,184 14 0	13,200 5 5
(*c*) Suspensions	5,880 4 11	...
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind	6,040 15 0	5,151 14 9
(*e*) Arrears recoverable	56 15 6	...
Total .	32,214 2 7	20,473 2 6

It will be seen that there is an increase of Rs. 5,838-4-5 in the revenue collections for the year 1911-12 as compared with those of the year 1910-11.

This increase is due to the excellence of the rabi crops in the Bori and Duki Sub-divisions. The rabi crops of the Mushakhel Tahsil failed owing to untimely rain and hail. The kharif crops were poor throughout the district during the year under report owing to insufficient rainfall. The following remissions and suspensions of land revenue were sanctioned during the year :—

	Remissions.	Suspensions.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Sinjawi Tahsil	13 2 9	...
Musakhel „	610 10 10	881 13 4
Total .	623 13 7	881 13 4

The area harvested during the year is compared below with that of the preceding year :—

	1911-12.	1910-11.
	Acres.	Acres.
Bori Tahsil	13,584 0 0	14,118 0 0
Duki „	15,442 0 0	not available.
Sinjawi „	7,254 0 0	5,466 0 0
Barkhan „	11,111 0 0	14,892 0 0
Musakhel„	4,321 0 0	7,661 0 25

No coercive measures were employed in the recovery of revenue.

The net grazing tax collections excluding Haki Malikana amounted to Rs. 42,972-6-2 against Rs. 53,504-0-9 collected in 1910-11. The decrease is due to remissions and suspensions granted in the Barkhan and Musakhel Tahsils which are as follows :—

	Remissions.	Suspensions.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Barkhan	400 0 0	...
Musakhel	5,027 3 7	5,027 3 7
Total	5,427 3 7	5,027 3 7

A sum of Rs. 56-15-6 remained outstanding at the end of the year in the Musakhel Tahsil.

General condition of the district and the people.—The general condition of the district and the people has again not been on the whole satisfactory. The rabi crops were very good in the Bori and Duki Sub-divisions and up to average in the Barkhan Tahsil but they were very poor in the Musakhel Tahsil where great damage was done by untimely rain and hail. The kharif crops of the district generally and those of the Musakhel Tahsil particularly were seriously affected by the partial failure of the summer rains which also caused a scarcity of fodder throughout the district and especially in the Musakhel Tahsil where the condition of the cattle was very poor. To alleviate the distress a remission of half the grazing tax amounting to Rs. 5,027-3-7 was granted and the recovery of the remaining half Rs. 5,027-3-7 suspended; the amount suspended will be recovered in 3 equal annual instalments beginning from the year 1912-13.

The general health of the public was good and no epidemic disease appeared with the exception of occasional outbreaks of measles and Malarial fever which was prevalent as usual during the summer and autumn months but less prevalent than in the previous year.

Some mortality was caused among the cattle and other live stock of the district by various epidemic diseases. The usual allotment of Rs. 9,000 for the taccavi advances accordingly proved insufficient and an additional allotment of Rs. 7,000 was obtained. The following figures show the transaction under Taccavi advances during the year:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Advances outstanding on 1st April 1911	32,299	8	0
Advances made during the year	16,960	0	0
Total	49,259	8	0
Recoveries made during the year	15,631	0	0
Balance outstanding on 31st March 1912	33,628	8	0

The prices of food stuffs ruled generally high during the year and the average rates at Loralai, Sinjawi, Duki, Barkhan and Musakhel are compared below with those of the past year :—

	Loralai.		Sinjawi.		Duki.		Barkhan.		Musakhel.	
	1910-11	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.
Wheat . per rupee	10 5	11 9	10 12	11 14	10 15½	12 9	13 0	14 1	11 11½	10 12
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Barley . per maund	3 0 3	2 11 5	3 2 7	2 10 4	3 2 7	2 7 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	2 13 0	3 7 1
Indian corn . per maund	3 4 1	2 14 3	2 14 2	3 4 8	3 2 8	...	...	...	3 1 2	2 15 4
Bhusa	...	...	0 12 9	0 12 10	0 10 0	0 9 6	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	0 5 3	0 10 9
	Chh.	Chh.	Chh.	Chh.	Chh.	Chh.	Chh.	Chh.	Chh.	Chh.
Ghi	12½	12	13	13	12½	12	14½	12½	13	13

Migration and Emigration.—There were no notable migrations during the year beyond the usual movements of nomadic and semi-nomadic portions of the population.

Trade.—The principal exports consist of wheat, barley, tobacco, wool, ghi, dried apricots, skins and pomegranates and imports include piece goods, sugar, tea, timber, oilman's stores, dyes, leather goods, gram, rice, pulse, gur and salt. No statistics of trade are however recorded in the district.

Mines and Minerals.—The Davispur Coal Mines at Duki were worked as before by K. S. Abdulla Asghar Ali. The output was tons 187 maunds 15⅜ as against 171 tons and 27¼ maunds during the previous year and the amount of royalty recovered Rs. 22-6 as against Rs. 10-8. No accident occurred during the year.

New seams of coal were discovered during the year under review in the Ghati Ghar Hill near Habib Killa in the Duki Tahsil. A sample of this coal has been forwarded to the Secretary, Public Works Department, who has been asked to have the spot inspected by some mining expert.

Irrigation. Anambar and Torwal Schemes.—These projects are still under consideration.

Loralai Irrigation Scheme.—The record of flood gauges at Shah Karez this year gave very poor results and Mr. Muller, Irrigation Officer in Baluchistan, is now doubtful whether his scheme can be carried out.

Forest.—No new forest was reserved during the year under report.

The contract for the recovery of royalty on wood at Loralai for the year 1911-12 fetched Rs. 1,500 against Rs. 1,120 last year.

Owing to scarcity of fodder in the neighbourhood of Chinali and Dirgi Zakhpel in the Bori Tahsil Block A of the Nargasi Forest was temporarily opened for grazing of animals other than goats and camels.

Excise.—The revenue realized from excise during the year under review was Rs. 11,822-10-9 as compared with Rs. 10,614-8 for the last year.

Education.—A new primary school was opened at Barkhan with effect from the 1st April 1911. The schools at the Duki Village and Chuharkote were closed during the year owing to the poor attendance.

The number of pupils studying in the various schools in the district on 31st March 1912 was 206 as compared with 201 in the previous year.

The expenditure on the maintenance of these schools amounted to Rs. 4,389-13-4 against Rs. 7,001-15-11 for last year.

A proposal to convert the present primary schools at Loralai and Hajikote into Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle Schools respectively is under consideration.

A new primary school has been sanctioned at Rankhan in the Barkhan Tahsil.

Civil and Criminal Justice Law.—The following table shows the number of cases including appeals disposed of during the year under report as compared with the last year :—

	Civil.		Criminal.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
Cases	402	375	125	98
Appeals	10	14	4	3
Revision	...	...	...	...

Jails and Lockups.—The total number of prisoners in the various jails and lockups in the district at the beginning of the year was 83 and 765 were admitted during the year under report making a total of 848. Of these 743 were released and 105 remained in the jails at the end of the year.

The total cost on guards and maintenance amounted to Rs. 5,199-12-8 giving an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 80-9-10.

The health of the prisoners was good. One prisoner died in the Loralai Jail, three in the Barkhan Jail and two in the Musakhel lockup.

In commemoration of the Royal Durbar at Delhi 9 prisoners were released and 34 were granted remissions of sentence on the 12th December 1911.

Stamps and Registration.—The revenue realized from stamps during the year was Rs. 7,787-1-3 as against Rs. 8,217-4 during the last year.

The total number of documents registered in 1911 was 29 against 35 in 1910 and the registration receipts amounted to Rs. 89-12 against Rs. 100-6 last year.

Local Funds.—The Loralai Town Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 16,686 on the 1st April 1911. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 20,464-0-1 and

Rs. 17,539-5-8, respectively, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 19,610-10-5 on 31st March 1912. In addition to this cash balance a sum Rs. 280 is due from Haji Azim Khan Alezai of the advance of Rs. 400 made to him in February 1911.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadan to Hindu employes in the district at the close of the year was 51·69 against 52·5 in 1910. The decrease is due to the closing of the Duki Village School where two Muhammadans were employed one as teacher and the other as Mulla to give religious instruction.

Employment of Local Muhammadans.—The number of local Muhammadans employed in the district at the close of the year was 20 against 19 in the previous year.

Arboriculture.—In consequence of new arrangements introduced at Quetta in connection with the supervision of nurseries and gardens the Superintendent of Fruit Growing and Arboriculture was not in a position to supply any trees this year for distribution to Zamindars in this district. 680 young trees were however obtained from the Political Agent, Quetta, of which some were planted in the gardens at Loralai and the rest given to Zamindars in the Barkhan Tahsil. The general condition of arboriculture in the district continues to improve and the Zemindars appear to be taking a greater interest in tree planting.

General—The Infantry detachment withdrawn from Drug in January 1910 was re-posted at that place during June 1911 and the cavalry detachment withdrawn from Kot Khan Muhammad in May 1910 was stationed at Musakhel during July 1911.

An Infantry Military Guard consisting of 8 men was also stationed at Zirra in April 1911 for the protection of the Dak Bungalow and the Bunnia there.

It was also found necessary to station a detachment at Toisar in the Musakhel Tahsil to check the incursions of outlaw bands from the Sherani tribal areas and a party of the Zhob Militia consisting of 25 men was sent there in November 1911.

Local celebrations were held at Loralai, Duki, Sinjawi, Barkhan, Musakhel and Mekhtar on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911.

A Durbar was also held at each of the above centres on that date at which the Royal Proclamation was read by the Senior Civil Officer present. Coronation medals and sweetmeats were distributed among the children of the schools of the district. At Loralai there was a parade of the troops forming the garrison and at the Durbar which was simultaneously held the titles of Khan Sahib conferred on Abdulla Asghar Ali, Tonga Contractor, Loralai and Sardar Jangul Khan Belkhel Musakhel were announced and certificates of honour granted by the Local Government to Mulla Abdus Sattar Abdul Rahimzai and Malik Mehrban Luni were handed to them. In the evening all the bazars were illuminated and there were displays of fireworks.

A Veterinary Dispensary was opened at Duki during the year under report and it is hoped that it will prove useful to the people of the district.

J. F. WHYTE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Loralai.

APPENDIX IV.

General Administration Report of the Zhob District for the year 1911-12.

Area in square miles.—The limits of the Zhob District remained unchanged. Its area is 10,315* square miles.

* According to latest survey.

Population.—According to the latest census the population of the District was 70,366 (final figures).

Principal Officers during the year.—Major H. A. K. Gough, I. A., remained in charge of the district throughout the year.

The post of Assistant Political Agent was held by Mr. S. S. Waterfield from 1st April to 20th September 1911. Thereafter the post was held by Mr. A. N. L. Cater, I.C.S., till the close of the year.

The personnel of the Zhob Militia.—Major W. W. Bickford, I.A, Commandant.

Captain A. E. S. Scott, 2nd-in-Command.

Captain E. Lorimer, Adjutant, Cavalry.

Captain A. S. Auret, Adjutant, Infantry.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—The state of the Shirani country and the portions adjoining it has not been satisfactory. It is overrun by outlaws for the greater part of the year, and the tribesmen partly on account of internal dissensions and partly because for the most part they have not the weapons to contend with the comparatively well armed outlaws, permit them to live at their ease on the country, being afraid even to give information of their presence to the authorities.

The nature of the country and its enormous extent makes it an easy matter for well armed gangs to make frequent descents, terrorise the country side, and to disappear after committing offences, with little chance of being captured. Were a mobile force of the Zhob Militia available it would be an easier matter to contend with these gangs. As it is the Zhob Militia have so many posts to hold and so many escorts to supply that they have not the men available for this work. The men of the country are very badly armed as compared with the outlaws and can offer no sort of resistance. Up till lately we have always enforced tribal responsibility, but it is difficult to see how we can continue to do so in present circumstances. Without this system of responsibility crime is bound to increase as there would then be no restraining influence on the bad characters in the country. The only way to enforce it and to prevent its becoming a dead letter would appear to be to induce His Majesty the Amir to remove from the border and to keep under restraint the numerous outlaws, who now have safe refuge near it, or, failing this, for us to issue sufficient arms to the people of the country to enable them to meet the various gangs of desperadoes on equal terms.

Towards the end of the year Sadagul outlaw with about 30 other Shiranis made overtures for their return to this country. He was interviewed by the Assistant Political Agent at Manikhwa and his case was under consideration when the year closed.

Jogezais.—The Jogezais have not given any trouble during the year. Some of their headmen including the Sardar are inclined to live beyond their means, and steps are being taken to restrain their extravagance.

The news of the death of Gul Bahram, Jogezai outlaw, was confirmed during the year.

Kibzais.—Sawan Musakhel, a notorious outlaw of the Loralai District, has committed several raids in the Kibzai country, but there has been no proof of complicity or abetment on the part of the Kibzais.

Raids.—There were numerous raids during the year. Some of the most important are detailed below:—

On the 29th May three men of the Hamzazai absconded offenders from the Loralai District lifted some cattle from Zhob. They were intercepted by the Naib Tahsildar, Kamardin Karez, assisted by a party of the Zhob Militia. One of the offenders escaped, while the other two refused to surrender and were shot dead.

An encounter took place on the 12th June 1911 between a party of the Zhob Militia near Tirkhawar and some outlaws headed by Jalai, Luni outlaw, from the Loralai District. Two sepoys of the Corps were killed and one of the outlaws named Jalatai, Mahsud, was killed and three were wounded. Jalai himself was badly wounded in the arm.

On the 10th July a sowar and a syce of the 13th Lancers on escort duty with the Superintendent of Post Offices in Baluchistan were shot by badmashes between Lakaband and Babar. The sowar's sword, rifle and lance were carried off and the mule and horse shot dead by the raiders, who have been proved to be the gang of Sawan Musakhel. This band also cut the telegraph line at the 87th mile from Loralai. Search parties were sent out and Khanak, a companion of Sawan outlaw, was killed by the Zhob Militia.

On the 9th November Kalla Khan Chuharkhel Sherani, an outlaw of Moghalkot Largha, with his six companions, came to the village of Malik Sahiban, Chaharkhel, of Dhanasar illaqa and asked for food. The Malik refused to feed the badmashes and turned out his villagers, shots were exchanged, and Mando, brother of the Malik, was killed. Malik Sahiban pursued the badmashes and shot Kalla Khan, the ringleader. Malik Sahiban was suitably rewarded for his bravery.

On the 27th January a gang of raiders attacked the Hazara coolies of M. W. S. working near Babar and wounded four men, two of whom succumbed. Sawan, Musakhel, is accredited with this crime and the case has been marked for the next Quetta Shahi Jirga.

On the 12th February 1912 the parcel mail coming from Loralai to Fort Sandeman was looted and burnt about 6 miles from Lakaband by badmashes.

On the 13th March at Hassuband a band of Dotani badmashes looted the mails in both directions between Fort Sandeman and Manikhwa. A dak sowar's horse was carried off. A "Chigha" party turned out, and in the fight that followed Malik Gumal, Chuharkhel, was killed and Malik Wakil wounded. The rifles of both men were carried off and the telegraph wire was cut.

Two of the companions of Gul Bahram, Jogezai, outlaw, deceased, named Mirza and Kutab, were captured during the year and were tried and sentenced to transportation for life and 10 years' imprisonment respectively.

There were 6 cases of the telegraph wire being cut during the year.

Miscellaneous.—In the month of November 1911 a number of Kamalzais immigrated from Afghanistan into British territory and came to Loiband on account of their being dissatisfied with some decision in a land case in Afghan territory. More families followed them into this district. Under orders from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, to whom the immigration was reported, the immigrants were told either to move down 30 miles from the border or to recross into Afghanistan. The immigrants adopted the latter course.

Tribal disputes.—There have been no serious tribal disputes in this district during the year.

Two important cases pending from last year were disposed of satisfactorily.

Casualties among principal Sardars and Maliks and Successions.—Mulla Dilbar Khan, Fakirzai, a Muafi holder of the Hindubagh Tahsil, died on 7th November 1911.

Malik Mir Alam Khan, head of the Mehtarzais of Hindubagh, died on the 27th March 1912.

Jirgas.—The working of the Jirga system was on the whole satisfactory.

The annual joint Largha-Bargha Jirga met at Daraban in May 1911. Nine cases were for various reasons left unsettled at this Jirga, and it was decided after correspondence between the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that Mr. Donald representing the latter Province and Lieutenant-Colonel Whyte representing Baluchistan, should meet and come to a settlement of the remaining cases. The meeting took place in October at Manikhwa and a satisfactory settlement was arrived at.

Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The number of jirga cases during the year was 1,894 as detailed below :—

Criminal	666
Civil	560
Revenue	668
	1,894

The total for the preceding year was 1,942.

The number of persons punished in criminal cases under jirga proceedings was 408 against 443 for the preceding year.

The number of persons called upon to furnish security under jirga proceedings was 412 against 430 for the preceding year.

The amount of fine inflicted during the year was Rs. 3,499-6-9 against Rs. 2,165-14-0 during 1910. The large increase is due to one fine of Rs. 2,000 having been imposed on the Sultankhel-Sulemankhels of Wano by the Zhob-Wano joint Jirga held at Gulkach in the month of March 1911 for outrages committed by them on a party of Zhob Militia on 31st October 1910.

The amount of fines outstanding from the previous year was Rs. 4,304-15-6.

Land Revenue Collections.—Recoveries of fines amounted to Rs. 4,620-0-5 and the balance of Rs. 3,184-5-10 remained outstanding at the close of the year :—

Particulars.	1910-11.	1911-12.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(1) Demand—			
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the last year	952 0 11	2,008 5 3	
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report	1,75,165 0 10	2,15,583 8 10	
Total .	1,76,117 1 9	2,17,591 14 1	
(2) Collections—			
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years	951 6 3	2,008 5 3	
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report	1,46,853 11 5	1,92,577 3 8	
Total .	1,47,805 1 8	1,94,585 8 11	
(3) Non-recoveries—			
(*a*) Remissions	9,833 10 7	2,619 9 11	
(*b*) Malikana	7,636 9 4	9,999 11 8	
(*c*) Suspensions	...	...	
(*d*) Grain allowances paid out of revenue in kind	8,833 7 8	9,349 11 7	
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspension)	2,008 5 3	1,037 4 0	* 0 0 9 recovered in excess in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil.
Total .	28,312 0 10*	23,006 5 2	

The figures given under the column 1910-11 above are in some cases slightly different from those given in last year's report owing to certain mistakes having been corrected.

Land revenue.—The net land revenue collections of the year under report after excluding the arrears as compared with the similar figures of the year 1910-11 are given below :—

	Rs. a. p.
1911-12	1,92,577 3 8
1910-11	1,46,853 11 5
Increase .	45,723 8 3

The subjoined table shows the tahsils and the heads contributing to this increase :—

	Total increase.	Land revenue.	Tirni.	Chromite.	Royalty on wood.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Fort Sandeman . . .	7,392 13 10	3,774 4 0	3,795 11 6	...	−177 1 8
Hindubagh	8,624 8 5	3,219 10 8	344 13 9	5,060 0 0	...
Killa Saifulla	14,822 13 8	14,749 15 11	72 13 9	...	...
Kakar Khurasan . . .	14,883 4 4	69 5 2	14,813 15 2	...	...
Total .	45,723 8 3	21,813 3 9	19,027 6 2	5,060 0 0	−177 1 8

As the table shows there has been an improvement all round.

The area cultivated during 1911-12 is given below :—

Fort Sandeman Tahsil	7,419 acres.
Kakar Khurasan Tahsil	489 „
Killa Saifulla	17,380 „
Hindubagh	8,277 „

There has been no change in the principal crops grown.

No difficulty was experienced in recovering the revenue and no compulsory measures were adopted.

Field-to-field survey of the rabi cultivated area of 15,700 acres was carried out in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil by the temporary establishment engaged for the purpose up to 15th July 1911 when the work was stopped and the temporary establishment dispensed with.

General condition of the district and the people.—The general condition of the district and the people was satisfactory.

Public health.—There were small local outbreaks of small-pox and measles. Malaria was, as usual, prevalent during the autumn months, and 93 cases of pneumonia were recorded at the various civil dispensaries.

The general health of the district was fairly good.

Prices of food and labour.—The prices of food-stuffs ruled high during the year throughout the district. The average rates at the head-quarters of the Tahsils were as under :—

	Fort Sandeman.	Hindubagh.	Killa Saifulla	Kamardin Karez.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Wheat, 1st sort, per rupee	9 10	...	...	8 8
Wheat, 2nd sort, per rupee	9 15	10 2	10 8	9 7
Barley, per rupee	13 6	11 6	12 10	10 3

Labourers earned from 8 to 14 annas a day.

Agriculture.—The crops were not visited by any severe calamity, but some damage was done by hail and rust.

Heavy falls of snow at Loiband caused the death of many cattle. Some havoc was also caused by a disease known locally as "Lewa" and 1,181 sheep are reported to have died of it in Kakar Khurasan.

Taccavi.—The following table shows the transactions under this head during the year under report :—

—	Outstanding on 1st April 1911.	Advances made during the year 1911-12.	Total.	Recoveries.		Outstanding on 31st March 1912.
				Principal.	Interest.	
Land Improvement Loans Act.	28,561	8,100	36,661	6,094	868	30,567
Agriculturists Loans Act	5,309	5,685	10,994	4,536	292	*6,453
Total	33,870	13,785	47,655	10,630	1,160	37,020

* This excludes Rs. 5-7-3 refunded to Taccavi holders on account of excess recoveries made on account of interest in previous years and given as a set-off against the principal.

Arboriculture.—730 fruit trees were imported during the year and planted out.

300 fruit trees were issued to zamindars from the nursery at Fort Sandeman.

200 young European olives were ordered through Mr. Mitchell of Srinagar and planted at Fort Sandeman. About One-third of these are doing well.

Mines and minerals.—No new minerals were discovered in the district during the year.

Five mining leases for chromite were issued.

The total amount of chromite ore raised during 1911 was 70,700 cwt. against 28,291¼ cwt. in the previous year.

The revenue realized during 1911-12 was Rs. 12,614 against Rs. 7,554 in the preceding year.

There was only one accident in the mines during the year. The victim recovered.

Forests.—No fresh forest area was reserved. The receipts on account of royalty on wood during 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 1,803-12 against Rs. 1,980-13-8 in the preceding year.

With a view to eradicate the bark-boring beetle and to improve the forests in the Shirani country the appointment of a Forester on Rs. 20-2-30 a month was created with effect from 1st March 1911. The appointment was conferred on Jangul, a local Shirani, who has received practical Forest instruction.

Horse Breeding operations.—An Arab stallion remained located in the Zhob Militia lines at Fort Sandeman throughout the year. Twenty-eight mares were covered by him during 1911-1912 against 29 in the preceding year.

Education.—No new school was opened during the year under report.

The total number of pupils attending the various schools in the district on 31st March 1912 was 143 against 115 on the same date in the preceding year.

The number of local Muhammadan boys on the rolls was 34.

The expenditure on the maintenance of these schools amounted to Rs. 4,601-1-9 against Rs. 3,369-15-11 for last year. The receipts on account of school fees during the year amounted to Rs. 95-9-0.

The Trench Memorial School was nearing completion when the year closed.

A large number of applications for the grant of scholarships were under consideration at the close of the year. The people of the country do not evince much keenness for education unless they can obtain scholarships for their sons while at school.

Zhob Militia.—The title of the corps was changed during the year from "Zhob Levy Corps" to "Zhob Militia."

The sanctioned strength is 636 infantry and 625 cavalry, composed of Pathans and Brahuis, of whom Pathans preponderate. The corps was maintained during the year at a total cost of Rs. 4,31,206-3-1.

Twenty-seven remounts were bought for the Militia, at Quetta, Gulkach and Sibi. The price of remounts appears to be rising, and it is difficult to get the stamp of animal required for the prices which used to obtain.

District Levies.—The number of levies including those employed on carrying mails in the district was 359 and the cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,11,850-1-6.

A few of the levies are armed with old B. L. carbines and muskets, but with the small number of inferior arms which they have, it is impossible for them to show a bold face to raiders and outlaws. The advisability of arming the levies with better weapons is under consideration.

Criminal Justice.—Total number of regular criminal cases before the various courts in the Zhob District during 1911 was 89 against 69 during 1910. Out of these 81 cases were disposed of and 8 remained pending at the close of the year.

Civil Justice.—Total number of regular civil cases before the various courts in the district during 1911 was 152 including those pending from the previous year against 121 for the preceding year. Out of these 140 were disposed of and 12 remained pending at the close of the year.

Police.—The following officers held charge of the Zhob and Loralai Police Force:—

Mr. E. J. Gleeson, Deputy Superintendent, Police, from 1st to 14th April 1911.

Mr. W. L. Shaw, Deputy Superintendent, Police, from 15th April 1911 to the close of the year.

The total cost of the Zhob and Loralai Police Force during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,00,732 against Rs. 1,04,642 in the previous year.

Cognizable crime.—The total number of true cognizable offences of all kinds given in the police returns for 1911 was 120 against 129 in the previous year.

Eliminating class VI (*i.e.*, petty cases) the number of cases was 28 against 22 in the preceding year.

The distribution of these cases is Fort Sandeman 9, Hindubagh 1, Loralai 13, Duki 1, and Barkhan 4.

The detail of serious offences is given below:—

Offences relating to coin	2
Offences against public justice	2
Murder	2
Grievous hurt	1
Hurt	1
Lurking house-trespass	5
	13

Convictions were obtained in 20 out of 24 cases sent for trial. Thirty-three persons were sent for trial and 27 convicted. The percentage of property recovered to stolen was 5·89 against 97·68 in the previous year. The great difference in the figures is due to one case in which horses, etc., valued at Rs. 7,846-3-5 were taken across the border by raiders and property worth Rs. 7,612-3-5 could not be recovered.

The general working of the Police has been satisfactory and their conduct good. The inadequacy of the number of Police is being felt seriously. In reading the above figures of crime it has to be remembered that the Police in this district only investigate cases occurring at the Head-quarters of the district and of the Tahsils.

Jails and lock-ups.—The total number of prisoners in the various jails and lock-ups in the district at the commencement of the year was 68 and 688 were admitted during the year under report, making a total of 756. Of these 703 were released and 53 remained in the jails and lock-ups at the close of the year. The total cost on guards and maintenance amounted to Rs. 4,923-0-6 giving an average cost per head per annum Rs. 83-4-1.

The condition and health of prisoners in the district were satisfactory.

Registration.—The total number of compulsory registrations effected during the year was 25 against 17 in 1910.

The total value of immoveable property affected amounted to Rs. 21,042-12-0 against Rs. 14,515.

There was no case of optional registration during the year. The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 167-11 and Rs. 88-9-10 respectively.

Stamps.—The stamp revenue in 1911-1912 amounted to Rs. 5,636-4-0 against Rs. 5,773-4-0 in the previous year.

Public Works.—The amount spent on public works during the year was Rs. 1,20,900-0-0. The principal works carried out by the department will be found in the report on the work of that department.

Postal.—A new combined post and telegraph office was opened at Manikhwa on the 16th October 1911.

Local Funds.—Statistics of the receipts and expenditure and opening and closing balances of the several local funds in the Zhob district for 1911-12 are given in the subjoined table:—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	* 7,827 12 4	19,922 12 8	27,750 9 0	19,268 15 6	*8,481 9 6
Zhob Police Fund	12,774 11 7	13,693 10 0	26,468 5 7	17,090 12 5	9,377 9 2
Zhob Militia Government Fund	...	57 8 1	57 8 1	57 8 1	...
Zhob Militia Private Fund	595 14 3	4,01,160 1 8	4,01,755 15 11	4,01,016 11 5	739 4 6

* Out of this Rs. 5,000 is invested in Government paper.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadan to Hindu employés holding ministerial appointments in the district at the close of the year was 47·22.

General.—On 12th December 1911 the day of His Imperial Majesty's Coronation Durbar at Delhi, a Durbar was held in conjunction with a parade of the troops at Fort Sandeman at noon.

The Royal proclamation was read out before a large assemblage and salutes fired. Certificates of honour were distributed and the prisoners who were to be released or had portions of their sentences remitted were brought to the Durbar and publicly informed of His Majesty's clemency.

Other suitable celebrations were also held at Fort Sandeman and throughout the district.

A 3rd class meteorological station (observatory) was established at Fort Sandeman during the year under report and the Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon placed in charge of it.

A. L. JACOB, *Major,*
Political Agent in Zhob.

APPENDIX V.

Administration Report of the Bolan Sub-Division including that portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency for the year 1911-12.

*According to latest survey.

Area.—The area remained unaltered. It is *353 square miles.

Population.—According to the Census of 1911 the population of the Bolan Pass, including that of the Quetta-Nushki Railway Section, is 2,096 souls.

Principal Officers.—Major R. A. E. Benn, C. I. E., held charge of the District throughout the year.

The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, was held by Captain E. H. S. James from 1st April 1911 to 25th September 1911 and again from 26th January 1912 to 31st March 1912.

Captain T. H. St. G. Tucker held charge from 26th September 1911 to 4th December 1911.

Major R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., in addition to his own duties, from 5th December 1911 to 25th January 1912.

Captain E. H. S. James was deputed on special duty in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar arrangements and in his absence the work of the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, was carried out by Rai Sahib Lala Ladha Ram Nanda, Native Assistant, Sarawan.

General attitude and conduct of the tribes.—The general attitude and conduct of the tribes in the Bolan Pass were satisfactory.

Gouhar Khan, one of the Mengal Motabars in the Bolan Pass, died on the 19th February 1912.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The total number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 7 against 1 in the preceding year as shown below :—

Bolan Pass.

(*a*) Criminal—	
Theft	1
Cattle lifting	1
(*b*) Civil—	
Relating to marriage	1
	3

Quetta-Nushki Railway Section.

(*a*) Criminal—	
Theft	2
Lurking house-trespass	1
Contempt of lawful authority of Public Servant	1
	4

Of these 7 cases 4 were referred to a council of elders, one was amicably settled and two were under enquiry when the year closed.

None of these cases were of any importance.

The dispute regarding land and water between the zamindars of Kirta which has been under enquiry since the year 1909-10 was amicably settled before a Jirga during the year under report.

District Levies.—The strength and composition of levies as well as the cost of their maintenance during the year under report was the same as last year, *viz.*—

(i) Number	121
(ii) Monthly cost	Rs. 1,877

Their work continued to be satisfactory.

Roads and Communications.—No new roads were made.

Police.—The number of cognizable cases of all kinds was 22 against 20 in the previous year. This increase calls for no remarks. Conviction was obtained in 6 cases. Out of stolen property to the value of Rs. 225-10 property to the amount of Rs 35-8-9 was recovered against Rs. 214 and Rs. 165, respectively, of last year.

The working of the Police was satisfactory.

Certain theft and burglary cases remained undetected by the Police, but this was due to the fact that the reports of their occurrence reached the Police head-quarters very late.

Postal.—No additions or alterations were made in the Postal arrangements.

Land Revenue.—The land revenue collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,916-10-4 against Rs. 4,272-5-2* recovered in 1910-11.

* This includes Rs. 264-6 on a ount of dead and surface rents and demarcation of which were not shown in the previous year's report.

1.—*Demand.*

	For 1911-12. Rs. a. p.	For 1910-11. Rs. a. p.
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the last year	60 1 3	482 5 0
(*b*) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report	†4,262 11 0	4,536 11 2
Total Demand . .	4,322 12 3	5,019 0 2

†This includes the following items :—

		Rs. a. p.
Royalty on coal		81 0 0
Dead and surface rents		345 1 9
Record Room fees		5 3 0
Sale proceeds of dry wood		3 11 3
Compensation for water of Bibinani spring .	Rs. 50 10 8	134 10 8
Ditto Rindli spring .	Rs. 84 0 0	
Total .		569 10 8

2.—*Collections.*

	For 1911-12. Rs. a. p.	For 1910-11. Rs. a. p.
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years	60 1 3	482 5 0
(*b*) On account of the revenue for the year under report	3,856 9 1	4,476 9 11
Total Collections . .	3,916 10 4	4,958 14 11

3.—*Non-Recoveries.*

	For 1911-12. Rs a. p.	For 1910-11. Rs. a. p.
(*a*) Remissions	...	...
(*b*) Malikana	...	...
(*c*) Suspensions	406 1 11	60 1 3
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind	...	...
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions) ...	...	...
Total Non-recoveries . .	406 1 11	60 1 3

The decrease of Rs. 274-2 is mainly due to the decrease in the amount of compensation for water of the Bibinani spring which has become dry on account of want of rain.

There has been no income under Grazing Tax as none is levied.

General condition of District and people.—The general condition of the District and people was good except for malaria and two cases of small-pox. The prices of food-stuffs were the same as in the previous year. Condition and wages ‡ of labour remained unchanged.

‡Six annas to eight annas per diem.

No new taccavi advances were given.

A sum of Rs. 100 on account of the balance of the advance outstanding at the close of the previous year was recovered during the year under report.

Mines.—The Bohar Coal Mine was not worked during the year under report. The one at Mach worked by Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C. I. E., yielded an output of 61,606 maunds of coal and 6,482 maunds of coal dust against 72,399 and 1,763 maunds of coal and coal-dust respectively in the previous year.

There was no emigration or immigration beyond the usual movements of the nomadic population.

Irrigation, Forest, and Education.—No irrigation work was undertaken during the year under report. Arrangements for the supply of water by pipe line to the civil station at Mastung were made during the year under report.

There are no reserved forests, schools or libraries in the District.

Civil and Criminal Justice.—The work done is shewn below :—

—	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 1st January 1911.
Civil—					
1910	...	148	148	144	4
1911	4	79	83	73	10
Criminal—					
1910	2	79	81	81	...
1911	...	84	84	80	4

The decrease in the number of civil cases is due to the fact that certain restrictions have been imposed on the levies as regards the borrowing of money from local shopkeeper who used to file many suits against them for recovery of these loans.

Jails and Lock-ups.—No addition was made in the number of lock-ups and there is no Jail in the District.

Registration and Stamps.—Only one document was registered during the year under report. This was a mining lease issued in favour of the Baluchistan Coal Mining Company, Limited.

The sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 385-14 against Rs. 679-14 of the year preceding. The decrease is due to the decrease in the number of civil suits.

Local Funds.—The following table shows the condition of the Bolan and Quetta-Nushki Railway Bazar Fund :—

—	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bolan Bazar and Quetta-Nushki Railway Fund.	4,766 13 4	2,161 3 9	6,587 9 2	340 7 11

General.—Two posts on Native Assistant Sarawan's office establishment fell vacant, but on account of the reorganization scheme no Muhammadan could be appointed to them. Two men (Hindus) on extra establishment of the Kalat District were absorbed. The post of Head Clerk, Native Assistant Sarawan, on Rs. 70 fell permanently vacant, but it was not filled up as it was abolished under the new scheme.

No new local men, domiciled Hindus or Muhammadans were employed.

The income on account of Provincial Revenues of the Kalat Agency amounted to Rs. 13,612 against Rs. 13,483 for 1910-11.

The Plague Inspection Camp remained at Hirok from 21st March to 19th November 1911. No mining accidents occurred. Three accidents took place on the Railway Line in two of which three men were killed.

Captain E. H. S. James, Assistant Political Agent, Kalat has taken great interest in the improvement of the Mach garden and for this purpose has devised certain plans which are being acted upon by the Naib Tahsildar, Bolan. Rice and sugarcane were cultivated during the year under report in the Mach garden. The latter proved a great success, while the former was a failure through the carelessness of the officials. Experiments on a large scale will however be made in the next year.

The levy posts were duly inspected by the officers concerned.

The title of C.I.E. was conferred on Nawab Kaisar Khan Magassi on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar.

Durbars were held by Government officials at all the principal stations on the 12th December 1911. The Royal Proclamation was read in Urdu and Brahui. Prayers were offered both by Hindus and Mahammadans for the long life and prosperous reign of Their Imperial Majesties. The poor were fed. Notables were entertained. Public buildings and private houses were illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks in the evening.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VI.

Administration Report of the Chagai District for the year 1911-12.

* According to latest survey.

Area in square miles.—The limits of the Chagai District have remained unaltered. Its area is estimated to stand at 19,622* square miles.

Population.—The census of 1911 showed the population of the District to be 16,344 persons, but as the conditions at the time the census was taken were unfavourable and as the past season has been an abnormally good one, the number is, doubtless, well within the correct figure.

Principal Officers.—Major F. Webb Ware, C. I. E., held charge of the District throughout the year. The appointment of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Chagai, was abolished and that of a Native Assistant, Chagai, was created.

General attitude and conduct of the various tribes.—These have remained all that could be desired, despite the somewhat unfavourable conditions which prevailed for several months in the year in the neighbouring District of Kharan arising from the murder of the Kharan Chief, Sardar Yakub Khan, and in the state of chaos which continued to, and still continues to, rule beyond the frontier, in Persian Baluchistan.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Act, during the year under report, was 32 as against 44 for the previous year. The decisions arrived at were accepted in every case and the cases were thus finally disposed of. The number of prisoners tried totalled 13, of whom 2 were ejected from the District, 9 suffered punishment of various descriptions, and 2 were required to supply security for future good behaviour.

The aggregate of the fines imposed amounted merely to Rs. 129, of which Rs. 39 were credited into the treasury and Rs. 50 were paid to the parties interested as compensation for injuries received.

Police.—These comprise merely the Nushki Havalat and Treasury guards and are under the charge of the Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin. There is nothing to record under this head.

District Levies.—The total strength of the District levies including General levies, Railway line levies, levies attached to the services of the Zagar Mengal and Senjarani Sardars and the levies maintained for Postal Service, was 246 men. This is exclusive of the Chagai Levy Corps, the strength of which stands at 5 Jemadars, 5 Dafadars, 5 Pay Naiks and 111 sowars. The average monthly cost of maintaining this entire District levy establishment totalled Rs. 9,926-15-3. The work entrusted to the levies was carried out to the complete satisfaction of the District authorities.

Postal Arrangements.—With the exception of a small modification in the parcel post arrangements which it is anticipated will materially improve the efficiency of the service, the dak arrangements remained the same as in previous years. The Nushki-Robat Dak line is perhaps the longest regular service postal line in Baluchistan, and although it traverses a barren desolate country, it worked admirably throughout the year.

Roads and Communications.—In the correct sense of the word there are none in the Chagai Agency. The trade route linking the Nushki Railway terminus to the Persian Frontier is merely a narrow track cleared of stones and provided with ramps and scarps where these are needed to traverse nullahs. It has been estimated that the track could be made fit for wheeled traffic at an expenditure of Rs. 65,000 and it is proposed to take this work in hand when funds can be made available.

Immigration and Emigration.—There is nothing to record under either head.

Horse breeding operations.—These remain in the experimental stage. A stallion was sent to Nushki, in the spring of 1911, by the Army Remount Department, where it stood for three months, but the result can only be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

Chagai is more a camel than horse breeding District.

Land Revenue.

	For the year under report.	For preceding year.
1. Demand—	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
(a) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous year's outstanding at the end of the last year.	32 11 0	...
(b) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report .	81,905 6 4	26,563 4 0
Total demand .	81,938 1 4	26,563 4 0

	For the year under report.	For preceding year.
2. Collections—	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
(a) On account of arrears of revenue for previous years . .	32 11 0	...
(b) On account of the revenue for the year under report . .	77,950 1 5	25,143 0 10
Total Collections .	77,982 12 5	25,143 0 10
3. Non-recoveries—		
(a) Remissions	...	50 0 0
(b) Malikana	3,817 8 8	1,226 14 2
(c) Suspensions	...	...
(d) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind	105 0 0	110 10 0
(e) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions) . . .	32 12 3	32 11 0
Total Non-recoveries .	3,955 4 11	1,420 3 2

The revenue on cereals is taken by Batai or Tashkhis, while that on Sabazkhorda and Palezat is recovered at cash rates.

The muafis granted to zamindars amounted to Rs. 2,100-1-1 divided as under :—

	Rs. a. p.
Land revenue	1,783 2 1
Grazing tax	316 15 0

The collections under grazing tax totalled to Rs. 19,228-14-0, divided as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.
Nushki Tahsil	11,537 3 2
Chagai Tahsil	7,691 10 10

General condition of the District and people.

(*1*) *Nature of the season.*—The revenue figures given above indicate that the season was in every respect an exceptionally good one. The abundant rainfall of 1910-11 was followed by record crops and by a grazing which, for the first time for upwards of fifteen years, attracted the trans-frontier Mengals of the Registan to the District where they remained throughout the year. The area under crops was larger than has ever been the case in any previous year since we took over the administration of the Chagai District and the population certainly of the Eastern portion of the District, in enjoying a prosperity to which it has long been stranger.

(2) Public health.—Excluding the common complaints such as malaria, diseases of the eye and of the digestive system, the general health of the District population was good and no epidemic disease put in an appearance.

The dispensaries are maintained in the Chagai Agency, *i.e.*, those at Nushki and Kacha. The average daily attendance in the case of the former was 64·06 and in the case of the latter dispensary 36·96. At Nushki 238 indoor patients were treated during the year, of whom 102 came from beyond the frontier. The number of indoor patients treated at Kacha was 66.

The rainfall registered at Nushki was 3·99 inches as against a fall of 7·29 inches for the previous twelve months.

Irrigation.

There is nothing under this head to record.

Forests.

The only points of interest under this heading were the withdrawal of the Forest establishment which was maintained at Nushki for the protection of the Kaisar forest and the abolition of the royalty on firewood which is brought into the Nushki Bazar for sale.

Education.

The primary school at Nushki is the only one in the District. The daily average attendance at this school increased during the year from 22·02 to 28·06 and the cost of its maintenance amounted to Rs. 556-13. The Local Government have sanctioned the tentative

opening of three indigenous schools in the Nushki Tahsil and four grant-in-aid schools elsewhere, at an annual cost which will amount to Rs. 950. The preliminary steps which are necessary to give effect to this sanction have been taken.

Jails and Lock-ups.

There are neither jails nor subsidiary jails in the Chagai Agency, and there is only one lock-up, *i.e.*, that at Nushki. The number of prisoners received into the Nushki lock-up during the year totalled 30, which is exclusive of the two prisoners who were in confinement at the close of last year ; of these 29 were disposed of and three remained at the year's end.

Registration.

This Act does not apply to the Chagai Agency.

Stamps.

The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 650 as against the sum of Rs. 575 received the previous year.

Local Funds.

The Nushki Town Fund is the only Excluded Local Fund in the Chagai Agency. On the 1st April 1911, the opening balance of this fund stood at Rs. 6,714-13-9 and at the close of the year at Rs. 4,468-3-4. The income for the year amounted to Rs. 3,021-12-4 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,268-6-9 which sum, however, includes Rs. 2,500, the price of five passes of water in the Nushki stream which were purchased by the Fund from Government.

Municipalities.

There are none in the Agency.

Public Works.

The following list gives the original works which were taken in hand and completed during the year, *viz.*—

(1) Shop godowns were erected at Mull, Mushki Chah, and Saindak.

(2) Quarters for the dispensary menial establishment were built at Kacha.

(3) A small staging bungalow, with the usual servants' quarters, was provided at the Rarodak stage for the use of travellers.

(4) A caravan serai and mehtarkhana was also erected at the same stage.

(5) The Saindak, Kirtala, Chah Muhamed Raza, and Robat Chapparkhana and outhouses were provided with iron roofs.

The customary annual repairs to all the buildings in the District in need of these were duly carried out.

Prices and Labour.

Like last year these offer no subject for remark. The average cost of wheat in the Nushki Tahsil stood at 10 seers and 8 chataks and of barley 13 seers 10 chataks per rupee. In the Chagai Tehsil the average prices were wheat 9 seers 5 chataks per rupee and barley 11 seers.

Agriculture and agricultural stock.

Agricultural stock suffered no loss during the year and the close saw all in excellent condition. The inhabitants of the Agency are for the most part pastoralists, and it is only in the extreme eastern portion of the District that they rely on cultivation for their livelihood.

Takkavi Advances.

The Takavi advances which were made in the course of the year numbered three only, the value being Rs. 300. These were made under the Agriculturists Loans Act.

The balance Takkavi outstanding at the close of the year, stood at Rs. 3,065 and the recoveries which were made were principal Rs. 4,684, interest Rs. 485-4-8. The prosperous nature of the past season explains these figures.

Arboriculture.

A sum of Rs. 1,242-12-1 was devoted to this purpose which is inclusive of a sum of Rs. 432 which was contributed by the Nushki Town Fund. The number of trees and cutting planted out was 165,513.

Trade.

The total value of the trade which passed through Nushki during the year under report amounted to Rs. 37,56,334, divided as follows :—

—	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
Afghanistan	.....	7,84,515	7,84,515
Persia	16,32,550	3,07,730	19,40,280
Baluchistan	8,11,361	2,20,178	10,31,539
Total . . .	24,43,911	13,12,423	37,56,334

The comparison between these figures and those recorded for the preceding year gives the following result :—

Trade with Afghanistan and Persia shows increases of Rs. 4,89,128 and Rs. 7,05,056, respectively, while the trade with Baluchistan has fallen off by Rs. 1,25,077 or in other words the net increase over the figures of the preceding year was Rs. 10,69,107 which is the largest increase ever obtained since the District was taken over and the trade routes opened.

General.

The Kacha Detachment was relieved on the 20th April 1911 by a Detachment of 130th Baluchis, and the latter on the 30th September, by a detachment of the 106th Hazaras, and the latter again on the 30th March 1912, by a detachment of 67th Punjabis.

The percentage of Muhammadan to Hindu employes in the district at the close of the year was 68 as against 32, the same as it stood at the close of the year preceding.

There are no local men domiciled, Hindus or others, employed in this Agency, the explanation being that no locally educated men are available.

No case of opium smuggling came to notice during the year.

F. C. WEBB-WARE, *Major,*
Political Agent, Chagai.

APPENDIX VII.

Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1911-12.

Introductory.

1. The Public Works (inclusive of the Irrigation and Mining) in the six Civil Districts, Quetta, Kalat, Chagai, Sibi, Loralai, and Zhob, of this Agency, remained under the control of the Commanding Royal Engineer, IV (Quetta) Division, Military Works Services, and Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Baluchistan, during the year.

2. All the Civil and Military Works in these Districts are supervised by Military Works Services officers and subordinates except certain Civil Works at remote places which are supervised by the District local Public Works Department establishment under the orders of the Political Agents. Estimates and plans for such works are however generally scrutinized by Military Works Services officers.

3. For the supervision of the Irrigation works there is a special Irrigation officer on deputation from the Punjab, who has the necessary subordinate, office and other establishment under him for the purpose.

4. For the supervision of mines there is a Sub-Inspector of Mines under the immediate orders of the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department.

5. Colonel G. Williams was Secretary, Public Works Department, throughout the year under review.

45.—Civil Works, Imperial.

6. The total grants allotted during the year by the Government of India, Public Works Department, and the Director General of Post Office and Telegraphs for outlay on the postal and telegraph buildings in Baluchistan, amounted to Rs. 10,667, *i.e.*, Rs. 58 for minor and petty original works, Rs. 9,400 for repairs and Rs. 1,209 for establishment and tools and plant percentage charges. The whole of the sums of Rs. 58 and Rs. 9,400 for minor works and repairs were spent on improving and repairing the postal and telegraph buildings in this agency against the sums of Rs. 4,242 and Rs. 4,164 spent on these heads respectively in the previous year.

45.—Civil Works, Special Revenues.

7. The original grant for outlay during the year was Rs. 7,28,000, but this was reduced to Rs. 6,89,300 by withdrawals sanctioned during the year. The detail of the modifications amounting to Rs. 38,700 is given below:—

	Rs.
(1) Transferred from Public Works Department Budget to Civil Department Budget	−35,000
(2) Transferred from Public Works Department Budget to Irrigation Budget .	−15,800
(3) Transferred from Civil Department Budget to Public Works Department Budget	8,600
(4) Transferred from Irrigation Budget to Public Works Department Budget . .	3,500
Total .	−38,700

8. Nearly the whole of the final grant of Rs. 6,89,300 was spent during the year; of this a sum of Rs. 15,209 was reserved for expenditure in England (as detailed below) and the balance of Rs. 6,74,091 was spent in India.

	Rs.
(i) Constructing quarters for Junior Chaplain at Quetta	117
(ii) Extension of Museum at Quetta	587
(iii) Providing piped water supply at Jhatpat	14,505
Total . .	15,209

9. The following is the list of Major Works carried out during the year :—

Serial Item No.	Name of work and station.	Name of Civil District.	Amount of estimate.	Actual outlay to end of 1910-11.	Approximate outlay during 1911-12.	Remarks.
	Civil Buildings.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
1	Constructing Assistant Chaplain's quarters, Quetta.	Quetta-Peshin	11,478	...	11,479	Completed.
2	Extension of Museum, Quetta . .	Do.	33,706	29,299	4,252	Do.
3	Providing additional accommodation for Cantonment Police, Quetta.	Do.	55,228	41,665	13,014	Do.
4	Constructing Political Agent's clerks' quarters at Kalat.	Kalat	8,803	8,202	361	Do.
5	Constructing new and improving old Civil Buildings at Nushki.	Chagai	1,03,899	...	34,504	In progress.
6	Constructing Levy Post at Sahtagan .	Do.	14,357	3,500	3,800	Do.
7	Constructing Political Agent's house, Sibi.	Sibi	19,999	19,605	494	Completed.
8	Constructing house for Political Agent, Loralai, Ziarat.	Do.	12,500	12,509	464	Do.
9	Constructing Thana buildings at Harnai	Do.	22,152	21,240	8	Do.
10	Rebuilding Assistant Political Agent's house at Loralai.	Loralai	13,759	...	13,686	Do.
11	Constructing Jirga Hall at Loralai .	Do.	9,078	...	5,097	In progress.
12	Constructing Tahsil buildings at Gwal Hyderzai.	Zhob	32,165	20,556	10,554	Do.
13	Constructing quarters for followers of Zhob Militia.	Do.	5,880	5,662	58	Completed.
14	Constructing Political Circuit House at Killa Saifulla.	Do.	8,976	3,700	5,141	Do.
	Communications.					
15	Improving road from Khanai to Murgha Mehterzai.	Quetta-Peshin	17,074	14,621	2,048	Do.
16	Widening bridge on Lytton Road at Quetta.	Do.	5,582	...	5,026	Do.
17	Constructing Dak Bungalow, etc., at Nushki.	Chagai	17,224	...	7,889	In progress.
18	Constructing a kacha track from Kirtaka to Lar Nullah.	Do.	10,015	...	600	Do.
19	Improving Sinjawi Duki road . .	Loralai	25,213	19,724	4,981	Completed.
20	Improving Barkhan Rakhni road .	Do.	5,774	...	5,571	In progress.
21	Reconstructing Ghati Bridge over Begi river, on Duki Gumbaz road.	Do.	8,039	7,872	149	Completed.
22	Improving Loralai Fort Sandeman road	Zhob	4,59,000	4,17,604	28,919	Do.
23	Improving Fort Sandeman Gomal road	Do.	47,267	15,536	31,496	In progress.
24	Improving Fort Sandeman Hindubagh road.	Do.	33,164	19,990	11,818	Do.
25	Improving Hindubagh Loiband road .	Do.	6,632	3,556	2,581	Do.
26	Improving Kapip Manikhowa road .	Do.	5,970	...	5,943	Completed.
	Miscellaneous.					
	Public Improvements.					
27	Providing piped water supply at Peshin	Quetta-Peshin	20,016	20,402	—226	Do.
28	Providing piped water supply at Mastung.	Kalat	13,077	...	12,765	In progress.

Serial Item No.	Name of work and station.	Name of Civil District.	Amount of estimate.	Actual outlay to end of 1910-11.	Approximate outlay during 1911-12.	Remarks.
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
	Public Improvements—contd.					
29	Providing piped water supply at Nuskhi	Chagai	30,395	...	4,964	In progress.
30	Providing piped water supply at Dalbandin.	Do.	26,006	21,947	1,380	Completed.
31	Constructing a karez at Kishingi . .	Do.	8,654	8,800	5,020	Do.
32	Providing a piped water supply at Jhatpat.	Sibi	49,470	...	16,050	In progress.
33	Improving surface drainage, Sibi .	Do.	27,719	27,013	710	Completed.
34	Constructing a needle weir on Nari river in connection with Sibi water supply.	Do.	6,116	...	8,000	In progress.
35	Remodelling head of Nari canal in connection with Sibi water supply.	Do.	6,086	...	6,000	Completed.
36	Improving surface drainage Civil Bazar, Loralai.	Loralai	16,915	...	14,005	In progress.

NOTE—Funds for items Nos. 6 and 18 were provided from the Public Works Department budget, but the works were carried out by the Political Agent, Chagai.

Minor Works.

10. A sum of Rs. 1,06,884 was allotted and spent during the year on original works, costing under Rs. 5,000 each under the three heads, Civil Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements against Rs. 1,13,825 spent under this head in 1910-11.

Repairs.

11. The cost of repairs, special and ordinary, during the year under the three heads Civil Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements was Rs. 1,69,700 against Rs. 1,81,850 spent in 1910-1911.

Revenue.

12. Receipts chiefly comprise recoveries of rents of Civil Buildings. The amount realised was Rs. 32,875 against Rs. 28,586 for the previous year.

Famine relief works.

13. *Nil.*

Contribution works.

14. *Nil.*

Experimental Artesian Water Borings.

15. A sum of Rs. 4,350 was spent under this head during the year, as detailed below :—

	Rs.
(1) Sinking an artesian boring at mile 2 on Quetta-Siriab road	2,000
(2) Improving Killa Saifulla Boring	1,780
(3) Ditto ditto Duki	570
Total .	4,350

43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

16. The original grant for the year for expenditure on the Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation in the Agency was Rs. 86,000. This amount was increased to Rs. 3,17,300 by additions sanctioned during the year. The increase of Rs. 2,31,300 is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Additional grants sanctioned by the Government of India, Public Works Department, for Nar Nullah Project	2,35,000
(2) Amount surrendered to the Government of India, Public Works Department from the grant for Nar Nullah Project	—16,000
(3) Grants transferred from the Irrigation Budget to the Public Works Department Budget	—3,500
(4) Grants transferred from the Public Works Department Budget to the Irrigation Budget	15,800
Total .	2,31,300

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17. The distribution of the total grant of Rs. 3,17,300 was as below :—

	Capital Account.			
	Works.	Establishment	Tools and plant.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Nar Nullah Project	1,81,510	36,650	840	2,19,000
Shebo	16,000	3,680	240	19,920
Khushdil Khan	1,600	368	24	1,992
Anambar Flood Channel	450	1,253	7	1,710
Miscellaneous works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	8,050	37,424	1,454	46,928
Total Capital Account	2,07,610	79,375	2,565	2,89,550
		Revenue	Account.	
Shebo	6,476	4,618	250	11,344
Khushdil Khan	10,824	4,732	850	16,406
Total Revenue Account	17,300	9,350	1,100	27,750

18. Of the total grant of Rs. 3,17,300, a sum of Rs. 12,828 was reserved for expenditure in England on certain stores indented for Nar Nullah Rs. 12, 228 and Tools and Plant for miscellaneous works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept Rs. 600 and the balance of Rs. 3,04,472 was spent in India.

19. The following Capital Works were carried out wholly or in part during the year :—

(*a*) *Shebo Canal.*

	Rs.
Strengthening Tank No. 4	15,976
Establishment, Direction and Account	3,680
Tools and Plant	240
Total	19,896

(*b*) *Khushdil Khan Reservoir.*

Constructing Haikalzai Branch	1,611
Establishment	368
Tools and Plant	24
Total	2,003

(*c*) *Anambar Flood Channel.*

Works	302
Establishment	1,257
Tools and Plant	63
Total	1,622

(*d*) *Nar Nullah Project.*

Spin Karez Head Works	1,030
Spin Karez Feeder Cut	12,767
Hanna Head Works	416
Hanna Feeder Cut	9,515
Hanna Falls	1,154
Constructing Gravity Dam	98,576
Distributaries	55,400
Maintenance	3,467
Total Works	1,82,325
Establishment	38,930
Tools and Plant	800
Grand total	2,22,055
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account	413
Net Expenditure	2,21,642

(e) *Miscellaneous works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept* :—

	Rs.
Preliminary expenses in connection with surveys:—	
1. Anambar Reservoir	1,302
2. Torwal Reservoir	549
3. Nari Reservoir	1,906
4. Shebo Reservoir	739
5. Arambi and Machka Reservoir	740
6. Bur Nullah Scheme	74
7. River Discharge Observations in Baluchistan	2,907
8. Experimental Irrigation by pumping	1,000
Total Works	9,217
Establishment	30,146
Tools and Plant	1,227
Total	40,590

20. Revenue Works.—

(a) *Shebo Canal.*

Alterations to Head Works	2,596
Closing breach in tank No. 4	1,020
Ordinary repairs	2,902
Total works	6,518
Establishment	4,930
Tools and Plant	330
Total	11,778

(b) *Khushdil Khan Canal.*

Additions to Inspection Bungalow	2,842
Special repairs	2,763
Closing breach in escape bund	1,000
Ordinary repairs	4,592
Compensation for crops damaged by overflow of water from escape bund	103
Total works	11,300
Establishment	4,930
Tools and Plant	1,253
Total	17,483

21. Revenue collected during the year was as below :—

	Shebo.	Kushdil Khan Reservoir.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water rates	444	45,190
Water power	165	...
Fines	124	53
Rent of buildings	...	299
Plantation	...	...
Miscellaneous Canal produce	92	24
Navigation	...	24
Total	825	45,590
Less refunds of revenue	61	26
Net Revenue	764	45,564

22. The revenue realised by months as credited into the Treasury is as under :—

	Shebo.		Kushdil Khan Reservoir	
	Civil Department.	Public Works Department	Civil Department.	Public Works Department.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
April 1911	...	64	...	...
May	...	101	...	22
June	...	...	...	16
July	...	16	...	15
August	...	...	...	...
September	19	...	1,365	17
October	8	...	3,978	...
November	...	41	...	91
December	...	31	...	80
January 1912	167	...	414	...
February	63	71	1,932	108
March	187	57	37,501	51
Total	444	381	45,190	400

* 23. One hundred and seventeen local men were employed on petty establishment during the year as detailed below :—

Irrigation officer's office	5
Peshin Canals and Hanna	12
Project Surveys	about 100
Total	117

Narrative Report.

24. The following is a narrative progress report of the Irrigation Works in hand throughout Baluchistan.

Quetta-Peshin District.

25. *Shebo Canal.*—The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 20,411, including 515 indirect charges, and the total to end of the year was Rs. 7,41,661.

26. There has been practically no rabi crop during the year under report. Only 29 acres were sown and matured. The Canal was silt cleared, the work was completed in December, and there was a fair amount of water available for sowing. The zamindars, however, pleaded that it was too late to sow, and of choice put down Khushkaba on uncommanded land ; this crop was entirely lost.

27. To demonstrate to them that it was not too late to sow, crops of wheat were sown by the Irrigation Officer in January and February. These matured with fair results.

28. Two hundred and twenty-two acres of kharif crop were irrigated and matured by canal water. Out of this area 33·5 acres were under lucerne, and the remaining area was under melons and other crops.

29. The average discharge of the canal was as follows :—

April 1911	14·8 cusecs.
May to October 1911	nearly dry.
November 1911	14·72 cusecs.
December 1911	17·44 ,,
January 1912	21·64 ,,
February 1912	23·20 ,,
March 1912	7· 5 ,,

30. From October 1911 to December 1911, the canal supplies were employed in putting down the rabi. About 950 acres have been irrigated and are being watered by canal water. From December 1911 to March 1912, water was stored in the tanks, the followng are the maximum gauge readings reached :—

Tank No. 1	2·0[1]
,, ,, 2	8·3[1]
,, ,, 3	7·3[1]

Water could not be stored in tank No. 4 on account of works strengthening the tank being in progress. The work is now completed and the strengthening of tank No. 3 is being taken in hand.

31. The Zamindars in the Shebo area, owing to some unascertainable cause are disheartened, and will not make full use of available supplies. They could have matured 2500 acres during the rabi of 1911-12 instead of the 950 acres they have done. Proposals are being evolved for improving the system and increasing the storage which will, it is hoped, lead to considerably larger cultivation.

Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

32. The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 2,255 including Rs. 52 Indirect charges, and the total to end of the year Rs. 10,87,303.

33. The reservoir gauge on 1st April 1911 was 30·1'; a breach occurred in the escape bund on 6th April 1911, and the gauge went down to 29·4'. The canal was opened on the 8th April, and a rabi area of 3,455 acres was matured. The canal was closed on the 17th September, the reservior gauge on that day was 20·20'.

34. 613 acres of kharif crops were also sown and matured during the year.

35. The canal was again opened on the 21st October 1911 for sowing rabi crops. About 6,000 acres have been sown, and they will be matured from the reservoir. The canal was closed on the 9th January 1912, and the reservoir gauge on that day was 14·55'.

36. The year has been very favourable for the scheme. The reservoir was again filled this year, and the maximum depth of water on the 8th March 1912 was 30·4', the first time in the history of the reservoir that water has been stored to such a height. Moreover for the first time since the project was started the reservoir was practically filled by the 20th February.

37. Some of the water will be required for maturing rabi crops; but when these are matured, there will still be a good supply available in the reservoir for kharif sowings, and for sowing next year's rabi.

38. There is no doubt, that both in the Shebo and Khushdil Khan systems, the Zamindars are extravagant and wasteful of water. On the Khushdil Khan system the duty has been increased from 10 acres per million cubic feet of storage to 18 acres, but even thus a great deal of water is wasted. Steps are being taken to prevent this; if successful, it is hoped that the duty will be 25 acres per million cubic feet of storage, and that the scheme will really pay.

39. The Haikalzai Branch was completed in all respects during the year, and it is being run for watering rain-sown rabi crops.

40. Project for improving the scheme has received the Government of India's sanction, and Rs. 30,000 were allotted by the Government for expenditure: too late to start work during the year.

Nar Nullah Project.

41. The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 2,27,092 including Rs. 5,450 Indirect Charges, and the total to end of the year was Rs. 9,47,065.

42. This was not completed, as the contractor for the dam was more than two months late in starting work. The cold weather also set in earlier than usual and work had to be discontinued. However, there is but two months work left, and the arrangements for regulating supplies are complete.

43. The additional distibutary for supplying water to the Shaldara village was sanctioned and work started.

44. There has been good rain this year, but no flood of any magnitude came down the Nar Nullah. Small floods obtained in the Spin River from 20th January 1912 to 27th January 1912 and all the water, except leakages, was taken into the reservoir. No flood worth the name came down the Hanna River. Measures are being taken to prevent leakages in the Feeder Cut.

45. The gauge reading of the Reservoir on the 12th May was 10·80', in April it was 29'; on 21st November such water as remained was let out, in order to excavate certain works in front of the dam. In February 1912 the maximum reading was 31·35'.

Machka Project.

46. Surveys were carried out and a brief preliminary report submitted. The scheme was investigated at the desire of the Political Agent, Quetta-Peshin, from a political point of view but as it was financially unsound, the project was dropped.

Arambi Project.

47. This project had been taken up off and on for 20 years. It was inquired into thoroughly, found unsatisfactory, and pigeon-holed.

Kakar Lora Project.

48. A project from the Kakar and Pishin Loras to irrigate about 12,000 to 15,000 acres is under consideration, the available supplies being very hopeful, as there is perennial water. Detailed surveys are in progress. Gauges and discharges have been observed for three years.

Registering River Gauges.

49. Gauge observations for investigation of Irrigation Projects in the Quetta-Pishin District were continued on the following rivers during the year :—

1. Kakar Lora, near Haiderzai.
2. Kakar Lora, Shebo Head.
3. Shal Lora at Haiderzai.
4. Syed Hamid Lora.
5. Korangao Lora.
6. Barshore River.
7. Tor Murgha River.
8. Surkhab River.
9. Hanna River.
10. Spin Karez River.

50. Rain gauges were maintained at Hanna, Segi, Khushdil Khan, and at Barshore Head Works.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

Anambar Flood Channel.

51. The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 1,798 and total to end of the year was Rs. 1,09,432.

52. An estimate amounting to Rs. 12,43,774, the cost of Project for irrigating the Yateabad (Hazara) Colony and neighbouring lands on the Duki plain, by means of water stored in a reservoir, submitted to the Government of India last year, was returned back with a note by Sir John Benton, Inspector-General of Irrigation, for amendment, in accordance with Inspector-General's note.

53. Alternative Projects, one costing about 50 lakhs of rupees and the other 45 lakhs were prepared, but they have not been submitted, thus far, as it is thought that a better project might be possible, if further investigations are made.

54. *Torwal Scheme* was also returned by the Government of India for amendment, in accordance with Sir John Benton's note. The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General desires that this project be kept pending, till the submission of the Anambar Scheme.

55. Preliminary surveys for a reservoir project from the Loralai River were undertaken but the project is unsatisfactory. There is little or no water available for storage.

56. Recording of floods of the following rivers in the Loralai District were continued during the year:—

1. Anambar.
2. Narechi.
3. Loralai River.
4. Kohar River near Shah Karez.

57. Rain gauges were maintained at Zindi Rod, Rezghai, Chinali, Chinjan and Zirra.

Zhob District.

58. Irrigation Officer paid a visit to Fort Sandeman and inspected the Zhob Valley thoroughly from Hindu Bagh to Fort Sandeman. There is no likelihood of a scheme near Fort Sandeman itself, for the Zhob Levy Corps. Either there are no reservoir sites, or when these offer, there is no land to irrigate. However he has seen the possibility of the Zhob Valley being irrigated by constructing two storage reservoirs near Nisai, and Kalu Killa respectively:—

59. A preliminary report has been made to the Local Government, gauges will be recorded at Nisai and Kalu Killa.

Sibi District.

60. *Beji Scheme.*—Questions regarding claims of Kalat State to the Nari water have not as yet been settled, and consequently no final project could be prepared. Surveys of the scheme, in great detail, have been completed, and a project will soon be sent in preliminary form for criticism.

61. Flood gauges have been recorded in the Nari, Sangan, Dada and Beji Rivers.

62. *Existing Nari Canal.*—The first mile of Nari Canal was put under Irrigation officer's charge. It was regraded at a total cost of Rs. 5,646.

63. The construction of a Needle weir across the Nari River, at the head of the canal, was sanctioned during the year. Work was started on it, but had to be suspended in February on account of winter floods. The work is in hand and will soon be finished.

64. Total expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,227. Some additions and alterations to Nari Canal Head Regulator were carried out, and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,795.

65. These works on the Nari Canal system have been carried out as Miscellaneous Public Improvements, as the canal was not constructed from Irrigation Department funds. The works will, it is hoped, not only increase the supply of water to the canal but also assist in improving the piped water supply to Sibi.

66. *Begari Canals.*—Irrigation Officer was deputed to discuss the question of the decrease in the outturn of the Nasirabad Canals with the Executive Engineer, Sibi Canals, which he did; and has suggested that the Baluchistan portion of these canals be put under Irrigation Officer's charge. The matter is under reference with the Local Government.

Chagai District.

67. No work was carried out, but floods in Bur Nullah were recorded.

Contribution Works.

68. Field water courses for the Quetta Cantonment were excavated and supervised by the Irrigation Officer.

Irrigation by Pumping.

69. A trial was made at Pakoor Khan's land on the bank of Pishin Lora, but without success.

General Remarks.

70. There have been favourable rains on the Shebo and Khushdil Khan catchments. The Zamindars of the lands commanded by the former are dispirited. Every effort is being made to induce them to cultivate more than they have done the past two years. On the Khushdil Khan area things are very hopeful. Though there has been good rain at Quetta and Hanna, the catchment of the Nar Nullah Scheme has been skirted by the rain, and the Reservoir has not done well in comparison with what the Khushdil Khan has done, and what was possible on the Shebo. The chief lesson learnt is that misuse and wastage of water occurs on both Khushdil Khan and Shebo, and rules for the regulation of supplies and the prevention of waste are urgently needed.

Railways.

71. Both the Sindh-Pishin and Mushkaf-Bolan Sections of the North-Western Railway have been worked continually throughout the year.

72. *Tunnels.*—All in good order. Last year's cracks in tunnel No. 2 at mile 464¾ between Mushkaf and Ocepure Stations on the Mushkaf-Bolan Section were repaired.

73. *Bridges and culverts.*—All in good order. Seven spans 100′ over the Nari River at mile 455-18-20 were strengthened.

74. *Floods and Flood damages.*—The floods of 1911-12 were mild and none are notable.

75. No orders have been received regarding the construction of the proposed branch line from Khanai to Hindubagh, although it is much needed to prevent the chromite industry from dying out.

76. *Water supplies.*—A cement concrete dam 40 feet high has been built to dam up the water of the Dosi river some 4 miles from Nushki. The work was sufficiently advanced to close the sluices in February 1912. A 4-inch pipe line has been laid from the reservoir to the Railway Station at Nushki and water has been delivered to the Railway Station from 1st April 1912. An extension of the 4-inch pipe will supply the town of Nushki with the water. A flood about the middle of April 1912 nearly filled the reservoir and a plentiful supply is ensured for the hot weather of 1912.

Plantation and Preservation of Trees.

77. In accordance with the instructions contained in the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture Resolution No. 21—34—14, dated 11th July 1905, this matter has received attention throughout the year. At several of the Rest Bungalows walled enclosures have been built round the tree plantations with excellent results, as the young plants are now protected from camels and goats, etc. The policy of giving small rewards to chowkidars and sweepers of bungalows where the trees show signs of having received special care has also had a good effect, and the trees at Rest Houses and Bungalows are generally doing well.

78. Additional trees have been planted and dead ones have been replaced at several places, of which the following may be mentioned :—

1. One hundred and fifty-five trees planted at Tor Rest House.
2. Sixty-five trees planted on the road to the Sub-Divisional Officer's Bungalow at Sibi.
3. Seventy trees planted at the Sub-Divisional Officer's Bungalow at Sibi.

4. One hundred and twenty trees planted on the road to the Public Works Department inspection bungalow at Sibi.

5. One hundred and thirty-two trees planted at the Sub-Divisional Officer's Quarters and Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer's Inspection Bungalow at Ziarat.

6. Seventy-five trees planted at Kach Dâk Bungalow.

7. About 254 trees were planted on roads and Bungalows at several other places in the Agency.

Mines.

Establishment.

79. The usual establishment consisting of one permanent Sub-Inspector of Mines with a temporary clerk and a Khallasi was maintained at a cost of about Rs. 4,000.

Coal Mines.

80. The coal mines at Khost continued to be worked as before by the North-Western Railway and there was no change in these collieries.

81. The following is the detail of new concessions, extensions and transfers of old concessions, etc., as regards the other coal mines in Baluchistan :—

(*i*) Four new coal mining leases for an area of 80 acres each situated at Shahrig in Shahrig Tahsil, Sibi District, were granted to Rai Bahadur Rocharam and Sons of Abbottabad, who had been prospecting these areas for the previous two years, for a term of 30 years on the usual Dead rents 8 annas per acre per annum or Royalty at 1 anna per ton of coal exported should the latter exceed the former.

(*ii*) Two plots, one of 40 acres, and the other 42 acres on Sor Range in Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District held, the former by Messrs. Allibhoy Brothers of Quetta on lease No. 1 dated 10th November 1905, and the latter by Mr. S. Pherozeshaw on lease No. 16 dated 17th December 1908, were extended to 57 and 73 acres, respectively. To effect this fresh leases Nos. 40 dated 12th July 1911 and 41 dated 15th August 1911 respectively, were executed by the parties concerned with effect from 1st July 1911 for a term of 30 years, the old leases Nos. 1 and 16 being cancelled.

(*iii*) The 18 plots, 16 of them for areas of 160 acres each situated on the line of Railway between Harnai and Shahrig in Sibi District and two plots of 149 and 141 acres situated on Sor Range in Quetta-Pishin District held by Messrs. E. G. Foley, W. C. Clements and Colonel G. Newcomen on mining leases Nos. 19 to 36 of 1909 with one plot of 160 acres situated at Shahrig in the Sibi District and held by Mr. W. C. Clements on lease No. 38 of 1910 were transferred to the Baluchistan Coal Company, Limited, with effect from 1st July 1911 under fresh leases for 30 years on the usual terms of Rent and Royalties executed by the Company.

(*iv*) Messrs. Narain Singh & Sons surrendered on 30th June 1911 their lease No. 17 of 1908 for an area of 80 acres situated on Sor Range in Quetta Tahsil in Quetta-Pishin District on the expiry of 12 months' notice of surrender given by them.

(*v*) Leases for two areas of 80 acres, each situated on Degari Range in Kalat District, were executed with the Baluchistan Coal Company and Sirdar Bahawal Khan Satikzai, but the concessions were not finally completed as the deeds issued could not be registered for certain reasons.

82. Only one application for a prospecting license for coal near Shahrig in Sibi District remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

83. The coal mines in all employed daily on the average 887 labourers (849 male adults and 38 children under 12 years age) during the year against 1,073 labourers (1,045 male adults and 28 children) during 1910-11 and 1,105 labourers (1,076 male adults and 29 children) during 1909-10.

84. The following is the detail of distribution of labour as regards above and below ground work during 1911-12 :—

	Male adults.	Children.
Below ground work	564	...
Above „	285	38
Total	849	38

85. No female labour was employed in the coal mining industry throughout Baluchistan, children were employed as follows :—

Above ground in the Khost Mines of North-Western Railway in British Baluchistan	31
Baluchistan Coal Company's mines near Shahrig	3
Mines in Kalat Agency out of British Baluchistan	4
Total	38

86. During the summer months labour for mining operations is generally scarce in Sibi District on the line of Railway between Harnai and Khost, and the North-Western Railway have to import most of their labour from India. In winter months there is an influx of Afghan labourers driven south by cold. Endeavours are made to employ indigenous labour and transport as far as is possible in the Mining Industry and generally labour has been fairly plentiful but is getting dearer every year.

87. The rates of wages paid in each District are shown as below :—

District and Mines.	Rate for			Remarks.
	Below ground work.	Above ground work.	Average daily wages below ground or above ground.	
British Baluchistan.				
Sibi District—				
Khost Mines	.....	.....	Ranging from annas 7 to Re. 1 for workmen.	
Harnai and Shahrig Mines of Baluchistan Coal Company and of Mr. Clements.	.....	.....	From annas 8 to Re. 1 a day.	
Loralai District—				
Duki Mines	.....	.....	As. 4 per bag of 2½ maunds of coal which comes to annas 10 a day per man.	
Agency Territories.				
Kalat Agency—				
Match and Degari Mines . .	Varying from annas 8 to Re. 1-4.	Varying from annas 8 to annas 10.	.....	
Quetta-Pishin District—				
Sor Range Mines . . .	.....	.....	Varying from annas 7 to annas 11.	

88. The health of the workmen generally is said to have been good throughout the year and the sanitary condition of and the arrangements in the mines have been reported to have been very good. The working of the mines was on the whole quite satisfactory. The employment of labour in the mines is said to have had no evil effect on their health.

89. Generally there is much malaria especially amongst the Punjabi employés of Khost collieries of the North-Western Railway during the autumn. This year there have been 4,275 fever cases treated in the North-Western Railway Hospital at Khost against 4,347 in 1910.

90. The following statement shows how the quantity of coal and coal dust mined and exported from the mines during the Calendar year 1911, compare with that won and exported during 1910:—

Description of Mines.	Quantity mined during				Quantity exported during				Remarks.
	1910.		1911.		1910.		1911.		
	Coal.	Coal Dust.	Coal.	Coal Dust.	Coal.	Coal Dust.	Coal.	Coal Dust.	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
British Baluchistan.									
Khost Mines of North-Western Railway.	19,778	23,051	39,574	...	19,778	23,051	39,574	...	
Harnai and Shahrig Mines of Baluchistan Coal Company.	176	...	2,836	...	1,114	831	835	722	
Mr. W. C. Clements' Mines, Shahrig.	3,114	112	882	...	...	...	561	426	
Duki mines in Loralai District.	172	...	187	...	84	1	346	48	

Description of Mines.	Quantity mined during				Quantity exported during				Remarks.
	1910.		1911.		1910.		1911.		
	Coal.	Coal Dust.	Coal.	Coal Dust.	Coal.	Coal Dust.	Coal.	Coal Dust.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
Agency Territories.									
Mr. Patel's Match Mines, lease No. 10.	3,216	148			3,257	55	2,486	60	
Mr. Patel's Singli Mines, lease No. 39.	500	...			...	...	...	...	
Sirdar Bahawal Khan's Bohr hill mines, lease No. 37.	...	...	3,109	68	...	...	...	...	
Sirdar Bahawal Khan's Degari Mines, lease No. 3.	...	...			...	...	212	...	
Messrs. Sorabjee and Company's Degari Mines.	800	183			830	32	809	329	
Sor Range Mines of Messrs. Hassanali and Company.	...	...			219	110	93	214	
Sor Range Mines of Messrs. Heera Mal S. V. and Company.	...	...			158	129	87	...	
Mr. Patel, C. I. E.	4,153	...	3,434	...	3	371	...	133	
Mr. S. Pherozeshaw					1,027	1,307	525	1,470	
Messrs. Allibhoy Brothers					242	397	117	982	
Messrs. Essaji and Sons					25	6	...	...	
Messrs. Sorabjee and Company.					46	313	55	37	
Messrs. Deomal Hassanali and Company.					...	176	...	...	
Messrs. Sorabjee and Company's Liz Mines.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	87	
Total	31,909	23,494	50,022	68	26,783	26,779	45,718	4,508	

91. The value of coal and coal dust at pits mouth per ton for 1910, as shown in the following statement, varies in the case of each individual mine on account of the different qualities of the coal mined and the distance of each mine from the market:—

Mines.	Value at pits mouth per ton.		Remarks.
	Coal.	Coal dust.	
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
British Baluchistan.			
Khost Mines, North-Western Railway	11 0 0	6 0 0	
Harnai and Shahrig Mine of Baluchistan Coal Mines.	10 0 0	...	
Duki Mines	9 5 9	...	
Agency Territories.			
Quetta-Pishin District	4 14 6	...	
Kalat District	Value of coal varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8-4 per ton.		

92. The total value of coal dust and coal mined throughout Baluchistan during the year amounts to about Rs. 5,12,708 against Rs. 5,44,747 during 1910-11.

93. The following is the detail of Revenue assessed during the Calendar year 1911 for coal mines :—

District.	Amount of				Total.
	Dead rent.	Royalty.	Surface rent.	Demarcation fees.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Quetta-Pishin District	594	18	12	32	656
Sibi District	1,400	43	5	64	1,512
Railway Mines	...	29	39	...	69
Loralai District	...	22	1	...	23
Kalat „	396	130	7	16	549
Total	2,390	242	64	112	2,808

and the actual amount of revenue realised during the financial year 1911-12:—

District.	Amount of				Total.
	Dead rent.	Royalty.	Surface rent.	Demarcation fees.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Quetta-Pishin District	526	39	9	32	606
Sibi District	1,320	73	43	64	1,500
Loralai District	...	22	1	...	23
Kalat „	338	81	7	...	426
Total	2,184	215	60	96	2,555

94. Ten accidents, 7 fatal and 3 serious, occurred in the Khost Mines of the North-Western Railway during the year under report against 4 fatal and 6 serious during 1910.

95. Mr. J. C. Leach, Inspector of Mines, 2nd Circle in India, inspected all the coal mines worked throughout Baluchistan. The Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan inspected Khost Collieries of the North-Western Railway and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, inspected the coal mines worked by Khan Sahib Abdulla Asgharali and Company near Duki. No other District or Medical Officer inspected any of the mines during the year under report.

96. All the mines under operation throughout Baluchistan were frequently visited and supervised by the Sub-Inspector of Mines.

Chromite Mines.

97. Out of the mines held by Mr. C. R. Lindsey and the Baluchistan Mining Syndicate only a few were worked during the year.

98. Mr. Clements and Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., did not work their concessions.

99. Four new leases for 400 acres for plots situated in Zhob District near Hindubagh were issued during the year to the Baluchistan Mining Syndicate and one lease for 91 acres in Hindubagh Tahsil, Zhob District, was executed with Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., but this latter concession has not as yet been completed owing to delay in having the lease registered.

100. Eleven applications for mining lease for Chromite for 1,133 acres in Hindubagh Tahsil, Zhob District, of Mr. Lindsey, remained undisposed of at the close of the year, being under consideration of the Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General.

101. Eighteen Chromite mining leases for 1,362 acres were surrendered during the year and notices of surrender for 2,845 acres, which expire during 1912, were accepted.

102. The Chromite mines employed on an average 80 male adult labourers against 65 in the previous year.

103. Of these 67 worked above ground and 13 under ground.

104. No female or child labour was employed in the Chromite industry throughout Baluchistan.

105. The wages of coolies varied from annas six to rupee one a day.

106. The following table gives the amount of Chromite ore raised and exported during the last 5 years:—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Amount raised	7,536	3,721	4,325	1,737	3,804
Amount exported	7,274	4,135	4,221	1,540	3,704

107. The output of Chromite ore in Baluchistan for the year under report, *viz.*, 3,804 tons is roughly valued at Rs. 76,080, at pits mouth. This figure has, as heretofore, been obtained by taking an average rate of Rs. 20 per ton of the ore produced. Owing to the varying grades of the ore and to the considerable difference in transport charges according to the position of the workings it would be very difficult to fix an exact rate for each mine.

108. Specimens of ore from 6 different Chromite mines of this Province have recently been analysed by the Director of Geological Survey of India who reported that they contained from 50·36 to 61·86 of chromium sesquioxide.

109. The assessed revenue to the Agency from the Chromite mines during the Calendar year 1911 amounts to :—

Districts.	Amount on				Total.
	Dead rent.	Royalty.	Surface rent.	Demarcation fees.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Quetta-Pishin District	1,100	222	8	...	1,330
Zhob District	9,126	3,376	15	...	12,517
Total	10,226	3,598	23	...	13,847

and the revenue actually realised during the financial year 1911-12 amounted to :—

Districts.	Amount on				
	Dead rent.	Royalty.	Surface rent.	Demarcation fees.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Quetta-Pishin District	1,100	222	8	...	1,330
Zhob District	9,127	3,376	15	96	12,614
Total	10,227	3,598	23	96	13,944

110. No accidents were reported and no mine was inspected by any District or Medical Officer.

111. The Inspector of Mines, 2nd Circle, inspected each working and the Sub-Inspector of Mines in Baluchistan visited them frequently.

112. The chromite workings are at present with few exceptions merely surface excavations and as the outcrop is large it is unlikely that deep mining will have to be resorted to for some years.

Other Minerals.

113. An application for mining lease for Sulphur near Shahrig in Sibi District was received but remained undisposed of.

114. About 252 tons of lime stone valued at pits mouth at Rs. 4,804 is reported to have been quarried during 1911 in Las Beyla State against 481 tons during 1910.

General.

115. The prospects of the development of the Mining Industry in Baluchistan are on the whole encouraging.

116. There are large quantities of a very fair grade of coal available but the local consumption is at present small and what is required is an outside market.

117. Bengal coal is entirely used in Karachi and Sindh and an Agency for this coal was opened at Quetta during the year under report The enterprise of working coal on a large scale at Shahrig and Harnai by the Baluchistan Coal Company will, it is hoped, enable Baluchistan coal to compete favourably with Bengal coal both at Quetta and in Sindh and Karachi.

118. As regards the Chromite ore large quantities of ore of a high grade are available in the Zhob District but owing to the high cost of camel transport to the Railway the low price at present obtainable in the European markets and high freights to Europe, the profits on the industry are small.

119. The construction of the branch line of the North-Western Railway from Khanai to Hindubagh would enable Baluchistan ore to compete on favourable terms with ore from other sources, and would certainly produce a large increase in the industry.

G. WILLIAMS, *Col.*,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

APPENDIX VIII.

Annual Report for the year 1911 by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.

1. The number of Hospitals and Dispensaries open in the Province stood at 37 as it was in the previous year. The dispensary at Turbat (Kej Mekran) remained closed till 24th December when a Sub-Assistant Surgeon—a local hand—was placed in charge of the dispensary. The figures for the 7 days during which the dispensary was open during the year are not available

A new dispensary at Dalbandin was sanctioned by Government during the year but as no buildings were available the dispensary was not opened till the beginning of the year 1912 except for a short period in October in connection with the movement of troops to Kharan. In accordance with the orders of the Local Government the dispensary will work for a few months with the camp of the Political Agent, Chagai, while that officer is on tour.

2. A dispensary was, as usual, opened at Ziarat during the Ziarat season.

3. Some of these hospitals and dispensaries have been improved as shown below:—

The roof of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarter in the Civil Dispensary at Pishin was raised.

Two cook-houses, 1 for Hindus and 1 for Muhammadans, were built at the Loralai Hospital.

A firewood godown and an additional store room were provided in the Civil Hospital at Fort Sandeman.

At Killa Saifulla and Hindubagh quarters for sweepers were provided in the dispen saries.

Some other petty works were carried out in improving other dispensaries.

4. The total number of cases treated was 306,171, an increase of 13,359 cases over the preceding year. This is the highest attendance yet recorded in the Province and is due not to any epidemic or unusual illness but to the people generally seeking treatment more freely and to the newer dispensaries opened during recent years acquiring a larger clientele.

Excluding the figures from the private non-aided dispensaries at Las Beyla, Mastung, Bhag and Gandawa there has been an increase of 7,702 or 2·86 per cent. in the number of persons attending the various dispensaries of the province.

The number of in-patients was 5,721 an increase of 382 again constituting a record.

5. In the State-Public, local fund and private aided dispensaries the total of in-patients was 4,222, being an increase of 289 or 7·35 per cent. over the previous year. The death rate was again lowered from 3·94 to 2·87.

6. In these dispensaries shown there were available 345 beds, 275 for men and 70 for women, showing an increase of 10 for men and 2 for women. Out of the total beds 159·21 were occupied daily on the average. From the figure it appears that 46·15 per cent. of the beds provided were occupied constantly, a decrease of 2·64 per cent. as compared with the last year.

7. The principal diseases for which treatment was sought are detailed below and a comparison of their incidence with that of the previous year is given:—

Name of diseases.	1910.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Malaria	71,834	72,021	187	...	0·26
Diseases of the eye	23,467	24,279	812	...	3·46
Diseases of the respiratory system	21,708	25,191	3,483	...	16·04
Other diseases of digestive system	34,021	39,916	5,895	...	17·33
Dysentry and Diarrhœa	10,765	9,207	...	1,558	16·92
Ulcer	34,725	37,702	2,977	...	8·57
Other diseases of the skin	10,339	11,117	778	...	7·52

Cases of poisoning by opium and other drugs show an increase of 10 cases or 2·93 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Of the total of such cases 188 or 53 56 per cent. occurred in Quetta town or district.

8. *Attendance by classes.*—Out of the total persons treated in the province 73·76 per cent. attended State-Public, local fund and private aided dispensaries.

The attendance of Mohammadan women shows an increase of 1,856 or 8·03 per cent.

9. The surgical operations performed in the State-Public, local fund and private aided dispensaries amounted to 4,565 showing a net decrease of 254 or 5·67 per cent. as compared

with the previous year. There has been increase or decrease in the number of operations performed in the following dispensaries as noted opposite each :—

—	Increase.	Decrease.
Quetta	60	...
Pishin	35	...
Chaman	...	359
Gulistan	42	...
Hon'ble the Agent, Governor-General's Camp Dispensary	8	...
Sibi	44	...
Hurnai	1	...
Jhatpat	...	32
Kohlu	...	18
Ziarat	32	...
Loralai	18	...
Duki	...	55
Sinjawi	21	...
Barkhan	35	...
Musakhel	...	38
Fort Sandeman	...	61
Killa Saifulla	64	...
Female Fort Sandeman	...	43
Hindubagh	...	58
Kelat	35	...
Female, Sibi	...	7
Panjgur	...	5
Nushki	3	...
Female, Quetta	2	...
Kacha	17	...
Total	417	676

Actual decrease 259

10. The total income of the State-Public and private aided dispensaries was Rs. 83,795 being a decrease of Rs. 10,870 and the total expenditure was Rs. 79,848 being a decrease of Rs. 12,091 as compared with the previous year. The decrease under both heads is due to fewer additions and improvements to buildings having been made.

11. Seventy-four cases of small-pox came under treatment at the various dispensaries and are detailed below :—

Quetta Civil Hospital	13
Quetta Police Hospital	2
Pishin Hospital	2
Chaman Hospital	1
Sibi Hospital	26
Fort Sandeman Hospital	2
Shahrig Hospital	2
Shelabagh Hospital	2
Khost Hospital	2
Mastung Hospital	3
Bhag Hospital	1
Las Beyla Hospital	1
Hurnai Hospital	11
Female Sibi Hospital	6
Total	74

Whereas during the preceding year 282 cases were treated in hospital.

12. There were no cases of Cholera in the whole province except a suspected case probably not of Cholera, which was reported in Quetta town.

13. The total number of cases of Malarial fevers treated during the year was 72,021 as against 71,834 in the preceding year, an increase of 187 or 0·26 per cent. The prophylactic issue of Quinine has been continued at Khost Colliery among the workers and is believed to do good. Quinine is also issued to all Railway employés during the malaria season.

14. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 14,981 against 18,899 in the previous year, a decrease of 3,918 or 26·15 per cent. Of the total cases 11,044 or 74 per cent. were recorded as successful. This decrease has been almost entirely in Quetta town and district, where in the preceding year an unusual number of persons had been vaccinated owing to the presence of small-pox. The total of vaccinations though less than that of the last year is nearly 3,000 or approximately 25 per cent. greater than the average of the last 5 years. As there was no great prevalence of small-pox this may be attributed in part to increased energy shown by the vaccinators but most largely to the influence exerted by Nawab Sir Shah Baz Khan, K.C.I.E., Tumandar Bugti, in recommending vaccination to his people. At the personal request of the Nawab the Sibi Vaccinator was sent to Dera Bugti where he spent about two months and vaccinated a large number of persons. Vaccination is not usually carried into tribal territory and is possible there only when aided by such authority as was exerted in its favour in this instance.

15. The segregation camp was located as usual at Hirok during the summer and in Sibi in the winter months. The number of persons inspected was 89,480 being 9,461 more than those inspected in 1910. Of these 50,301 were passed on at once, 24,505 were disinfected before release and 14,674 were detained under observation.

16. Two imported cases of plague occurred in the camp at Sibi (*i. e.*, 1 on 9th January and 1 on 8th March). One imported case occurred in the Plague Segregation Camp at Hirok on 24th April 1911. The cases that occurred at Sibi were of pneumonic plague, one died and one recovered. The third case was of bubonic plague and died.

Also a sepoy of the 126th Baluchistan Infantry who had returned from leave to join his regiment then in camp at Hurnai developed plague and died. Owing to urgent regimental requirements this man and other returning from furlough were exempted from detention in the plague camp for which observation by the regimental Medical Officer in camp at Hurnai apart from the rest of the regiment had been substituted.

17. The Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer inspected the undermentioned dispensaries and the Civil Surgeons of different places inspected the dispensaries in their district :—

Quetta.	Hurnai.
Pishin.	Shahrig.
Chaman.	Sibi.
Shelabagh.	Mach.
Khost.	Mastung.
Bostan.	Kalat.
Loralai.	Sheikwasil.
Sinjawi.	

18. No local men were employed in the department during the year as none were available possessing the requisite qualifications.

A. L. DUKE, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*

Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX IX.

Annual Imperial Report of Army Remount Department for the year 1911-12.

Horse-Breeding.

1. *Stallions at work.*—During the year under report 31 stallions were at stud work in hot weather and 24 in cold weather.

2. *Mares covered.*—Number of mares covered was 1,019 against 1,164 last year as shown below :—

	1911-12.	1910-11.
Quetta-Pishin	177	242
Kalat	450	509
Nushki	26	20
Sibi	171	192
Loralai	165	172
Fort Sandeman	30	29
Total	1,019	1,164

3. *Produce.*—602 foals were produced during the year under report as against 528 the previous year as per detail below :—

District.	Mares covered in 1910-11.	Foals produced in 1911-12.	Mares covered in 1909-10.	Foals produced in 1910-11.
Quetta-Pishin	242	128	249	122
Kalat	509	289	321	189
Nushki	20	7	26	10
Sibi	192	85	245	101
Loralai	172	93	183	95
Fort Sandeman	29	Not known.	31	11
Total	1,164	602	1,055	528

4. *Castration.*—During the year under report 176 colts were castrated as against 252 last year, *i.e.*:—

	1911-12.	1910-11.
Quetta-Pishin	36	60
Kalat	75	98
Sibi	30	28
Loralai	35	66
Total	176	252

5. *Branded mares.*—At commencement of the year under report there were 2,140 mares on the register. 129 were branded during the year, which raised the register No. to 2,269.

Of 2,269, two hundred and forty-three were removed from the register on account of death, old age, and sale or transfer to other districts.

Number on register at end of the year was 2,026, *viz.*:—

Quetta-Pishin	263
Kalat	898
Nushki	44
Sibi	390
Loralai	431
Total	2,026

Mule and Donkey Breeding.

6. *Stallions at work.*—7 stallions in hot weather and 3 in cold weather were at work during the year under report.

7. *Mares covered.*—141 pony mares and 178 donkey mares were covered as against 144 and 267 respectively last year, as shown below :—

	1911-12.		1910-11.	
	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.
Quetta-Pishin	12	45	12	88
Kalat	74	117	87	142
Sibi	44	16	45	37
Loralai	11	...	...	...
Total	141	178	144	267

8. *Produce.*—During the year under report 64 mule foals and 126 donkey foals were produced as against 48 and 108 respectively last year, as shown below :—

Mule produce.

Pony mares covered in 1910-11.	Foals produced in 1911-12.	Pony mares covered in 1909-10.	Foals produced in 1910-11.
144	64	122	48

Donkey produce.

Donkey mares covered in 1910-11.	Foals produced in 1911-12.	Pony mares covered in 1909-10.	Foals produced in 1910-11.
267	126	246	108

9. *Horse Fairs and Shows.*—During the year under report 2 Shows, Quetta and Sibi, were held in Baluchistan. Gumbaz Show was not held owing to scarcity of fodder. The following are brief remarks on the above two Shows held.

Quetta.—Number of animals attended the Show was 472 against 580 the previous year, and the number competing for prizes was 447 against 532 last year.

The Show was alsuccess but not quite equal to last year. The falling off in numbers is due to (1) the unfortunate occurrence of the Show coming during the Ramzan, (2) to the fact that several of the big chiefs were unable to be present at the Show owing to friction in Kalat territory.

Owing to drought the animals were not in good condition for exhibition.

The brood mare and filly classes were upto the usual standard. The young stock and yearling gelding classes were also well up to standard. The class for foals by Arab stallions showed improvement. The donkey classes were good.

4 remounts were purchased by Army Remount Department, 7 by Native Cavalry and 16 by Zhob Militia.

2 young mules were purchased by Army Remount Department, and 2 mules by Native Cavalry.

Sibi.—The total number of animals present was 401 against 706 the previous year, and the number competing for prizes was 395 against 689 last year.

This great falling off is solely due to the very bad season in Kachhi. There was no rain last year, hence there were no crops and practically no fodder or grazing during the cold weather. The majority of the best animals were sent away to Sind and near the Indus in the Shahiwah district for grazing and were not brought back for the Show.

The brood mare and branded filly classes were quite good, though perhaps not quite up to the usual standard. The class for 2 years old branded fillies was of an excellent stamp for future brood mares. The young stock classes appeared to have suffered most from the bad season Most of the young stock were in poor condition, compared to what they usually are at Baluchistan Shows, and were not fully developed, nearly all of them being on the small side. Mule-breeding does not really flourish in Baluchistan ; however the few mules exhibited were not a bad lot. The donkey classes though fewer in numbers were quite fair, some very good young stock by Government Sires being exhibited.

Three remounts were purchased by Army Remount Department and 5 remounts by Zhob Militia. Three young mules were also purchased by Army Remount Department.

10. *General remarks.*—Horse-breeding operations in Baluchistan have been fairly successful, though the very bad season last year naturally had a bad effect and fewer mares were covered than the year before. Many good mares were sent out of Baluchistan for grazing during the cold weather, and owing to lack of fodder in Kachhi, no stallions were sent to Manjhipur, Usta, Dandor or Shoran. This naturally affected the numbers of mares served.

The number of mares served for mule-breeding chances to be about the same as last year but mule-breeding does not really flourish in Baluchistan, as Baluchis are not fond of cross breeding.

Donkey-breeding is confined to the poorest classes, and the falling off in the number of mares served I attribute solely to the bad year.

The percentage of foals to coverings is decidedly good and shows that men take care when having their mares covered.

The castrations are less, but this is chiefly due to the fact that many stock left Baluchistan for grazing near the Indus during the cold weather.

The bad season affected the Shows—the numbers at Sibi Show being half the usual numbers and the Gumbaz Show fell through altogether. I hope that breeders will have a real good season this year, to compensate for the bad luck of last year.

G. M. MAYNE, *Capt.*,
Superintendent, Army Remount Department,
Baluchistan Circle.

APPENDIX X.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Police for the year 1911.

Strength and cost.—The strength and cost of the Police stand as follows :—

Districts.	1910.		1911.	
	Strength.	Cost.	Strength.	Cost.
		Rs.		*Rs*
Quetta-Pishin	704	2,00,725	705	2,11,452
Sibi	301	74,927	301	76,255
Zhob and Loralai	328	1,00,801	328	1,00,733
Bolan Pass	12	2,568	12	2,568
Nushki	71	17,389	71	15,374
Total	1,416	3,96,410	1,417	4,06,382

The increased expenditure in the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi districts for 1911 is due partly to the creation of the post of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta, during the year, and partly to the fact that full twelve months' expenditure on account of the increased rate of pay sanctioned for the force was debited to the accounts for 1911, whereas in the preceding year's accounts only 9 months' expenditure appeared, as the increase was sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1910. The reduction in Nushki is on account of the transfer of the office establishment of the Assistant District Superintendent, Nushki, consequent on the transfer of that appointment to Quetta.

The appointment of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nushki, which had been vacant for a very long time past and which has now been transferred to Quetta, was filled up during the year by the appointment of Mr. W. D. V. Slesser, M. A. of the Punjab Police.

In addition to the abovementioned strength, there were 40 special Police costing Rs. 8,797 a year. Twenty-four of these men were required for duty at the Plague Inspection Camp at Sibi, or Hirok, their cost (Rs. 5,827) being recovered from the various Funds, Provincial and Local, Civil and Military, to which the general expenditure on plague measures is debited. The remaining 16 men costing Rs. 2,970 were kept up at the request of private firms, etc., which pay for them.

The district officers have brought to notice the serious insufficiency of the Police especially in Quetta City and in Zhob. The question of increasing the strength and of its reorganisation is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Crime and Criminals.—The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police in the year under review was 1,781 against 1,536 in the previous year. The distribution by districts is as follows :—

District.	1911.	1910.
Quetta-Pishin	1,199	1,055
Sibi	373	208
Zhob	53	38
Loralai	67	91
Bolan Pass and Railway district	22	20
Nushki Railway district	67	124
Total	1,781	1,536

The increase chiefly falls under class VI—petty offences of public nuisance. If these are excluded, the number of true cognisable cases was 441 against 443 in the preceding year. Of these, 112 were cases of burglary and 5 of murder, against 104 and 13 respectively for 1910.

The following analysis shows the working of the Police in the Province during the year under report:—

Districts.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
							Rs.	Rs.	
Quetta-Pishin . .	1,199	999	83·32	1,241	1,113	89·68	22,058	11,069	50·18
Sibi	373	364	97·58	644	504	78·26	6,030	1,580	26·2
Zhob . . .	53	49	92·45	63	55	84·13	8,599	260	3·02
Loralai . . .	67	52	77·6	77	67	87·	376	269	71·54
Bolan Pass and Railway District.	22	6	27·27	9	6	66·66	226	36	15·93
Nushki Railway District.	67	54	80·6	57	53	93·	406	...	...
Total for 1911 .	1,781	1,524	85·57	2,091	1,798	86·	37,695	13,214	35·
„ „ 1910 .	1,536	1,251	81·45	778	538	69·15	27,932	15,015	53·75

Internal economy.—There was a decrease of 149 in the number of admissions into Hospital for treatment during the year, the number in 1911 being 709 against 858 in 1910. The daily average of the members of the force who were on the sick list was ·96 per cent. of the total strength.

Ten men were punished judicially and 52 departmentally during the year, while in the preceding year 6 judicial and 80 departmental punishments were inflicted. Rewards for good work were awarded to 92 men, and the King's Police Medal was bestowed on Rai Sahib Ganesh Das, Inspector of the Quetta-Pishin Police.

The general conduct and discipline of the force were satisfactory throughout the year.

The percentage of literate men in the force for 1910, *viz.* 23, and the proportion of Muhammadans to Hindus, *viz.* 5 : 2, was maintained during 1911. The percentage of resignations during the year under report was 5·57 against 5·51 in 1910. Recruits were not easily forthcoming for enrolment, owing to the great mortality from plague in the Punjab from which the majority of recruits are usually enlisted.

DENYS BRAY,

First Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX XI.

APPE N

EXCISE

IMPERIAL

Excise revenue and net revenue of the

DETAILS OF GROSS RECEIPTS

DISTRICT.	Imported Foreign liquors.	Country Spirits.						Beer manufactured in India.				Opium and its	
		Spirit manufactured in Distillery.				Spirit manufactured at outstill.							
	License fees.	Duty.	Vend fees (wholesale and retail).	Rent of Distillery.	Total.	Fees for manufacture and vend.	Total of Columns 6 and 7.	Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	License fees (wholesale and retail).	Gain on sale proceeds of excise opium.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Quetta Pishin ...	8,750 0 0	*99,145 3 0	21,581 0 0	1,800	1,23,526 3 0	...	1,23,526 3 0	59,743 5 0	700	60,443 5 0	1,91,719 8 0	12,590	3,798 8 1
Sibi	457 6 8	†13,408 10 0	‡5,934 0 0	...	19,342 10 0	...	19,342 10 0	...	...	...	19,800 0 8	1,860	494 1 8
Loralai	162 0 0	7,051 6 0	2,857 8 0	...	9,908 14 0	...	9,908 14 0	...	...	...	10,070 14 0	785	297 10 9
Zhob	151 0 0	...	...	...	...	4,000	4,000 0 0	...	...	...	4,151 0 0	510	186 7 6
Bolan Pass and Nushki Ry.	100 0 0	§897 8 0	430 0 0	...	1,327 8 0	...	1,327 8 0	...	...	...	1,427 8 0	370	556 7 11
Chagai	...	780 0 0	252 0 0	...	1,032 0 0	...	1,032 0 0	...	...	...	1,032 0 0	280	...
Total ...	9,620 6 8	1,21,282 11 0	31,054 8 0	1,800	1,54,137 3 0	4,000	1,58,137 3 0	59,743 5 0	700	60,443 5 0	2,28,200 14 8	16,395	5,323 3 11

DIX XI.

TABLE.

FORM NO. I.

Baluchistan Agency for the year 1911-12.

DURING THE YEAR FROM

PREPARATIONS	DRUGS OTHER THAN OPIUM.						FINES, FORFEITURES AND MISCELLANEOUS.						REMARKS.
Total.	License fees for wholesale and retail sale of Bhang, Charas and Ganja.	Duty on Bhang.	Duty on Charas.	Duty on Ganja.	Warehouse dues.	Total.	Fines and forfeitures.	Other items.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.	Total charges as in Imperial Form 2.	Net return for the year.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
16,388 8 1	5,450 0 0	...	...	...	...	5,450 0 0	...	...	...	2,13,558 0 1	9,063 11 4	2,04,494 5 0	*Actual amount of duty recoverable ... 1,00,264 9 0 Credited in 1910-11 935 0 0 „ 1911-12 99,145 3 0 „ 1912-13 184 6 0
2,344 1 8	3,500 0 0	637 12 0	12,350 12 0	90	6 10 0	16,585 2 0	30	...	30	38,759 4 4	2,573 9 0	36,185 11 4	†Rs. 1-14 recovered in excess of actual amount due. ‡Rs. 3 recovered short will be recovered in 1912-13.
1,082 10 9	1,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	...	...	...	12,213 8 9	...	12,213 8 9	
696 7 6	700 0 0	...	...	...	...	700 0 0	...	...	...	5,547 7 6	...	5,547 7 6	
926 7 11	270 0 0	...	...	...	...	270 0 0	...	...	...	2,623 15 11	40 0 0	2,583 15 11	*Rs. a. p.* ‡Actual amount due 917 8 0 Credited in 1910-11 20 0 0 „ 1911-12 897 8 0
280 0 0	280 0 0	...	...	..	...	280 0 0		...	...	1,592 0 0	...	1,592 0 0	
21,718 3 11	11,200 0 0	637 12 0	12,350 12 0	90	6 10 0	24,745 2 0	30	...	30	2,74,394 4 7	11,677 4 1	2,62,617 0 6	These figures do not include Rs. 6,033-0-11, on account of sale price of excise opium.

C. ARCHER,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

P

IMPERIAL FORM No. 2.

Excise charges of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1911-12.

District.	DETAILS OF CHARGES DURING THE YEAR.													
	Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Supplies and services.						Contingencies.			Refunds.	Grand total of charges.	Remarks.
			Rewards.			Other charges.								
			Liquor of all kinds.	Opium.	Intoxicating drugs.	Liquor of all kinds.	Opium.	Intoxicating drugs.	Liquor of all kinds.	Opium.	Intoxicating drugs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*							*Rs. a. p.*			*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Quetta-Pishin .	5,790 6 6	913 6 6	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,193 3 5	...	...	* 1,166 10 8	9,063 11 1	*Refunded to Messrs. Simon and Company Rum Contractors.
Sibi . . .	1,299 0 0	985 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	288 12 0	...	...	...	2,573 9 0	
Loralai . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Zhob . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	† 40 0 0	40 0 0	†Duty on 10 gallons country spirit 10° U. P. returned by the contractor to distillery.
Chagai . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baluchistan . .	7,089 6 6	1,899 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,481 15 5	...	...	1,206 10 8	11,677 4 1	These figures do not include a sum of Rs. 208-13-3 on account of Railway freight paid on Bengal excise opium.

C. ARCHER,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL FORM No. 3.

Manufactories, Licenses, and shops in the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1911-12.

District.	MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR.			NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF					NUMBER OF SPECIAL LICENSES FOR RETAIL SALE OF LIQUOR OTHERWISE THAN IN ORDINARY RETAIL SHOPS.				VEND OF LIQUOR AND DRUGS.										NUMBER OF LICENSES FOR SALE OF		Remarks.
													NUMBER OF SHOPS LICENSED TO SELL BY RETAIL.												
													For eign and fermented liquors.			Country spirits.			Opium and its preparations.		Drugs other than opium.				
	Number of breweries.	Number of Central Distilleries.	Number of outstill.	Foreign spirits and fermented liquors.	Fermented liquors only.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Drugs other than opium.	Hotels and refreshment rooms.	Dak Bungalows.	Military Canteens.	Others.	Of the premises.	On the premises.	Fermented liquors only on the premises.	Distillery spirits.	Outstill spirits.	Total.	Opium including poppy heads.	For medical purposes (Druggists' permit and the like).	Bhang, charas and ganja together.	Cocaine and novocaine, etc.	Denaturalized spirits.	Medicated wines.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Quetta-Pishin	1	1	...	6	1	...	...	1	1	1	5	1	10	1	2	13	...	13	7	5	7	4	9	...	
Sibi	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	6	...	...	3	1	...	26	...	26	18	...	26	...	2	...	
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	16	...	17	...	...	...	
Zhob	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	15	15	...	15	...	...	...	
Bolan Pass / Nushki Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Baluchistan	1	1	1	7	1	1	...	9	4	11	5	1	15	2	2	46	15	61	59	5	68	4	11	...	

C. ARCHER,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL FORM NO. 4.

Duty and consumption in the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1911-12.

DISTRICT.	INDIAN MADE RUM.	COUNTRY SPIRIT ISSUED FROM THE CENTRAL DISTILLERY.				COUNTRY SPIRITS ISSUED BY RETAIL SALE IN THE OUTSTILL AREA.		OPIUM AND ITS PREPARATIONS.				QUANTITY OF POPPY HEADS SOLD TO THE PUBLIC BY RETAIL VENDORS.	DRUGS OTHER THAN OPIUM.							REMARKS.
		Issues in Imperial gallons.						Issues from Government Treasuries.		Price per seer.			Amount sold by retail.				Retail average.			
	Number of Imperial gallons imported direct from India.	At strength of 10° U. P.	At strength of 20° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 3 and 4.	Rate of duty per proof gallon.	At strength of 15° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof.	Government opium imported from Benares.	Confiscated opium.	Wholesale (*i. e.*, price at which opium is issued from the Treasury).	Retail (*i. e.*, average price at which retail vendors sell).		Bhang (in seers).	Charas (in seers).	Ganja (in seers).	Cocaine in grains.	Bhang (per seer).	Charas (per seer).	Ganja (per seer).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
					Rs. a. p.			M. S. C. T.	M. S. C. T.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	S. Ch.					*Rs.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs.*	
Quetta-Pishin	...	17,051	4,331	18,810·7	(a) 5 8 11 5 8 9 (d) 4 7 1 4 6 0 (c) 6 1 9 (e) 4 9 9	...	...	12 26 5 4	0 0 1 3¼	16	45	14 0	315 1/16	635	12 3/80	1,606¼	3 0	30 0	15	*Rates of duty per proof gallons are— (a) Quetta Town— 10° U. P. 5 8 11 20° U. P. 5 8 9
Sibi	...	3,299	178	3,111·5	(d) 4 7 1 4 6 0 (b) 3 14 3 3 14 6 (c) 6 1 9	...	...	1 24 8 3¾	...	16	40	5 14 3/5	574 1/80	188 1/80	...	...	2 4	40 0	...	(b) Nasiradabad and Railway Sub-Division. 10° U. P. 3 14 3 20° U. P. 3 14 6
Loralai	...	1,267	561	1,589·1	(d) 4 7 1 4 6 0 (e) 4 9 9	...	...	0 39 11 ¼	...	16	40	0 3/5	14 3/80	103 3/80	...	...	2 0	32 8 40 0	...	(c) Special permits— 10° U. P. 6 1 9 (only issued in one strength).
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	1,608	1,366·8	0 24 13 4	...	16	40	...	59	64 41/80	1½	...	4 0	40 0	5	(d) All other areas.— 10° U. P. 4 7 1 20° U. P. 4 6 0
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	...	225	5	206·5	4 7 1 (d) 4 6 0	...	...	1 34 6 1¼	...	16	45	0 13	27¼	17 27/160	...	...	2 0	30 0	...	(e) Regiments of Indian Army.— 20° U. P. 4 9 9
Chagai	...	205	...	184·5	(d) 4 7 1	...	...	...	...	16	45	1 10	9 1/16	16 7/16	...	...	2 0	30 0	...	
Baluchistan	...	22,047	5,075	23,902·3		1,608	1,366·8	17 29 13 3¼	0 0 1 3¾	16	40 & 45	22 8 1/5	1,000·87	1,025·46	14·27	1606·25	2 to 4	30 to 40	5 to 15	

C. ARCHER,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Imperial Form No. 5.

Incidence of consumption in Baluchistan for 1911-12.

District.	Population (Final figures 1911 Census).					Number of square miles per shop for the sale of			Number of persons per retail shop for the sale of			Gross excise receipts per ten thousand of total population to nearest rupee.			Net excise revenue from all sources per 10,000 of total population (column 27 of Form No. 1).	Remarks.
									Liquors.	Drugs.						
	Indigenous Mohammadans.	Other Mohammadans.	Hindus including Sikhs, Brahmans.	Others.	Total.	Country spirits.	Opium and its preparations.	Hemp drugs.	Country spirits (column 19 of Form No. 3).	Opium and its preparations (column 20 of Form No. 3).	Other drugs (column 22 of Form No. 3).	From spirits and fermented liquors (column 12 of Form No. 1.)	From opium and its preparations (column 15 of Form No. 1.)	From drugs other than opium (column 21 of Form No. 1).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Quetta-Pishin . . .	87,253	19,449	16,176	4,770	127,648	394	732	732	9,819	18,235	18,235	15,019	1,284	427	16,020	
Sibi	103,154	5,319	8,488	228	117,189	160	231	160	4,507	6,510	4,507	1,690	200	1,415	3,088	
Loralai	63,838	12,917	3,942	72	80,769	2,666	500	471	26,923	5,048	4,751	1,247	134	131	1,512	
Zhob	61,100	6,988	2,106	172	70,366	642	642	642	4,691	4,691	4,691	590	99	99	788	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Ry.	851	571	647	·27	2,096	300	450	450	699	1,048	1,048	6,810	4,420	1,288	12,328	
Chagai	14,976	940	419	9	16,344	18,892	18,892	18,892	16,344	16,344	16,344	631	171	171	974	
Baluchistan . . .	*331,172*	*46,184*	*31,778*	*5,278*	*414,412*	*766*	*792*	*687*	*6,793*	*7,024*	*6,094*	*5,507*	*524*	*587*	*6,337*	

C. ARCHER,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Table showing convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan during 1911-12 and two preceding years.

Name of Municipality or District.	Population as per Census of 1911.	1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.	
		Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quetta Municipality	17,021	40	24	17	9·99	16	9·4
Quetta Cantonments	16,901	33	19·52	27	15·97	38	22·48
Quetta-Pishin District (other than above)	93,726	3	·32	5	·53	...	...
Sibi Municipality	5,492	4	7·24	7	12·75	3	5·46
Sibi District (other than above)	1,11,697	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai District	80,769	Information not available.		4	·49	2	·25
Zhob District	70,366			...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	2,096			1	4·77	2	9·54
Chagai District	16,344			...	...	...	...

C. ARCHER,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

PART II.

NATIVE STATES.

Review of the Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1911-12 by Major R. A. E. Penn, I.A., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat.

1. *General and Political.*—The area including Mekran and excluding Kharan is 54,713 square miles. Population according to the Census of 1911 is 336,423 souls.

2. *Gross Revenue.*—The income of the State during the year under report, excluding Kharan and Mekran, amounted to Rs. 7,06,699-7-1 against Rs. 7,77,437-3, the income of the preceding year as shown below :—

	1911-12.	1910-11.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
1. Revenue derived from 6 Niabats under Political Adviser	2,77,987 7 1	3,48,725 3 0	70,737 11 11	
2. Subsidy by British Government according to the treaty of Mastung ...	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	*Nil.*	
3. Quit rent for Bolan, Nasirabad and Manjhouti, Quetta and Nushki ...	1,81,500 0 0	1,81,500 0 0	*Nil.*	
4. Interest on money invested ...	1,47,212 0 0	1,47,212 0 0	*Nil.*	
Total ...	7,06,699 7 1	7,77,437 3 0	70,737 11 11	

3. His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Ahmedkhanzai Brahui, aged about 47 years, continued to be the ruler of the State.

4. During the year under report His Highness the Khan was absent from Kalat on two occasions. He visited Quetta on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to that place, and Delhi on the occasion of the Royal Coronation Durbar. At Quetta His Highness received His Excellency the Viceroy at the station on the 6th April and on the same day ceremonial visits were exchanged between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness. His Highness left Quetta for Mastung on the 13th April and from there proceeded to Kalat. At Delhi His Highness took part in all the Durbar functions, and had the honour of being received by His Imperial Majesty. His Excellency the Viceroy paid a return visit to His Highness on behalf of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. His Highness left Delhi on the 24th December 1911 and arrived at Mastung on the 27th whence he proceeded to Kalat.

5. *Administration of land.*—No revenue settlement was made. The old rates of assessment which vary from half to one-tenth are still in force.

6. No remissions, suspensions and taccavi advances were granted.

7. No coercive measures seem to have been adopted for the recovery of revenue.

Protection.

8. *Legislation.*—Cases are decided by Jirgas and Shariat according to tribal custom and usage. A set of rules framed by the Political Adviser in 1902 for the conduct of civil suits is acted upon. Court-fees are realised at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

9. *Military Force.*—The strength of the Military Force of the State at the end of the year under report was 461. Out of 29 guns, 20 are unserviceable. There are no police of any kind in the State.

10. *Criminal.*—The total number of cases disposed of during the year under review was 249 against 284 during the previous year.

11. *Civil Justice.*—The number of civil cases decided was 200* of the value of Rs. 26,812-4-6 against 230 during the previous year.

* Includes 36 cases of landed property.

NOTE.—Number of Civil and Criminal cases shown in preceding year's report should be 230 and 284, and not 284 and 230, respectively.

12. *Extradition.*—No cases of extradition took place in the State during the year under report.

13. *Prisons.*—There has been no change in the number of prisons. Total number of prisoners received during the year under review was 161 against 104 admitted during the previous year. The expenditure on their upkeep amounted to Rs. 1,247-10-2 against Rs. 1,102 odd in the preceding year. The health and general conduct of the prisoners were good.

14. *Registration and Municipalities.*—Registration is not in force in the State, nor is there any Municipality.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

15. *Weather and Crops.*—There was rain in the early part of the year, but it was not beneficial to the crops. There was scarcity of water during the latter part of the year. The floods that came in the Nari stream were utilized by the tribal Sardars up stream and no water reached the State lands at Bhag and Nasirabad. The wheat crops in certain Niabats were attacked by surkhi, and locusts appeared in Bhag, which did further damage to the crop.

16. *Wages and Labour.*—Labour, though scarce, is obtainable at the rate of 7 annas per man per day.

17. *Price of Food Grain.*—Wheat is the staple food and sold between 10 and 11 seers per rupee during the year.

18. *Public Health.*—The public health of the inhabitants of the State was generally good, though small-pox, not, however, of an acute form, appeared in certain Niabats.

19. *Agriculture and Agricultural Stock.*—The following agricultural stock is to be found in the six Niabats under the Political Adviser :—

Bullocks	5,349
Cows	2,086
Buffaloes	20
Horses	439
Mares	958
Donkeys	1,685
Sheep and goats	12,964
Ploughs (2 bullocks)	2,475
Road carts	721
Carriages	19

The remarkable decrease in the number of cattle is due to (1) casualties from want of fodder, (2) a large sale at a very cheap price, and (3) migration of villagers to Sindh who took their cattle with them.

20. *Forest.*—Same as last year.

21. *Trade.*—As mentioned in previous years the wheat and tobacco of Mastung are well known for their excellent quality and are exported to Quetta, Kachhi and Sindh. Kachhi is also well known for its breed of draught oxen. Shoes, namdas and carpets are made in Mastung. Kuppis made of camel hide as receptacles for ghi and oil and a kind of enamelled pottery are made in Bhag. Guns and pistols of primitive pattern are manufactured at Dhadur, but their sale shows signs of diminishing. Coarse cloth is manufactured at Jalal Khan (in Kachhi). Salt pans are worked in Dhadur, Gajan and Shoran in the State and the salt made there obtains a good price.

22. *Public Works.*—A sum of Rs. 8,673-7-11 was spent under this head during the year under review.

23. *Post Office.*—No new Post Office was opened in the State during the year under report. The number of Post Offices and the arrangements connected therewith are the same as reported in the previous year.

24. *Mint.*—The State has no mint.

25. *Excise.*—There are distilleries in each of the six Niabats under the control of the Politcal Adviser. The Brahui and Baluch Chiefs also have distilleries in their villages as reported in previous years.

The revenue collected under this head during the year was Rs. 15,566-4-5 against Rs. 18,104 for the previous year.

Revenue and Finance.

26. The gross revenue during the year under report from the six Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser was Rs. 2,77,987-7-1, against Rs. 3,48,725-3, the income of the preceding year resulting in a decrease of Rs. 70,737-11-11. This decrease is explained in detail in Appendix A attached to the Political Adviser's report.

27. *Vital Statistics.*—Five dispensaries are maintained in the State as shown below :—

1. Kalat, maintained by the British Government.
2. Dhadur, maintained by the Church Missionary Society.
3. Mastung
4. Bhag
5. Gandawa

} maintained by the Kalat State.

The expenditure on the maintenance of these last three institutions amounted to Rs. 6,261-7-2.

Education.

28. There is a Vernacular Primary School at Dhadur, Bhag and Gandawa and a Vernacular Middle School at Mastung. The number of pupils on the rolls of all the above schools was 198 on the 31st March 1912. The expenditure on the upkeep of these institutions during the year under report aggregated Rs. 2,605-1-5. No fee is charged and books are supplied free to the schools.

29. The State possesses no Library, nor is there any Press.

Miscellaneous.

30. On 22nd June and 12th December 1911 loyal meetings were held in all the State Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser to commemorate the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor in London and India. On both these occasions the poor were fed and prisoners were released.

31. Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Bhag in July 1911 and one in Mauza Shera in the Lehri Niabat in December 1911, but there was no loss of life or property.

32. His Highness the Khan proposed to give the daughter of a slave to his son, Muhammad Yusaf Khan, as a "Suret" as a temporary measure. The proposal was rejected by Muhammad Yusaf Khan.

33. His Highness the Khan of Kalat's second son, aged six years, died in Kalat in December 1911.

34. On the 28th April 1911 Arbab Kadir Bakhsh of Kalat with a few armed men attacked Rais Malik Dud Dehwar near Chasma (in Kalat). A fight ensued in which one man on the Arbab's side and three men on the Rais' side received serious wounds.

35. During the year under report a series of thefts took place in Kalat City. In two cases only was the stolen property recovered. In April 1911 at

Mastung a serious theft of jewellery, the property of the Political Agent, took place. No clue to the thefts has yet been found.

36. Colonel A. L. Duke, the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, visited Kalat on the 21st August and returned on the following day.

37. Seth Chelumal, shopkeeper, Kalat Cantonment, died at Kalat on 5th February 1911. He had been for over 40 years in Kalat and rendered good service to Government.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

No. 110, dated Quetta, 30th April 1912.

From—K. B. QAZI JALAL-UD-DIN KHAN, C.I.E., Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat,

To—The Political Agent, Kalat, Quetta.

I have the honour to forward Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year ending the 31st March 1912.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The area of the Kalat State (excluding Mekran and Kharan) is 31,444 square miles as detailed below :—

	Square miles.
Kachhi	5,419
Sarawan	5,230
Jhallawan	20,795

Population according to the figures obtained in the last Census, excluding Mekran and Kharan, is 264,481 souls.

2. This State (excluding Mekran and Kharan) comprises the following 11 Niabats :—

(1) Kalat.
(2) Khozdar.
(3) Zehri.
(4) Sohrab.
(5) Mashkai.
(6) Mastung.
(7) Dhadur.
(8) Bhag.
(9) Lehri.
(10) Gandawa.
(11) Nasirabad.

The first five Niabats are directly under His Highness the Khan. As no regular accounts, etc., are kept in any of them, no information respecting them is available.

3. The administration of the Niabats 6 to 11 has been under the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat since 1903. Before my taking over charge of these Niabats the average income from the revenue was Rs. 1,55,413 per year, while the revenue collected in them during the year under report including income derived through the office of the Political Adviser amounts to Rs. 2,77,987-7-1.

4. Other sources of income to the State are as follows :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Subsidy by the British Government according to the treaty at Mastung	1,00,000
(*b*) Bolan transit dues	30,000
(*c*) Quit rent of Nasirabad and Manjhouti	1,17,500
(*d*) Quit rent of Quetta	25,000
(*e*) Quit rent of Nushki	9,000
(*f*) Interest on the fixed deposit of Rs. 39,242 with the Punjab Banking Company	1,962
(*g*) Interest on the 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 41,50,000	1,45,250

5. His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Ahmadzai Brahui, age about 47 years, is the ruler of the State.

6. As described in the last year's report His Highness came to Quetta on 31st March on the occasion of the Viceregal visit to Quetta. The Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General paid a formal visit to His Highness on the 1st April 1911 which His Highness returned the same day. His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Quetta on 6th April and His Highness the Khan received him at the station. On the same day the ceremonies of visit by His Highness to His Excellency the Viceroy and the *vice versa* were performed.

On the 7th April His Highness attended the Viceregal Durbar and on 13th left Quetta by special train for Mastung whence His Highness proceeded to Kalat.

7. Meetings were held in Kalat and all the State Niabats to commemorate the ever memorable day of the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor in London on 22nd June 1911. On this occasion poor were fed and sweetmeats distributed among school children. Two prisoners were also released at Mastung.

8. His Highness the Khan left Mastung Road on the 24th November and reached Delhi on the 28th in order to be present at the Royal Coronation Durbar. His Highness took part in the Procession on the 7th December, the day of the State Entry, and had the honour of being received by His Imperial Majesty the same day. On the 8th December 1911 His Excellency the Viceroy paid a return visit to His Highness on behalf of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. His Highness participated in all the Durbar functions. He was present at the Durbar on the memorable 12th December 1911 and took leave of their Imperial Majesties on the 16th December. On the 24th December His Highness left Delhi by special train arriving at Mastung on 27th, whence he proceeded to Kalat.

9. On 12th December 1911, the Durbar day, the Royal Proclamation was read out to large crowded meetings in each Niabat under my control. Prayers were offered in Mosques and Temples for the long life and prosperity of Their Imperial Majesties. The poor were fed and alms distributed on behalf of the State. In short the Durbar day was observed as a regular fête day.

CHAPTER II.

10. No revenue land settlement has been made in the State, and the rates of assessment are fluctuating, *viz.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$th of the produce. This system has been in force from old times. No stringent measures were adopted to recover the arrears.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

11. No British Indian Laws or Regulations are in force in the State. A set of rules framed by me under the Civil Law in 1902 is acted upon, and all the criminal cases are settled by Jirgas. Court-fees are charged at the rates of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

12. The total strength of the Military force (artillery and cavalry) at the end of the year under report was 461. The troops in Kalat are armed with only 100 Snider rifles. As they are directly under His Highness the Khan, I cannot tell exactly the expenditure incurred on their upkeep. There are 29 guns in Kalat, out of which 20 are unserviceable. There is no police or village police in the State. Some Levy Sowars are stationed in all the Niabats for the maintenance of peace and order, collection of revenue and watching of crops. They have not been provided with arms, but use their own country weapons in the same manner as British Levies do in Baluchistan. The number so employed during the year was 215 and their cost Rs. 29,404-10-11. This number includes seven Levy Sowars and one Jamadar employed in connection with the dâk arrangements in Kachhi.

13. The number of criminal cases decided during the year was 249, which is less than the cases decided last year by 35.

14. The number of civil suits decided by the State Courts was 200 of the value of Rs. 26,812-4-6. This includes 36 cases of the landed property.

15. There is a small prison or lock-up in each of the Niabats. During the year under report 161 prisoners were kept in them and Rs. 1,247-10-2 spent on their upkeep. The health and the general conduct of the prisoners remained good during the year.

16. Registration work is not done in the State, nor is there any Municipality,

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

17. *Weather and Crops.*—Rain fell during the early part of the year under report but did damage rather than any good to the crops, and after that no rain fell. Any floods that came in the Nari Stream were kept confined in the Ganda above and no water of any importance could reach to water the Bhag and Nasirabad lands. The result was bad for the Kharif crops. In addition to draught a disease called "Surkhi" attacked wheat in certain Niabats and locusts appeared in Bhag which did further harm to the crops.

As referred to in my last report American cotton seed was sent for and distributed in all Niabats for experimental cultivation. In most of the Niabats it produced nothing on account of drought. In Mastung it was attacked by a worm as soon as it grew and consequently there was no production.

18. *Wages and Labour.*—Labour in the State is scarce. Ordinarily the rate of wages is 7 annas a day.

Staple Food.—The average price of wheat (second sort) was between 10 and 11 seers per rupee during the year.

19. *Forest.*—A good forest in the State is that of Harboi which is reserved and its boundaries have also been marked.

20. *Trade.*—The wheat and tobacco of Mastung are well known in Baluchistan for their excellent quality. Both these articles are exported and much used in Quetta, Kachhi and Sindh. Tobacco was much dearer this year as a special case, than in former years and as its trade proved lucrative the Zamindars of Mastung are more than ever earnest in its cultivation. Shoes, namdas and woollen carpets of beautiful designs are also manufactured in Mastung.

21. Guns and pistols of old style are manufactured in Dhadur which are generally used by local tribes but their sale is becoming less day by day.

"Kheses" of various beautiful designs are manufactured at Mushkaf which sell at high prices.

22. Salt works were started in Dhadur in 1907. The salt made therein is of a good quality and much liked by the people. There are also salt works on Gajan-Shoran Road and the salt produced there brings good price.

23. The Kachhi country is well known for its strong and excellent oxen. They are of good breed of a large size. The people of the country take them to the Punjab where they sell them at high prices.

24. In Bagh kuppies are made of camel skin which are commonly used by traders for the export of ghi and oil, etc. *Kut* utensils are made there of an excellent quality and fetch good prices.

25. A kind of coarse cloth of a fine and durable quality is made in Jalal Khan (a village near Bhag) and is largely used by the people of the country. Uniforms of the Niabat staff are also made of it.

26. *Public Works.*—The total expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 8,673-7-11. This amount was spent on the repairs of buildings and roads.

27. *Post Office.*—The Post Offices maintained at the expense of the British Government are at the following places :—

Kalat (Combined Post and Telegraph Office).

Mastung (Combined Post and Telegraph Office), Dhadur Branch Post Office.

Bhag Branch Post Office.

Bhag has also been made the centre from which post is carried to Gandawa and Nasirabad Niabats every other day. A Dâk Muharir, five Sowars and a Jemadar have been appointed for the purpose.

28. There is no mint in the State.

29. Public health remained fairly good throughout the year. Small pox appeared in certain Niabats, but it was not of an acute form.

30. There are distilleries at each of the Niabats. The revenue collected under this head during the year was Rs. 15,566-4-5. The following Brahui and Baluch Chiefs have also got distilleries in the villages from which they derive income themselves:—

1. Raisani Chief at Mithri.
2. Shahwani Chief at Haji Shahr.
3. Domki Chief at Toghachi.
4. Mengal Chief at Chattar.
5. Magassi Chief at Jhal.
6. Zarrakzai Chief at Ganjan.
7. Rind Chief at Shoran.

31. Following is the number of agricultural stock:—

Bullocks	5,349
Cows	2,086
Buffaloes (male)	9
Buffaloes (female)	11
Horses	439
Mares	958
Asses	1,685
Sheep and goats	12,964
Ploughs (with 2 bullocks)	2,475
Carts, country	721
Carriages	19

The reason for a remarkable decrease in the number of cattle is draught. Most of the cattle died from want of fodder and in a good many cases were sold at so cheap a price as was never heard of before. In case of certain Niabats villagers went away to Sindh taking their cattle along with them.

32. *Octroi.*—Octroi is levied on the local trade both on imports and exports and in each Niabat different rates are levied either in cash or kind, the latter method being generally applied to grain. The right to collect octroi is usually let on a contract. The system of these contracts and method of the collection of tax is a complex one. In the Gandawa Niabat the tax is levied at different rates at Gandawa, Kotra, Molviabad, Udhana, Kahani, Konara, Pachh, Rahuja, Fatehpur, Bhattian, Zor Garh, Runga, Khanwah, Kalra Patwala, Karam Jagirani and Hashimgola. In the Bhag Niabat the octroi is levied at Bhag, Jhok Qasim Shah, and Kanda and the contracts for each place are sold separately. In the Lehri Niabat octroi contracts are given by the Khan and the Domki Sardar in their respective jurisdiction. In the Kalat, Mastung and Dhadur Niabats octroi is collected at Kalat, Mastung and Dhadur separately. The following statement shows the octroi receipts in the year 1911-12 in the different Niabats of the Kalat State under me:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Bhag	4,000	0	0
Lehri	6,571	6	9
Mastung	8,568	12	0
Nasirabad	800	0	0
Dhadur	3,500	0	0
Gandawa	2,850	0	0

Kalat Niabat is directly under His Highness the Khan's control, and it is not known what amount was collected there on this account.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

33. During the year under report the gross revenue of the six Niabats under my control was Rs. 2,77,987-7-1, including the income derived through the Political Adviser's office, as stated in paragraph 3 of this report against Rs. 3,48,725-3-0 of the last year. For increase and decrease per Niabat, with reasons for the same, please see Appendix A attached hereto.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS, ETC.

34. There are dispensaries at Mastung, Kalat, Dhadur, Bhag and Gandawa. The Kalat Dispensary is maintained by the British Government and that at Dhadur by the Church Missionary Society. The rest are maintained by the State and in these 29,066 patients were treated during the year, the cost being Rs. 6,261-7-2.

35. Births and deaths are not registered in the State.

36. Plague has not so far appeared in the State.

37. There is a vaccinator at Mastung and the number vaccinated by him during the year under report was 1,071.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

38. There are three Primary Schools and one Middle School in the State, *viz.*, Primary Schools at Dhadur, Bhag and Gandawa and the Middle School at Mastung, which now teaches up to the second middle class. The number of boys reading in them was 198 and the total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 2,605-1-5. No fess are charged in the schools and books are supplied free to scholars. Prizes are also distributed annually to encourage education. Teachers are now fairly well educated ; two being trained teachers.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

39. There are no printing presses in, nor is any library maintained by, the State.

40. Snakes, scorpions and other poisonous reptiles, as well as beasts, do not abound in the State.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

JALAL-UD-DIN KHAN,
Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the comparative decrease or increase in the income from revenue, etc., of the Kalat State Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat in 1910-11 and 1911-12.

Serial No.	Name of Niabat.	Income, 1910.	Income, 1911.	Decrease.	Increase.	Reasons in brief for decrease or increase.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
1	Mastung .	1,40,381 12 3	1,00,724 11 8	39,657 0 7	...	The decrease in income is due to certain adverse causes, such as the want of timely rain, etc., which led to the decrease in produce as compared with last year's produce to the following extent:— Lucerne decreased by 18,000 maunds, wheat and barley decreased by about 190 maunds. Karab maize decreased by about 3,679 maunds. Chaff decreased by about 2,170 maunds.
2	Dhadur .	64,186 6 11	51,441 0 10	12,745 6 1	...	Wheat was attacked by a disease known as "Surkhi" which led to the decrease in produce and seriously affected the grain on account of which it was sold at a lower rate.
3	Bhag .	55,315 0 2	46,645 10 10	8,669 5 4	...	The main reason of this decrease is that the standing rabi crop which had reached maturity, was seriously damaged by inopportunate rains and floods.
4	Lehri .	32,646 14 2	19,552 7 2	13,094 7 0	...	Floods did not come in time hence both crops Rabi and Kharif were affected and the out-turn was comparatively less than the last year, but the remarkable decrease in income is chiefly due to the produce of Jowari crop being by about 704 Kharwars short.
5	Gandawa .	37,425 13 11	39,076 10 11	...	1,650 13 0	Rainfall and floods were in time for Kharif hence increase in the income from the crop. As for Rabi just at the time the wheat was about to bear ears, the Brahuis obstructed mura water from above and the crop dried to a great extent thereby. The Rabi cultivated later on in the season was attacked by "Surkhi" owing to untimely rain, otherwise the increase would have been much greater.
6	Nasirabad	5,918 11 2	13,924 3 2	...	8,005 8 0	Sailaba cultivation was larger this year than last year, hence the increase.
7	Office of the Political Adviser.	12,850 8 5	6,622 10 6	6,227 13 11	...	This income is from miscellaneous sources and decreases or increases according to circumstances.
	Total ...	3,48,725 3 0	2,77,987 7 1	80,394 0 11	9,656 5 0	

QAZI JALAL-UD-DIN KHAN,
Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat

Report on the tribal affairs of Sarawan, Kachhi and Jhallawan.

General and Political.—The Sarawan, Kachhi and Jhallawan Districts form part of the Kalat State. Their area and population are :—

	Area sq. miles.	Population according to the Census of 1911.
Sarawan	4,339	63,641
Kachhi	5,310	92,738
Jhallawan	21,128	83,208

2. His Excellency the Viceroy passed through the Bolan Pass on his journey to Quetta in April 1911. The arrangements for the protection of the railway line which were made through the following Sardars were satisfactory :—

Sardar Sir Ghous Bakhsh Khan Raisani, K.C.I.E.
Sardar Bahadur Rashid Khan Shahwani.
Sardar Bukhtiyar Khan Rustomzai.
Wadera Haji Nur Muhammed Khan Bungalzai.
Khan Sahib Sardar Mian Khan Kurd.
Sardar Bahawal Khan Satakzai.

Major Thomason, the Senior Transport Registration Officer, Quetta, toured in parts of Sarawan in August 1911 in connection with the enumeration of camels.

Sardar Rasul Bakhsh Langav died on the 6th November 1911. He was of great help to Government in the supply of transport camels for military purposes and managed his tribe satisfactorily. Mir Nauroz Khan, his eldest son, was recognized as Sardar of the Langav tribe and was given a Sardari Khillat by His Highness the Khan in November 1911 and by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General at the Sibi Durbar in February 1912.

Mir Yusaf Khan, Thanadar of the Mashkai Thana in Jhallawan, a brother of Sardar Rustom Khan, Muhammad Hassani, died in January 1912.

In the year under report Nawab Passand Khan, Zarrakzai, resigned the Chiefship of the Zarrakzai tribe in favour of his second son Mir Khan Muhammed. The elder son Mir Muhammed Khan is an invalid and subject to epileptic fits.

Sardar Khan Muhammed, Zarrakzai, married the daughter of one Zangijoo. He betrothed himself to the daughter of Mir Alam Khan Magassi. The marriage has since (in April 1912) taken place.

Sardar Zehri Khan, Mussiani, married the daughter of one Pira Kotiani (Mussiani).

In July 1911 Sardar Samundar Khan, Muhammadshahi, married the daughter (a widow) of Mir Imam Bakhsh Shahwani of Iskalku.

The above named are the three more important marriages that have taken place during the year under report among the Sardars of Jhallawan and Sarawan.

The title of C. I. E. was conferred on Nawab Kaisar Khan Maggasi on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar.

Administration of land.—The country is under the supervision of the Political Agent in the administrative charge of two Native Assistants, one for Sarawan and Kachhi and the other for Jhallawan. The collection of revenus in these tracts, however, is in the hands of the Niabat staff of His Highness the Khan. No taccavis were granted.

Criminal and Civil Justice.—Justice is administered according to tribal custom and usage. The number of cases so dealt with during the year under report was 1,270 in Sarawan and Kachhi and 315 in Jhallawan.

Prisons.—There is only one Jail in these tracts. It is at Mastung and is maintained by the Kalat State. On the 1st April 1911 there were 37 prisoners in the Jail. One hundred and twenty prisoners were admitted during the year under report. Of this number 108 were released and one died leaving 48 prisoners on the 31st March 1912. The cost of the Jail establishment was Rs. 2,429 and that of feeding, etc., of prisoners was Rs. 3,947-14-9.

One Shakoo, a prisoner of Jhallawan died of Pneumonia on the 6th August 1911, otherwise the health and conduct of the prisoners were good.

On the 6th September 1911 a prisoner Shah Murad by name escaped from the charge of a Barkondaz, but was re-captured by the same man three days later.

Public Works.— Quarters for the Malis of the Mastung Residency Garden were constructed during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 400. The charges were paid from Provincial Revenues.

Besides this certain additions and alterations were made to the following buildings from the State funds :—

	Rs.
(1) Thana at Mastung	500
(2) Jail at Mastung	500
(3) Levies Lines at Mastung	500
(4) Thana at Gandawa	300

Usual annual repairs to the various buildings were also carried out from the State Funds.

General Condition of the State and People.—Owing to want of timely rains there was scarcity of grain and fodder in Kachhi. The people consequently emigrated in large numbers to Sindh for their livelihood. There were good rains in Sarawan in the month of March 1912, which have been most beneficial to the Khuskaba crops. The crops in Jhallawan were fair and rains were scanty and irregular.

The condition of the people is subject to the condition of the crops and weather. It was accordingly good in Sarawan, bad in Kachhi and fair in Jhallawan.

The people of Kirdagap and Mangochar Illaqas in Sarawan are sinking new karezes.

Raingauges were established at Gandawa and Mangochar during the year under report.

Public Health.—The public health was generally good. Small-pox prevailed in certain parts of Sarawan and Jhallawan.

Miscellaneous.—On the 2nd August 1911, a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Khozdar in Jhallawan country.

In Sarawan and Kachhi, there were two cases of adultery (one in each tract) in which both the adulterer and the adulteress were killed on the spot.

A mad wolf attacked six or seven Brahuis in the Mithri Jungles, 7 or 8 miles from Sibi about the 20th January 1912. Of these two men died; one was sent to Kasauli for treatment and the others refused to be treated.

A stallion stable has been constructed by the Army Remount Department at Mangochar and a stallion was stationed there during the year under report.

An outbreak of glanders occurred in the Raisani Chief's (Sardar Ghous Bakhsh's) stable at Kot Atta Muhammad near Dhadar. Five horses are reported to have died and five to be still suffering from it. Necessary precautionary measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

On the 8th June 1911 a fight took place between the Salarzai and Jamanzai Langavs at Mangochar over some land. One man was killed and several wounded.

Syed Chiragh Shah attacked certain men of Syed Bahar Shah of Dhadhur and wounded six of them. The dispute arose over some land at Dhadur.

One Muhammad Ishak Gazani of Gajan in Kachhi murdered his wife on the charge of adultery with Sardar Khan Muhammad, Zarrakzai, who denies the charge. The case is awaiting settlement.

In April 1911, the house of one Rasul Bakhsh Khanzai of the Mulla Illaqa in Jhallawan took fire which resulted in the death of Rasul Bakhsh's wife and his two children.

Sardar Pahar Khan Sasoli caused his wife to commit suicide because she had committed adultery with Mir Ali Muhammad, the guardian of the Jettak Sardar.

In June 1911, a quarrel arose between Mir Nawab Khan, brother of Sardar Zehri Khan, Mussiani, and certain Mussianis of the Muhammadani village in Jhallawan over a complaint made by a Baniah to Mir Nawab Khan against the Mussianis. Several men on each side were wounded one of whom died subsequently.

A male and female servile dependent belonging to Mir Shafi Muhammad, brother of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Haruni, who had escaped from the Mir's house and were subsequently captured by Mir Kamal Khan, son of Mir Shafi Muhammad, were put to death on account of adultery.

Owing to ill-treatment at the hands of her husband, a Mardoi woman of Khozdar in Jhallawan committed suicide by throwing herself into a well. The father of the woman filed a suit against his son-in-law named Saddik Mardoi, who absconded to Sindh.

There was a dispute between certain Sasulis on one side and Muhabbat Ghulamani of Jhallawan and his people on the other over grazing rights in which two men were killed and two seriously wounded.

At the end of April 1911, at the request of the Jhallawan Sardars, 100 Levies from Sarwan and Jhallawan were given as a temporary measure to the Native Assistant Jhallawan to assist the Mengal Sardar in the arrest of Nura, out law, and his companions. The Native Assistant, Jhallawan, and the Levies together with the Jhallawan Sardars and their Lashkars arrived at Wadh in beginning of June 1911 where all the Mengal Motabirs had been summoned in order to devise some plan for future peace. A meeting was held for this purpose, during which a quarrel arose between Khan Muhammad, Zarrakzai (now Sardar Khan Muhammad), and Sardar Wali Muhammad, Mengal which resulted in the dispersal of the meeting and the departure of Khan Muhammad and certain Jhallawan Sardars to Mir Ghat from where they declared themselves to be outlaws and made certain requests of Government, the chief of which were (1) the appointment of Sardar Habibullah who had fled as a refugee to the Zarrakzai Chief, as Chief of Kharan in place of his father who had been murdered, (2) the bestowal of the Zarrakzai Chiefship on Sardar Khan Mahammad, (3) the restoration of ex-Sardar Shakar Khan Mengal to the Mengal Chiefship. Negotiations continued for some time with the malcontents and finally resulted in their coming into Quetta in October 1911, when Khan Muhammad was installed as Zarrakzai Chief in place of his father who resigned. During the period them alcontent Sardars were at Mir Ghat a series of raids into Sindh took place in which both Jhallawanis and residents of Sindh took part. Four raids in all were perpetrated. In March 1912 (the malcontent Sardars having meanwhile come in) all the Jhallawan leaders of the raid were produced by the Sardars and the case was submitted to a special jirga for decision.

The Coronation of Their Most Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress was celebrated at Mastung and all the Thanas in Sarawan, Kachhi and Jhallawan on the 12th December 1911. A Durbar was held at Mastung by Hakim Rattanchand, Native Assistant, Jhallawan, in conjunction with His Highness the Khan's Mastaufi of Mastung. Muhammadan Notables, the Hindu Panchait and Government officials offered prayers for the long life and prosperity of Their Imperial Majesties in their respective places of worship. Remissions granted to prisoners were announced and about 800

poor people were fed. Alms were distributed. All the public buildings and private houses were illuminated. All the principal villages in the Sub-Divisions were decorated with flags and the Royal Proclamation was read by the Thanadars.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

Report on Makran.

1. *General and Political.*—The area and population of Makran is the same as reported last year. The gross revenue during the year was about Rs. 68,000. The final figures have not yet been received.

2. Nawab Mir Mehrulla Khan, C.I.E., remained in charge of the Nizamat throughout the year.

3. *Administration of land.*—No change has taken place in the system of revenue assessment and collection.

4. During the year under report 114 acres of waste land were taken up for cultivation. Seventy-two transfers of land of 307 acres in area were made during the year.

5. No taccavi advances were given.

6. No boundary case took place nor were any remissions or suspensions granted during the year.

7. *Legislation.*—Justice is administered according to the tribal custom by Jirgas or by Shariat.

8. *Military force.*—No military force is maintained by the State. The strength of the tribal levies given to the Nazim was 87 at a cost of Rs. 15,480.

9. *Makran Levy Corps.*—During the year under report the following officers held the charge of Assistant Political Agency and Commandant Mekran Levy Corps:—

Captain Daukes, from 1st April to 8th October 1911.

Lieutenant S. Williams, from 9th October to 28th February in addition to his own duties.

Captain Terence Keyes, from 29th February to 31st March 1912.

The Adjutancy of the Mekran Levy Corps was held by Lieutenant S. Williams from 1st April 1911 to 28th February 1912, by Captain Keyes from 29th February 1912 to 24th March in addition to his own duties and by Lieutenant Robson from 25th to 31st March 1912. The strength of the Corps on the 31st March 1912 was as shown below:—

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Head-quarters	59	65
Mand	59	27
Suntsar	27	13
Juinri	4	17
Ladgasht	2	48
Parom	...	15
Turbat	...	15
On command	23	40
On leave and furlough	20	16
Wanting	6	...
	200	256

Total cost during the year under review was Rs. 1,75,494-10 against Rs. 1,81,151-4-7 in the preceding year. The Corps continued to work satisfactorily. One hundred and fifty rifles of the Corps under Captain Daukes and Lieutenant Williams proceeded to Zawag fort in connection with the disturbances in Kharan. Fifty men under a Native officer have since been posted at Zawag at the request of the Political Agent, Chagai. A detachment consisting of 1 non commissioned officer and 12 sowars of the Cavalry and 2 non-commissioned officers and 21 sepoys of the Infantry proceeded to Delhi for duty with His Highness the Khan of Kalat, at the Delhi Coronation Durbar. Three Native Officers of the Corps were invited as guests to the Durbar.

10. *Criminal and Civil Justice.*—The total number of cases decided according to tribal custom was 2,276. The value of land cases during the year under review aggregated Rs. 30,897-12-2.

11. *Extradition.*—Demands for criminals by and against Las Bela, Gwadur and the Persian Border Districts are always complied with. During the year under report, however, there occurred no demand by or against Makran.

12. *Prisons.*—The average number of prisoners confined in the various prisons in Makran during the year was 66. The health and conduct of the prisoners were good.

13. *Production and Distribution.*—The date, wheat and rice harvests both in Panjgur and Turbat were good. The Jowari and Mash crops in Dasht (Kech) were exceptionally good. The rate of Jowari varying from 33 to 40 seers per rupee.

14. *Wages and labour.*—The ordinary rate of wages was 4 to 5 annas a day.

15. *Prices of food grains.*—The price of wheat staple was 16 seers per rupee during March 1912.

16. *Trade and manufacture.*—No change has taken place in articles of manufacture which are woollen durries, namdas, carpets, fishing nets, woollen shawls, shoes with silk embroidery, etc. The value of the import is estimated to be Rs. 3,77,554 and that of export Rs. 2,34,380 against Rs. 3,81,750 and Rs. 2,15,690 respectively.

17. *Public works.*—The following works were carried out during the year :—

Provincial Revenues.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Construction of verandahs for Cavalry and Infantry lines and alterations in Head Clerk and Assistant Surgeon's houses.	1,622	4	2
2. Extension of Assistant Political Agent's office building	927	0	0
3. Opening of Fateh Abad Karez	250	0	0
4. Repairs	2,532	4	3
Total	5,331	8	5

Mekran Revenues.

1. Construction of Motabirs quarters	600	0	0
2. Repairs	1,296	0	9
Total	1,896	0	9

18. *Post Office.*—No new Post Office was opened during the year under report. The amount handed over on account of postal takings was Rs. 29,207-13-3 against Rs. 1,60,125-6-2 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the enhanced rate of money order commission which was increased from 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. on money orders issued at the Turbat and Panjgur Post Offices. The weekly call of the British India steamer at Pasni was changed into a fortnightly one during the year under report. Letters are therefore received in Panjgur only twice a month.

19. *Mint.*—Same as last year.

20. *General condition.*—Small-pox, measles and malarial fever prevailed in the country and remained for the major portion of the year and many lives were lost. The condition of the people was consequently not good this year.

21. *Agriculture and agricultural stock in the country.*—The number of various animals in the country is roughly estimated to be :—

Bullocks	9,032
Cows	3,569
Buffaloes	193
Horses	174
Loading camels	5,226
Riding camels	265
Colts	1,836
Donkeys	1,536
Sheep and goats	71,929

22. *Immigration and emigration.*—During the year under report 2,541 persons went out of the country in search of livelihood and 631 came into it for the same purpose.

23. *Excise.*—The use of intoxicating drugs is not in vogue in Makran. The Sindhis and Panjabi shopkeepers import a small quantity of liquor from Karachi for their private use.

24. *Forests.*—There is no reserved forests in Mekran except one near Kalmat. This contains trees called tamar which yield Rs. 500 a year.

25. *Irrigation.*—Third class observatory instruments were installed at Pasni and Panjgur and raingauges were fixed at Turbat, Mand and Juinri during the year under report.

26. *Vital statistics.*—The total number of cases treated in the Panjgur Hospital was 9,946. The dispensary at Kech was re-opened on the 24th December 1911 and the number of patients treated up to the end of March 1912 was 1,658.

27. *Births and deaths.*—The number of births and deaths during the year under report was as under :—

Births	1,653
Deaths	1,165

28. *Education.*—The average of monthly attendance of boys at the Primary School at Panjgur was 27. A proposal for opening a Primary School at Turbat is under consideration.

29. *Miscellaneous.*—No local men were employed in the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Makran, during the year under report.

30. Owing to the blockade of the coast above Gwadur some attempts were made by trans-frontier Baluch to smuggle arms from Muscat through Gwadur. A party of the Makran Levy Corps was therefore posted to watch landing of arms. In August 1911, 9 rifles and 450 cartridges were reported to have landed which were confiscated by the Native Assistant, Gwadur. In November a Baluch caravan suspected of gun running was followed from Gwadur to Kalatoo by a non-commissioned officer of the Makran Levy Corps in charge of the party at Suntsar and on search being made 6 rifles and 800 cartridges were found and confiscated. Some boats containing about 1,400 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition were seized and burnt by the Government searching party at a place called Golak near Charbar.

A boat containing 2,500 rifles *en route* to Bunder Abbas was arrested by a gun boat. The owner of the boat, who was a Frenchman, complained that he had been insulted by this action and would communicate the facts to his Government.

A boat carrying merchandise belonging to Mulla Abdulla, Josham and Rashad Arabs was wrecked near Pasni about the 15th of June.

A big country craft belonging to one Ibrahim Arab of Linga was totally wrecked in a storm near Pasni. The occupants were saved.

31. On the 27th June 1911 one Sher Muhammad, son of Saleh Muhammad and his kaniz Mussamat Sabzo were murdered at Gar Kot (Turbat) by Mulla Murad and Mubarak, son and brother-in-law, respectively, of Saleh Muhammad.

The accused admitted their guilt and the case having been placed before a Jirga, the murderers were sentenced to undergo seven years' imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 200 each or in default to undergo imprisonment for a further period of two years.

There was a fight between Mir Mahrab Khan and Jahangir Khan at Magas in which several persons on both sides were killed and wounded.

32. A fire broke out at Fulabad (Tump Illaqa) on the 12th October 1911. Several houses and a large quantity of grain and dates were destroyed. No loss of life however occurred.

Three or four houses belonging to Sardar Shahnawaz Khan Nausherwani of Kolwa were burnt to ashes. One man was killed and two injured by lightning near the Garmkhan village (Panjgur).

33. A reconnaissance survey of the Karachi extension railway along the Mekran coast was carried out during the year under review.

34. The 12th December 1911, the Corronation day of His Majesty the King-Emperor, was duly observed in Makran.

Prayers were offered for Their Majesties' long life and prosperity. The poor were fed, sports of various kinds were held and Pasni was decorated with flags and bunting.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Report on Kharan for the year 1911-12.

Internal affairs.—The internal affairs of the Kharan State have been a source of considerable trouble and anxiety during 1911-12 owing to the murder of the Chief, Sardar Muhamad Yakub Khan Nausherwani, early in the year and the events which followed this crime. On 22nd April news was received in Kalat that the Chief had been killed by his uncle Mir Amir Khan on the 19th, that Mir Amir Khan had subsequently taken possession of the Kharan Fort and all the State treasure, arms, toshakhana, etc., and that the sons and wives of the deceased Chief had been imprisoned in the fort. On 27th April a letter was received by the Political Agent, Kalat, from Amir Khan which stated that Sardar Yakub Khan had been murdered by some of his body-guard, relatives of Bibi Gauhar Khatun, the widow of Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan whom the late Chief had forcibly given in marriage to one Juma Khan Siahpad, an action which being contrary to Kharan recognised custom was much resented by the inhabitants of the State.

2. Shortly after this Mir Habibulla Khan, the eldest son of the murdered Chief, contrived to escape from the Kharan Fort and sought refuge with the Zarakzai Chief, Nawab Pasand Khan, in Jhallawan. The principle of refuge or "bahoot" being regarded as one of great importance in Jhallawan Nawab Pasand Khan endeavoured to secure the co-operation of all the local Sardars with the object of gaining, by force of arms if necessary, the Kharan Chieftainship for Habibullah Khan. Some of the Sardars actually joined him and operations to avenge the murder of Sardar Yakub Khan were for a time under consideration by them. Nawab Pasand Khan was, however, dissuaded from taking active measures, and efforts were then made to secure the presence of both Amir Khan and Habibullah Khan in Quetta, in order that, after both sides had represented their case, some settlement might be arrived at.

3. This proved to be a matter of some difficulty. Mir Amir Khan who wished to be recognised as Chief of Kharan by Government, and who actually proclaimed himself as such, was on several occasions invited to come into Quetta but in spite of every assurance of personal safety he refused to leave Kharan.

4. Towards the end of July K. S. Muhammad Gul Khan, a relative by marriage of Amir Khan, was sent to Kharan to try and induce the latter to come in but his efforts met with no success, and Nawab Pasand Khan was at the same time asked to bring Habibullah Khan to Quetta, which, however, he was unable to do. Finally K. B. Jalal-ud-din Khan, C.I.E., Political Adviser to Highness the Khan of Kalat, was sent out, and on September 14th he brought in not only Nawab Pasand Khan and Mir Habibullah Khan, but also Khan Muhammad, son of Nawab Pasand Khan and now the Jarakzai Chief, and other Jhallawan Sardars who had joined the Nawab in support of Habibullah Khan. A representative Jirga in which three Nausherwani Sardars and certain Motbirs of Makran were present was held at Quetta to decide the question of succession to the Chieftainship. This Jirga decided that Mir Habibullah Khan should succeed, and this decision having received the approval of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Habibullah Khan was accordingly appointed Chief of Kharan on 19th September.

5. Major Webb Ware, C.I.E., Political Agent, Chagai, was forthwith deputed to Kharan with a strong escort to instal Mir Habibullah Khan as Chief, and he having considered the measures likely to be taken by Mir Amir Khan to escape from justice, so arranged the disposition and advance of the force at his disposal that Amir Khan after an abortive attempt to find some road by which to take flight, in company with his son Yusuf Khan, surrendered unconditionally at Patkin on September 24th.

6. These persons were sent into Quetta, and the advance was continued, Kharan Kalat being reached without opposition on September 26th, and on arrival attention was first given to the capture of all the persons implicated in the murder of the late Chief. These were all captured within a few days without difficulty.

7. Meanwhile Hassan Khan Nausherwani, relative and supporter of Amir Khan, at the head of a considerable body of Kharan troops had marched on Sohtagan, and having compelled the Chagai Levies stationed there to retire, had commenced to build a post on the spot vacated by them. On the arrival of a detachment of Makran Levies under Captain Daukes, Assistant Political Agent, Makran, Hassan Khan evacuated Sohtagan and occupied the neighbouring fort of Zawag which, however, he was induced to surrender to Captain Daukes after brief negotiations. His force was disarmed and disbanded, and he was eventually sentenced to a term of banishment from the Kharan State on account of the part played by him in the disturbance.

8. To return to Kharan Kalat. On the 3rd October a Durbar was held for the installation of the new Chief, which was attended by the officers of the escort, the Nausherwanis of Kharan, and the heads of the local tribes. The speech made by the Political Agent on the occasion is attached as appendix to this report.

9. Before leaving Kharan the Political Agent devised a scheme for carrying on the government of the State during the minority of the young Chief, and the scheme suggested subsequently received the approval of the Government of India. Shahgassi Mauladad who has rendered good and loyal service to Kharan for some thirty-five years was again appointed to the post which he had left rather more than a year before; and, at the request of the Chief, a representative of the Baluchistan Government, styled Native Assistant, was appointed to give advice and assistance when they might be required. Up to the time of writing this report the arrangements made for the welfare of the State have been eminently successful: generally speaking peace and contentment now reign where disorder held sway but a short time since.

General remarks.—No other events of importance occurred during the year under report.

W. G. GREY, *Major*,
Political Agent, Chagai.

APPENDIX.

Sardar Habibullah Khan, officers of the Kharan Escort, Sardars and Motibirs of Kharan.

We are assembled in Durbar to-day to give final effect to the decision arrived at by Shahi Jirga of Baluchistan which was confirmed by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan when in full Durbar in Quetta he presented Sardar Habibullah Khan, eldest son of the late Sardar Yakub Khan, with the Sardari Khillat of Kharan and at the same time invested him with the Pagri and other insignia of Sardari rank.

It will be fresh in the minds of you all that on the night of the 19th-20th April, the late Sardar Yakub Khan, Chief of the Kharan State, met his death when asleep without the fort near which we are camped. The persons who are alleged to have been actively responsible for Sardar Yakub Khan's death have all been arrested and as an enquiry into the matter is proceeding this subject is not one into which I need enter. All that I will say here is that the enquiry into the facts of Sardar Yakub Khan's death will be searching and that every endeavour will be made to fasten the guilt on the persons responsible for this revolting murder so as to ensure their punishment.

As you all know, following the death of Sardar Yakub Khan, his uncle Amir Khan took it upon himself to usurp the Sardari. His first step was to address the Local Government saying that neither directly or indirectly was he implicated in the death of his nephew and that the latter's murder had been encompassed by certain sepoys of the Kharan "Pultan" who having suffered injustice at the hands of their Sardar took this method of avenging their wrongs. He addressed similar letters to the Political Agent, Kalat, and to various other Baluchistan Officers and in subsequent letters to these officers he wrote that he had unanimously been elected Sardar of Kharan not only by the Nausherwanis but also by all other classes in Kharan, and in claiming that the Sardar thus conferred on him was rightfully his, he demanded that it should be recognised by Government. In reply to this the Agent, Governor-General, wrote instructing him to repair to Quetta where he said that the question of the Kharan Sardari would be decided after full enquiry and adding that he was willing to give him a fair and impartial hearing. In reply Amir Khan pleaded that he was unable to leave Kharan as the crops were being harvested at the time and when later on he was again pressed to come to Quetta he said that should he leave Kharan disturbances would certainly ensue. Yet again the Agent, Governor-General, advised him to repair to Quetta and on his again excusing himself, Colonel Ramsay had the consideration to send K. S. Gulkhan, who is related to Amir Khan by marriage, to Kharan with instructions to point out that in declining the invitation extended him he was acting foolishly and that the only course open was for him to come in and see the Agent, Governor-General. So far from accepting this invitation Amir Khan pleaded illness. On the 9th of September a party of Kharan sepoys attacked K. S. Shakar Khan of the Chagai Agency who had been deputed to Sohtagan, a place situated well within Chagai limits, with orders to erect a Levy fort there. Amir Khan has informed the Political Agent that the attack made on the Chagai Levies was made by the sepoys of the Ladgasht post without his knowledge or authority, but as this matter is under investigation no useful purpose will be served by discussing it at present. This action however had the result of convincing the Local Government that Amir Khan entertained no serious intention of visiting Quetta and accordingly K. S. Gulkhan was recalled and orders were sent to Kalat, that Habibullah Khan, the eldest son of late Sardar Yakub Khan, should be summoned to Quetta in order that the question of the succession of the Kharan Sardari, which had been delayed so long, might be disposed of as early as possible. This was done. The issue which was placed before the Shahi Jirga, on the 17th of September, was whether there was any reason in ancient custom why Mir Habibullah Khan should not be recognised as Sardar of Kharan in place of his father. It was held by the Jirga—a Jirga, I may say, composed of

close on 70 members representing almost every tribe and community of importance in Baluchistan—that no such reason existed and without so much as one dissentient voice the whole Jirga approached the Agent, Governor-General, with a petition asking that Mir Habibullah Khan might be recognised as Sardar. As the request of the Shahi Jirga was in strict accord not only with ancient Nausherwani customs but also with the whole body of Baluchistan tribal law and was in complete sympathy with tribal feeling throughout Baluchistan the Local Government confirmed the Jirga's decision and on the following day invested in full Durbar Sardar Habibullah Khan with the various insignia of his rank.

I have informed you all this as I wish you to know the precise facts as they existed and what it was that delayed for so long the settlement of the Kharan succession question. I desire to impress on all present that while the Local Government has been guided throughout their action by a desire to give all concerned a fair and impartial hearing yet their whole aim has been to secure the succession to the person who by Nausherwani custom and the recognised tribal law of Baluchistan is entitled to it.

To give effect to the confirmed Shahi Jirga's decision the Local Government was pleased to depute me to Kharan to formally instal Sardar Habibullah Khan and to take such measures as I considered necessary to secure him in the fullest possession of his State. This has been done and it is now my agreeable duty, in the present Durbar, to formally instal Sardar Habibulla Khan. Sardar Habibulla Khan, in installing you, Chief of this State I wish you, and here I feel assured that I voice the sentiments of all present, long life, every happiness, and a prosperous and contented State.

Hitherto, I have dealt with the history of the past few months but we have now to consider the future, a matter which needs very careful consideration indeed. All present are naturally anxious to learn what is to be the future policy of Government towards the Kharan State. While this matter is one which rests exclusively with Government yet I am in a position to indicate what this policy is. As you are all aware, the Government of Baluchistan has always been strongly disinclined to interfere in Kharan State affairs and this is the policy which they desire to see continued, but whether this is possible and it is sincerely trusted that it is, is a matter which rests wholly with you. Government in opposition to its traditional policy have intervened, and very forcibly too, in order to secure justice and right to Sardar Habibullah Khan, but I maintain that such intervention should not have been necessary, and would not have been necessary had you Nausherwanis and Motbirs, who are assembled today acted as you should have done and taken the steps circumstances demanded to secure to Habibullah Khan in his rights. You failed to do so and the outcome is what you see, British troops and British guns. Take this as a warning for the future. The Local Government is determined to support Sardar Habibullah Khan and this it will do provided that during his minority he and his sponsors and, when he has been granted full powers, the Sardar himself serves Government faithfully and abides strictly and loyally by the terms of the agreement into which he has entered with Government and governs his people with equity and justice. It is incumbent on you all to support and assist him and provided on the one hand you do so and on the other the Sardar himself acts up to his responsibilities there would appear whatever no reason why further intervention need prove necessary. The Kharan State has always governed itself in the past and it is desired that it should do so in the future, but rest well assured of this that whether it does or does not do so rests wholly in your hands.

And now Sardar Habibullah Khan I turn to you. You have this day been installed in formal possession of a State which belongs to your father, Sardar Yakub Khan, your grandfather Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan, and to your great-grandfather the justly renowned Sardar Azad Khan and before him to a long line of illustrious Chiefs. You have heard what I have said to your Motbirs and although you are young yet I trust that you will take my words to heart. Remember that when deserted by all but your faithful Shahgasi Mauladad, whose loyalty to his Sardar I am glad to have an opportunity of publicly acknowledging and commending to-day, it was the Government of Baluchistan

which intervened to secure you in the Sardari to which you are by birth entitled. In every possible way show your loyalty to the great Government we all serve and to which you owe so much. Let this loyalty be one of deeds and not words. Words may or may not be true but acts cannot be misinterpreted, for they it is which indicate a person's true intentions. Keep the agreement which you entered into with Government always before you and mould your actions accordingly. Recollect that your Sardari agreement must be strictly observed and that on the due observation or otherwise of its provisions will you and the Kharan State be largely judged. While each clause of the agreement needs careful attention yet perhaps that dealing with the importation of arms is one of the most important. I am instructed by the Local Government to say that the dealing in arms between persons in the Kharan State and trans-frontier tribes or arms agents is strictly forbidden and that Government not only looks to you to put down this traffic, but if you fail to do so they are determined to take such steps to this end as they may consider necessary. There is no more quick or certain method of ensuring intervention in some form or other within the limits of the Kharan State than by either continuing to purchase arms or ammunition or to permit the traffic in arms being conducted through Kharan territory. The agreement which your father and yourself entered into provides that should you fail to suppress the traffic in arms the Government reserve to themselves the right to take such steps as they conisder necessary to prevent its continuance and you may rest assured that in the event of Government intervening, for such a purpose, the lines which this intervention is likely to take will be the erection of preventive posts on the Persian Frontier. It rests with you to keep therefore your responsibilities continually before you. Remember what I have repeated before, that whether there is to be any future intervention by Government in Kharan is a matter for yourselves to decide. Kharan forms part of the body of the Baluchistan Province. An injury or disease in any member of the human body will, unless treated, it may be by the Surgeon's knife, communicate itself to the other members of the body and Government will never permit other districts in the Baluchistan Province to become affected through Kharan. The frontiers of your State, Sardar Habibullah Khan, have also been carefully demarcated by Colonel Whyte and their limits must be strictly adhered to. It was the failure on the part of your father, the late Sardar Yakub Khan, to abide by the agreement which he entered into on this subject at Quetta, which involved him in trouble. Colonel Whyte in laying down the boundaries of the Kharan State did so only after making the most minute enquiries on the ground into each separate section of the frontier and his report on which it is that the agreement is based was governed by the strictest impartiality and justice.

In regard to the administration of the State itself during Sardar Habibullah Khan's minority this is a question which is causing much anxious consideration. It is the wish of the Local Government to leave the administration in your hands and this is what will be done in every way possible. During his minority however the Local Govennment stands towards him in the position of a guardian and this being so they have to satisfy themselves that the interests of Sardar Habibullah Khan and those of his State are carefully safeguarded. To enable Government to do this a Native Assistant will probably be left in Kharan: such an officer would act as a Local Representative of the Provincial Government and he would report whether the steps taken in the administration of the State are those best calculated to secure Sirdar Habibullah Khan's interests and the advancement of the Kharan State. It is unnecessary to say that he would always be ready to assist with advice whenever this is necessary. I would express a hope that the administration of the State may be conducted in such a way that no changes in the persons who conduct it will prove necessary during Sardar Habibulla Khan's minority.

During the time of the last two Sardars it was a common ground of complaint that the assessment which Maldras and Zamindars paid was unjust and much discontent arose in consequence. It was claimed that the assessment which the Maldars and Zamindars of the Kharan State should pay was that which was in vogue in the time of Sardar Azad Khan and which is known as Sardar Azad Khan's assessment. I am pleased to be able to announce that

Sardar Habibullah Khan and his advisers having carefully considered the question have decided that Sardar Azad Khan's assessment is the correct one and that this is the assessment which will be levied on all in future.

Now Sardar Habibullah Khan, all that remains to do is to present you with your installation Khillat to wish both your advisers and the State entrusted to them during your minority every prosperity and to say that the Local Government will look forward to the time when you will be invested a few years hence with full powers and will then take the place to which you are entitled among the great Sardars of Baluchistan. I am leaving for the present Mir Sharbat Khan in whom I have every confidence in Kharan and in him you will find a true friend always ready to assist you. No one can govern others until he has learnt to govern himself. Learn to master yourself. Set yourself during the next few years to do so. Remember that the Local Government has your interests very closely to heart and that it is their earnest desire to see you as a worthy descendant of the renowned Sardar Azad Khan, ruling a few years hence over a contented and prosperous State which will be second to none in its loyalty to Government.

Review of the Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year ending 31st March 1912, by the Political Agent, Kalat.

1. *General and Political.*—No change took place in the boundaries of the State. The area is 7,132 * square miles. The population according to the Census of 1911 is 61,205 souls.

* According to the latest survey.

2. Jam Mir Kamal Khan administered the affairs of the State, and Mr. Turner remained as Wazir throughout the year.

3. In December 1911 the Jam accompanied by his eldest son, the Wazir, and some of the principal chiefs, attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, and was present at all the functions held by Their Imperial Majesties.

4. Bibi Sultan Khatun, wife of Sardar Wali Muhammad Mengal, and a daughter of the late Jam Mir Khan, died at Wadh on the 13th February 1912, and her allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem was discontinued from 1st March 1912. This action on the part of the Jam is being objected to by Wali Muhammad.

5. Mai Chutti, mother of the Jam's half-brother Qadir Bakhsh, died in January 1912, and her allowance of Rs. 70 per mensem was discontinued.

6. No change has been introduced either in the rate of Land Revenue or in the method of its collection. The Land Revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 76,412-7-11 of which the sum of Rs. 41,142-4-11 was realised in cash and kind, and the balance Rs. 35,270-3 shown as recoverable from zemindars. A large area of waste land was broken up for cultivation during the year under report.

7. *Legislation.*—No new legislation has been introduced. Cases are as usual decided according to tribal custom and usage either by Jirgas or by Shariat, the British law being occasionally taken as a guide when necessary.

8. *Military Force.*—The Military Force of the State consisted of 407 men of all ranks of the Lasi Fauj against 346 men at the end of the preceding year. The increase is due to the employment of extra men during the Levy Tracts trouble in September and October 1911. The strength of the Military Police was 78 men. Both bodies are armed with sniders, bayonets and country swords. Their cost was Rs. 35,373 and 12,365 against Rs. 33,269 and 13,098, respectively. One of the 5 Muzzle Loading guns of the old pattern having burnt during practice last October the State has now only 4 guns.

9. *Police.*—The State has no regular police.

10. *Criminal and Civil Justice.*—Three hundred and sixty-one criminal cases were instituted against 329 last year, out of which seventeen remained pending at the close of the year, and there were 1,154 Civil and Revenue cases, and 237 execution-of-decree cases against 920 and 212, respectively. The value of the property in dispute was Rs. 53,760-11.

11. *Jails.*—There is only one jail in the State and this is at Bela. There were thirteen prisoners at the end of the year. The cost of the maintenance of this institution during the year amounted to Rs. 1,186-6-4 against Rs. 855-7 in the previous year.

12. *Registration.*—One hundred and fifty-three documents were registered and the income derived amounted to Rs. 1,157-13.

13. *Weather and Crops.*—The year under report was very unfavourable for want of rain, scarcity prevailed and large numbers of people migrated to Sindh, Kathiawar and Baroda in search of pasturage and employment. The experiment made in sugarcane was not favourable owing to shortage of irrigation water. The experimental plot of potatoes proved moderately successful.

14. *Wages and Labour.*—No change took place in the condition and wages of labour, the rate being 4 annas a day.

15. *Forests.*—Same as last year.

The income derived from the Sung levied on the exports of firewood and grazing fees amounted to Rs. 1,302-15-6 against Rs. 837-6-6 last year.

16. *Trade and Manufacture.*—The exports and imports of the State consist of the same commodities as in previous years. The amount of duty levied was Rs. 1,14,648 against Rs. 98,538 last year.

17. *Public Works.*—The following new works were carried out:—

	Rs.
(1) Sub-Tahsil and Thana at Sonmiani	1,041
(2) Granary at Sonmiani	600
(3) Thana at Uthal	200
total expenditure on Public Works amounted to	4,908

18. *Telegraph and Post.*—The number of Post and Telegraph Offices remained unaltered. The opening of a new Post Office at Uthal was sanctioned after the close of the year.

19. *General Condition of the State and People.*—These were good on the whole. Cases of small-pox occurred at Liari, Ormara, Sonmiani and Pir Tiari. Measles also took place in several Niabats.

20. *Excise.*—The income under this head aggregated Rs. 1,111 against Rs. 1,647 last year.

21. *Revenue and Finance.*—The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 2,85,803 against Rs. 2,42,928 during the preceding year. The year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 3,34,871-14-8.

22. *Vital Statistics.*—The State spent Rs. 3,276 on account of cost of maintenance and medicines under this head, and Rs. 1,113 on sanitation.

23. *Plague.*—Only one imported case was reported among a batch of pilgrims bound for Hinglaj.

24. *Education.*—There is only one school in the State, and it is located at Bela. The State spent Rs. 382. The number of boys on roll on 31st March 1912 was 60 against 26 in the previous year.

The number of boys and girls in the Khoja school on 31st March 1912 was 25 and 19, respectively. The grant-in-aid was increased by His Highness the Agha Khan from 35 to 50 per mensem.

25. *Horse-breeding.*—Same as last year.

26. *Miscellaneous.*—The tomb of the late Sir Robert Sandeman as well as the garden attached to it have been well kept up by the State.

27. On the 26th April 1911 a Lasi Fauj sepoy while on his way from Kamrach to Bela with the dak was looted by five men at Lak Badin. The offenders took his gun and sword, robbed him of Rs. 6-9, destroyed the dak and decamped after slightly wounding him.

28. A man named Juma Baluch of Goth Baluchi near Bela died of thirst and heat just beyond the Las Bela border on 11th June 1911 which was an unusually hot day.

29. Foot and mouth disease appeared among the cattle and goats at Amri in the Levy Tracts and many young animals died.

30. A cattle disease known as Gotki broke out at Windar and 4 or 5 animals died of it.

Sind Raids.—With reference to the remarks under this head made by the Wazir the Jirga that settled this case was composed of the Kalat, Derajat and Sind Sardars.

Enquiry was made into the conduct of the Levy Tract Levies and it was found that they were to blame to a certain extent.

The whole of the Levies under the Kotira Thana were fined a month's pay while those who were more directly concerned in the offence were fined three montks' pay by way of punishment.

As regards the conduct of the Chuttas the Las Bela authorities claim that a Mehmani of "Kan" is due to the Jam from the Chuttas, but the latter maintain that this is an innovation which the Jam now wishes to introduce. The attempt to levy this tax will probably be found to account for the attitude of the Chuttas.

This and other charges against the Chuttas can best be dealt with on the spot when the Political Agent or Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, next visits the Levy Tracts. They will then be referred to a representative Jirga for settlement.

The Coronation day of Their Imperial Majesties was becomingly celebrated in all the chief towns of the State. Durbars were held by the Naibs in their respective Niabats and enthusiastic speeches expressing loyalty and wholehearted fidelity were delivered by them. Prayers for the long life and prosperity of Their Imperial Majesties were offered in the Mosques and Dharmsalas. A salute of 101 guns was fired, a review of the troops held and 3,500 poor were fed. Bela was illuminated and there was fireworks display. Prisoners were fed and sentences remitted.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year 1911-12.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.—The approximate area of the State is 7,132 * square miles but the northern boundary is still undefined. The population according to the census of 1911 was 61,205 persons, *i.e.*, 32,640 males and 28,565 females.

* According to the latest survey.

The gross average annual revenue of the last five years is Rs. 2,81,052.

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other State.

The full name and title of the Chief is Jam Mir Kamal Khan. He is a Jamshidi and was born in 1874. His hereditary title is "Jam." The heir-apparent is his eldest son, Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, who was born in 1895 and attends the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. His School reports show that he is progressing favourably and plays all games.

Mai Chhutti, mother of the Jam's half-brother, Qadir Bakhsh, died in January 1912 and her allowance of Rs. 70 per mensem was discontinued.

Bibi Sultan Khatun, wife of Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan Mengal, and a daughter of the late Jam Mir Khan, died at Wadh on the 13th February 1912 and her allowance of Rs. 200 per mensen was discontinued from 1st March 1912.

Jam Mir Kamal Khan administered the affairs of the State and the post of Wazir was held by Mr. S. D. Turner throughout the year.

Major R. A. E. Benn, I.A., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat, was in political charge of the State the whole year.

In December 1911, the Jam, accompanied by his eldest son, the Wazir, and some of the principal tribal Chiefs of Las Bela attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi and was present at all the functions held by Their Imperial Majesties. The Jam received the Delhi Durbar Gold Medal, while the Sahibzada, Wazir and Chiefs were decorated with the silver medal.

Shortly before the close of the year the Jam obtained permission to leave the State in charge of the Wazir and proceed to Quetta for skilled medical treatment. On further consideration, however, he decided to stay in the State, spend a portion of the hot months in the cooler sea side air of Hab, and obtain medical advice from Karachi.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of land.—There was no change in the land taxation. The total revenue assessment for the year under report amounted to Rs. 76,412-7-11, of which Rs. 41,142-4-11 were realized in cash and kind and the recovery of the balance was postponed.

A large area of waste land was newly broken up for cultivation during the year.

CHAPTER III.

Legislation and Protection.—Civil and Criminal Justice is administered in accordance with tribal custom and the ancient usage of the country—but Hindu, Muhammadan and British Indian Law are used as a guide when necessary.

The court of the Jam has full powers and his decisions are final, except that sentences of death require confirmation by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Military Force.—The State forces consist of the Lasi Fauj and Military Police.

The Lasi Fauj which performs Police duties both at Bela and in rural areas, supplies dâk sowars between Liari, Sheikhraj and Bela, furnishes a strong

party at Kanrach and attends on the Jam and his family, numbered on the 31st March 1912, 407 men of all ranks. Its constitution and armament remained the same as before and the cost of its maintenance was Rs. 35,373 for the year, against Rs. 33,269 in 1910-11. The increase was due to the employment of extra men during the levy tracts trouble in September and October 1911.

The sanctioned strength, composition and armament of the Military Police remained the same. The actual strength of the force at the close of the year was 78 men and the cost for the year was Rs. 12,365 against Rs. 13,098 last year. Their duties are to furnish guards for the Treasury, Magazine and Wazir.

Village Watchmen.—Village Chowkidars (Fasli sepoys) to the number of 53 were employed during the year. These men also do the work of distributors of irrigation water (Mirabs) and cropwatchers.

Armament.—The State has now only four M. L. canons of old pattern, one having burst during practice last October. In other respects the arms and ammunition in the possession of the State remain about the same as reported last year.

Criminal Justice.—During the year 361 criminal cases were instituted (against 329 last year) of which 17 were pending at the close of the year. In these cases 334 accused persons were arrested of whom 280 were convicted, 50 discharged, one died in Jail and 3 were undertrial on the 31st March 1912. There was but little serious crime and no death sentence was passed. The value of stolen property in theft cases was Rs. 4,307-6-3 of which property worth Rs. 3,157-9-0 was recovered.

Civil Justice.—The number of Civil and Revenue cases decided during the year was 1,154 against 920 last year. The value of the property in dispute was Rs. 53,760-11-0. There were 200 Civil and Revenue cases pending at the close of the year. Two hundred and twenty-two execution of decree cases were disposed of during the year and 15 were pending on the 31st March 1912.

Extradition.—The Extradition Act is not in force, but by mutual reciprocal arrangement demands for extradition between Las Bela, Sind, Makran and Kalat are complied with through the Political Agent, Kalat.

Registration.—The number of documents registered was 153 against 152 last year, representing property worth Rs. 24,091-11-6 against Rs. 21,601-11-6 last year, and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 1,157-13-0 against Rs. 1,195-9-6.

Prisons.—There is a clean, well kept Jail at Bela, capable of holding about 60 male and 10 female prisoners and clean, airy lockups at the Head Quarters of all the Niabats and at the Levi Thanas of Kila, Dureji, Kotira and Diwana. The prisoners are supplied with food and clothing by the State, and hard-labour convicts are employed in the Sandeman garden. Long-term convicts are transferred to British Jails or the Andamans. The number of prisoners in Bela Jail on the 31st March 1912 was 13, against 9 at the close of the previous year, and the cost of maintenance of prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 1,186-6-4 against Rs. 855-7-0 last year.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.—There are two harvests a year, the *Wanda* (rabi) at which Jowari, mustard seed, mung, wheat, barley and gram are grown; and the *Was* (Kharif) when Jowari and a small quantity of cotton are raised. Vegetables and fruit are scarce but attempts are being made to popularize their cultivation. The year under report was very unfavourable for want of rain, scarcity prevailed, and large numbers of people migrated temporarily to Sindh, Kathiawar and Baroda in search of pasturage and employment.

The revenue realized from the newly introduced crops of wheat, barley and gram amounted to:—

	Maunds.
Wheat	48
Barley	78
Gram	81

The barley was very successful but much of the revenue share of the crop had to be used, owing to lack of grass, as fodder for the State animals. The zamindars of Welpat declare themselves to be now convinced of the profitableness of growing these three (to them) new cereals and say that they intend to seriously adopt their cultivation to replace the time-honoured but inferior Jowari.

The experiment with sugarcane was not favourable owing to shortage of irrigation water. Fresh experiments are being made, but the average rainfall is probably insufficient to allow of this crop ever being advantageously grown. The experimental plot of potatoes that was put down at Bela, under the supervision of the Tashildar, proved moderately successful and the tubers were dug up in the presence of some of the local zamindars, to advertise the result and try and popularize potato growing.

Wages and Labour.—Land being plentiful and the terms upon which any tribesman may bring waste land under cultivation and acquire permanent tenancy rights in it being exceedingly easy, only the poorest of the inhabitants take employment as labourers. The rates of wages paid for unskilled labour, for which however there is never much demand, averages 4 annas per diem. The State being without roads, bridges, public offices or comfortable dwellings skilled labour is very difficult to procure. Service in Las Bela is very unpopular, and Munshis, artisans, servants and other imigrants from the Punjab and Sind dislike the country, not because of the heat, which is not so great as that of the Punjab and Sind, or the distance, or the ill-flavoured varieties of water, but because it is an uncivilized, unimproved place, difficult to get at and difficult to get away from.

Trade and Manufacture.—Handsome, hand made, woollen rugs (durries) in pleasing colours and patterns, and of honest, hardwearing quality, an exceedingly fine silk embroidery for articles of women's dress, are made in the State for domestic use.

Silver-smiths, dyers, tanners, and mat and basket makers are to be found in the larger towns. Mustard oil is expressed at Uthal and Liari in primitive wooden mills worked by camel power. The drying and curing of fish for export is a large and growing industry of the tribes on the coast, Ormara, Dam and Gadani being the chief centres of the trade.

The idea of introducing ostrich-farming as a State concern has been dropped, owing to difficulty in securing continuous and intelligent supervision, but efforts are being made to invite private enterprise in the matter.

Trade is in the hand of Khojas and Hindus. The chief exports are dried fish, wool, mustard seed, hides, potash, coriander seed, mung, ghi, til-seed, sheep and goats, woollen sacks, and saddle bags. While the chief imports are rice, cloth, tobacco, wheat, barley, dates, dwarf palm leaves, and ropes. The duty on imports and exports during the year amounted to Rs. 1,14,648 against Rs. 98,538 last year.

Forests and Grass Lands.—There are extensive tracts of forest in the State but no forest conservancy measures are taken and consequently little, if any, timber of a useful kind is produced. The income to the State from duty on the export of firewood to Karachi and grazing fees in State Forests amounted to Rs. 1,302-15-6 during the year against Rs. 837-6-6 last year.

There are also immense areas of very fine grass lands, in years of ordinary rainfall, in the Levy Tracts, and Hab and Sonmiani Niabats, which supply large quantities of hay to Karachi, but owing to the serious drought this year the revenue realized on the export of grass fell from Rs. 3,313-11-9 in 1910-11 to Rs. 614-2-3 this year.

Public Works.—The new buildings erected during the year were:—

	Rs.
(1) Sub-Tahsil and Thana at Sonmiani	1,041
(2) Granary at Sonmiani	600
(2) Thana at Uthal	200

A filter-well was under construction at Sonmiani when the year closed. The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 4,908.

Post and Telegraph.—The opening of a new sub-Post office at Uthal was sanctioned after the year closed, and the route of the Karachi Bela mail will now be diverted to run *via* that place instead of *via* Liari and Sheh-Lakhra. The distance will be 8 miles longer and two extra sowars will be required.

Mint.—The State has no mint. British coins are current.

General Condition of the State and People.—The year was on the whole a healthy one, but there was some distress owing to failure of rain, and many people migrated temporarily as already mentioned, to find pasturage in Sind and elsewhere. But nevertheless in spite of the scarcity there was but little increase in crime and heinous offences and cases of violent crime were not common. The people are docile and well conducted, but unfortunately apt to be easily led by a few evil disposed intriguers and busy bodies.

Excise.—Country liquor and *bhang* are produced in the State. Opium and *charas* (under passes prom the Political Agent) and brandy are imported in small quantities from Karachi. The excise revenue this year amounted to Rs. 1,111 against Rs. 1,647 last year.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

The total revenue from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 2,85,803 as compared with Rs. 2,42,928 last year. And the total expenditure was Rs. 2,79,698 against last year's revised figure of Rs. 2,36,967. The increase in expenditure was due to extra expenses entailed by the Sind raids and the Imperial Coronation Durbar. The balance at the credit of the State on 31st March 1912 was Rs. 3,34,871-14-8 against Rs. 3,54,042-8-5 on 31st March 1911.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Hospital and Dispensary.—There is a free hospital and dispensary at Bela in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with a staff of a compounder and two ward servants. There is also a travelling compounder with the Jam and a vaccinator.

The number of patients treated was:—

In-door	62
Out-door	6,172

and the operations performed were—

Major	3
Minor	74

The cost of maintenance was, establishment Rs. 1,599, medicines Rs. 1,677 against Rs. 771 and Rs. 641 last year.

Sickness.—The most common diseases are malarial fevers, skin diseases, eye affections and disorders of the digestive organs, which are mostly traceable to bad sanitation, poor food and neglect of personal cleanliness. During the winter there were a few fatal cases of pneumonia. A few cases of hydrophobia occurred owing to the injured persons declining to go to Kasauli for treatment. And some cases of small-pox occurred at Liari, Ormara, Sonmiani and Pir Tiari of which 5 or 6 were fatal. Measles was prevalent at times among children in several Niabats. Five cases of drowning occurred owing to the capsizing of boats at Sonminani and Gadani.

Vaccination.—During the year the Jam instructed all his Naibs and other officials to impress on the people the advantages of vaccination. And this in addition to the consternation produced by the actual appearance of small-pox resulted in 819 persons being vaccinated against 39 last year.

Births and Deaths.—Births and deaths are not registered.

Sanitation.—A staff of sweepers and bhistis maintained at Bela and other large places. The cost of sanitation was Rs. 1,113 against Rs. 1,312 last year. But in spite of the reduced cost, which is mainly accounted for by the withdrawal of the sweepers from the seldom-used rest-houses on the Bela-Karachi route the sanitation of the larger places was better cared for than in previous years—though there is still room for improvement.

Plague.—Quarantine was maintained at Hab and Pabni, and although the disease was unusually severe at Karachi during April and May 1911, only one imported case was reported among a batch of pilgrims bound for Hinglaj. The patient was immediately taken back to Karachi by his friends.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

There is a free Upper Primary School at Bela, maintained by the State at a cost, during the year, of Rs. 382. The number of boys on the rolls increased from 26 on 31st March 1911 to 60 on 31st March 1912.

The Khoja School at Ormara continues to do well. There were 25 boys and 19 girls on its rolls on 31st March 1912. Contingent expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 40 and the grant-in-aid was increased by His Highness the Agha Khan from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 per mensem.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The tomb of the late Sir Robert Sandeman is maintained in good repair and improvements were made in the surrounding garden. More ornamental plants were imported and a competent mali engaged.

A new garden was started to the west of the rest-house and was planted with vegetables and fruit trees, including some *martaban* plantain trees from Calcutta.

Horse Breeding.—One of the country-bred stallions—which cost Rs. 2,000—developed spavin and the Jam ordered him to be sold, but no purchaser could be found before the year closed. Horse-breeding does not find favour with the people.

Railway Survey.—Two Railway Survey parties, each consisting of an Executive Engineer and two Assistant Engineers under Mr. Johns, Chief Engineer, surveyed for a line through the State from Karachi towards Gwadur. As far as is known at present the alignment is likely to start from a junction on the North-Western Railway a few miles out of Karachi and run *via* Pir Manghia (in Sind), cross the Hab river at Siani, travel *via* Gadani, Naka Kharari, Sonmiani, Liari, Nakati, Sangal, Aghor, Hinglaj and Ormara and thence to the limits of the State at Kalmat. This route presents few engineering difficulties.

Sind Raids.—During September and October 1911 several successful raids were made by tribesmen from Kalat territory into Sind. One of the raiding parties passed through the Levy Tracts of the Las Bela State, and, at the request of the Political Agent, Kalat, the Wazir with a party of Lasi Fauj, Military Police and Las Bela tribesmen proceeded to the spot to keep order. The conduct of the Chhuttas was unsatisfactory and the Levy Tracts Levies appear to have been more or less in connivance with the raiders. The matter of the raids was settled at Quetta by a special jirga of Baluchistan and Sind Chiefs convened by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, but the enquiry into the behaviour of the Chhuttas, Levies and others has been held over for future investigation.

Rainfall.—The rainfall during the year registered 2 inches 6 cents at Bela.

Minerals.—There are extensive pans producing large quantities of excellent salt at Timmar near Gadani, Kan Barar and Hingol. The salt is extracted for fish curing and sale within the State.

Sulphur exists at Kan Barar and Chandra Gup but the deposits are not worked.

There are indications of the presence of petroleum at certain places near the coast—notably at Aghor (in beds which correspond with the oil-bearing strata of Burma, one of the most constantly petroliferous Geological formations) and the structure of the rock strata is reported to be eminently well-suited for the underground accumulation of mineral oil and the importance of the possible result is sufficient to justify a fairly large outlay. The matter is under consideration.

Manganese exists in the hills near Bela.

King's Coronation.—The 22nd June 1911 was observed as a public holiday to celebrate His Majesty's Coronation in London. The Jam accompanied by his Sardars and officials attended a parade of the State troops. A salute of 101 guns was fired and the evening was given up to feasting, music and dancing. The Jam telegraphed his congratulations to His Majesty through the Political Agent.

S. D. TURNER, *Wazir,*
Las Bela State.

S. G. P. I.—171 First A. to A. G. G. and C. C. in Baluchistan—12-13-12—254.

Reg. No. 3773 E. '11.H. 1000

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1912-13.

For a descriptive account of the Province, see pages 1-27 of the report for 1908-09.

Review by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Officials.—The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ramsay, C.S.I., C.I.E., was in charge of the Agency during the year except from the 21st October to the 2nd December 1912 when Lieutenant-Colonel C. Archer, C.S.I, C.I.E., Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, officiated for him.

Native Chiefs.—The two Chiefs in Baluchistan, *viz.*, His Highness Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., the Khan of Kalat, and Mir Kamal Khan, the Jam of Las Bela, continued to enjoy good health.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay visited Kalat in June 1912.

Material condition.—Generally satisfactory. Local exceptions will be noticed in other portions of this review.

Chief events.—The events which are most worthy of notice are mentioned below:—

The continued prevalence of raids and disorder in the eastern and north-eastern portions of the province, comprised in the Zhob and Loralai districts, made it necessary to employ special detachment of troops for the preservation of order. The troops were employed from July to the end of the year and the result has proved most satisfactory.

Sanction was received to a scheme for the re-organisation of the District Levies and Police, which was submitted to the Government of India some years ago. The scheme is a complicated one and has not yet been brought into force. It is being considered with regard to the changes which have taken place since it was first submitted.

The Inspector-General of Irrigation visited Baluchistan and examined some of the large schemes which are being prepared for irrigation.

The return of rail-borne trade shows a large increase of Rs. 80,90,101 in imports, and of Rs. 23,30,940 in exports, while the figures for the Nushki Trade Route show that the total trade has increased by nearly Rs. 9,00,000 to Rs. 46,40,170. The increase would have been greater but for a temporary blocking of the Nushki line towards the close of the year. These figures seem to show that the country to the west of our border was prosperous.

The Arms Act, as in force in Baluchistan, has been amended. The import of rifled firearms and ammunition for the same has now been made illegal, unless covered by a license.

Sibi.—An influential Jirga decided the case of the murder of the Dombki Chief and recommended severe punishment. The award was approved and it is interesting as forming a precedent for sentencing to terms of imprisonment members of a Chief's family. The brother of the late Dombki Sardar was sentenced to imprisonment.

Quetta.—The dam of the Khushdil Khan reservoir was raised, and the capacity of the most successful irrigation work in Baluchistan was thereby largely increased.

Zhob.—The Sulemankhel tribes on the Zhob border have long been a source of annoyance to the authorities. Their arrogance became so extreme that it was necessary to take measures against them under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The result has been most satisfactory, for since October they have committed no crime in British territory, but on the contrary, have shown a friendly spirit towards us.

It has long been suspected that the Powindahs who come down from Afghanistan every winter, sell large numbers of arms of precision in Baluchistan. It is impossible, in existing circumstances, to prevent these men crossing the border armed, but arrangements have been made on the Zhob border, by which arms are counted when the Powindahs enter and the Powindahs are made responsible when they return to Afghanistan that they take back the same number of arms.

Sanction has been received to the addition of two British officers and two companies of infantry to the Zhob Militia. The company of Orakzais was enlisted before the close of the year, and the Company of Brahuis was enlisted to half its strength.

The cavalry of the Zhob Militia was re-armed with ·303 carbines and at the close of the year the infantry was being re-armed with ·303 rifles.

Loralai.—The long standing feud in the Jogezai family has been patched up at any rate on the surface, and the section of the tribe which had been forbidden to re-enter the Zhob or Loralai districts, was allowed to return to Loralai. This, however, is by no means a final settlement of the case, for it is probable that the section which has, on paper, been allowed to return to Loralai, will not avail itself of that permission but will probably go to Afghanistan to join Sardar Bahadur Mahammad Akbar Khan who has been well treated by His Majesty the Amir.

Chagai.—The final position for the Nushki Bazar having been decided and a pipe supply of water having been provided, the railway is undertaking a survey for a new station. The existing terminus of the railway was located at the mouth of the gorge pending a final decision as to the site of the Nuskhi Bazar.

Kalat.—Sardar Shakar Khan of the Mengal Tribe, resigned the Sardari in favour of his son Mir Alladina Khan, with the consent of all the leading men of the tribe. This has had a good effect upon the tribe, which had been much upset by seeing the Sardari go to a junior branch of the family. There was no doubt that Sardar Shakar Khan, owing to his mental deficiencies, was quite unfit for the position of Sardar of the largest tribe in Jhalawan.

Nawab Mehrulla Khan, who has for years been Nazim of Makran, has been seriously ill for a number of months. It is doubtful if he will long be able to continue in his present position.

Efforts have been made to induce His Highness the Khan of Kalat to take a more direct and personal interest in his State, and to raise the State to a condition which is more befitting a State of which the Chief enjoys a salute of 19 guns. During the year, the ground was prepared but the harvest was not reaped until the close of the year. It may, however, be stated here that His Highness has responded to the special efforts made on this behalf, and a report on the subject has already been submitted to the Government of India.

Mines.—An application has been received from the Burma Oil Company for prospecting licenses in Makran and Las Bela. Their application was

under consideration at the end of the year, but there are indications that they mean to undertake serious prospecting if they get permission.

Tribal.—On the whole the conduct of the tribes has been exceedingly good. In the Sibi district there was a serious dispute between Marris and Gurchanis regarding the abduction of some women, in which ten men were killed. This case was settled at the Fort Munro Jirga. There was also a grazing dispute between the Marri and the Bugti tribes which fortunately did not reach serious proportions owing to the intervention of the tribal Chiefs.

In Quetta, the Achakzais might, perhaps, have paid more attention to small parties of bad characters who passed through their limits. The matter has been taken up since the close of the year and satisfactorily settled. The Achakzais themselves behaved well.

In Chagai, the tribesmen were as peaceful and well behaved as is usual.

In Kalat there has been no tribal trouble of any kind, which is a great change from the recent past.

In Zhob, there was some cause for complaints at the beginning of the year, but during the last seven months the tribesmen have behaved well. The Political Agent is particularly pleased with the conduct of the Bargha Sheranis, who have for years had a bad name. There has practically been no case in which compensation has been demanded or due to them. The tribe which is most worthy of censure is the Babar tribe which was known to harbour bad characters. The headman, with eight of his fellow-tribesmen, was convicted before the Sibi Shahi Jirga of harbouring outlaws, and the whole of the nine accused were sentenced to imprisonment.

In the Loralai district the tribesmen have not behaved so well. It has become clear that the Musakhels and the Kibzais inhabiting the north-eastern portion of the district have been in the habit of harbouring the notorious outlaw, Sawan, and his gang. This outlaw has committed a number of offences on the borders of Musakhel, but the only tribesman who has suffered was one man who was killed in pursuit of a private feud. In the southern portion of the Agency the Lunis also have given trouble, caused by an internal dispute. The Sardar is reported to be avaricious and grasping and he has so far alienated the sympathy of his tribe that he actually asked for a body of Marris to be employed in keeping them in order. Since the close of the year the Musakhels and Kibzais have been brought to a sense of their responsibilities and the dissension in the Luni tribe has been settled by Jirga, apparently to the satisfaction of the tribe. At any rate, peace now prevails in the Musakhel and Luni countries.

Kharan.—As Major Webb Ware has obtained a good influence and intimate knowledge in Kharan, this State has remained under his supervision.

The Native Assistant who was sent there has been removed as his appointment led to trouble, but on the whole the administration of Kharan proceeds quietly under Shahgassi Mauladad Khan, the hereditary Wazir of the Kharan Chief. During the winter some evil advisers of the young Chief led him into rather foolish conduct, but Major Webb Ware proceeded to Kharan and put things to rights. One of the most satisfactory things in Kharan is that serious attention has been given to the arms traffic and all rifles in possession of Kharan subjects are now registered, and the importation of fresh rifles is forbidden.

Raids, their result and tribal responsibility.—In Sibi and Kalat there were no raids while in Chagai there was only one raid engineered by the notorious Nausherwan from his home in Afghanistan in which 96 camels were looted, of which 60 were recovered. An energetic representation was made to the Governor of Kandahar, and it is satisfactory to report that Nausherwan has been put in Jail.

On the Quetta-Pishin frontier there has been no serious disturbance though a sepoy of 129th Punjab Infantry was shot in Chaman itself while the Gulistan station was fired upon one night and telegraph line damaged. There were also one or two cases of damage being done to cattle by private enemies from across the border. The only regular dacoity took place at Alezai and this case has been settled by a Jirga and compensation awarded.

In Zhob and Loralai, however, the case is very different. A list of the more important raids and crimes of violence which took place in these two districts is given below:—

The Zhob raiders had been very troublesome in the previous year, and it was therefore clear that some special measures were needed to restore order and to render possible the enforcement of tribal responsibility. A representation was made to the Government of India in May 1912, with the result that special military posts were established in certain portions of the Zhob and Loralai districts in July 1912. These were at first posted over at a somewhat extended area but they were subsequently shifted so as to make the main roads perfectly safe. The posts were retained to the end of the year and the result has been satisfactory though it naturally took some time for the presence of the troops to have any really satisfactory result. It was at first exceedingly difficult to obtain any information regarding the movements of the raiders. But it was subsequently proved that some tribesmen of the Kibzai and Musakhel tribes as well as Babars had been harbouring outlaws and the presence of the troops enabled the political authorities to bring pressure on the tribesmen to pay compensation for outrages committed and to give information in future. Reliance was not placed upon the presence of the troops alone. In the Zhob district 150 rifles were lent to the tribesmen and 40 were given to the district levies. Trackers were also provided and in the Loralai district a smaller number of rifles were also lent. The number could not be increased as there were difficulties about obtaining securities. During the year under report the Government of India consented to address His Majesty the Amir regarding the asylum afforded to outlaws in the Ghazni district, and an opportunity was taken of impressing upon the Powindahs who come down to India from the Ghazni district that they could not reasonably expect to be treated as friends if they allowed outlaws to inhabit their tribal country during the summer. The Political Agent, Zhob, also wrote to the Governor of Ghazni on the subject and a party of 25 men was enlisted from the Barga Sheranis for service in their own country. The Political Agent reports that they have behaved well. Since the close of the year all outstanding cases against the tribes in the disturbed area have been heard and decided by a special Jirga or by local Jirgas with the result that the tribes have been condemned to pay compensation which has in many cases been recovered at the time of writing this report. As far as can be judged, all the tribes within Baluchistan as well as the Sulemankhel tribes inhabiting the border of Zhob have been brought to a sense of their responsibility, and there seems no reason to think that the old condition of peace and order could not be restored to Zhob and Loralai if the Afghan officials could be persuaded to prevent their territory from being used as an asylum for raiders. Though this report only deals with the period ending the 31st March 1913 it is perhaps permissible to say that the report for the next year will show a marked diminution in raids during the period from April to September.

Zhob.

10th April 1912.—The mail was robbed near Babar on the Loralai-Fort Sandeman road.

16th April 1912.—The Zhob Militia was attacked near Gul Kach and lost five men killed and two wounded. This raid is supposed to be the work of the Ghazni Wazir outlaws.

27th April 1912.—The shop in the Musafirpur thana was looted.

4th May 1912.—The Hussain Nikka post was attacked by the Mirzai Sulemankhels.

11th May 1912.—The Zhob Militia were attacked near Gustoi by the Khoidad Khels, one man killed and two wounded and two rifles taken away.

14th May 1912.—A military convoy of the 122nd Infantry was attacked in the Dhanasar Pass, four men killed and five wounded, some of whom were travellers. Spin outlaw was killed.

9th June 1912.—Mahsuds raided 100 cattle from Gul Kach. The Zhob Militia recovered the cattle and lost one horse.

14th June 1912.—Major Bickford was wounded on the Fort Sandeman road. One sowar was also wounded and two were killed.

1st September 1912.—A bunniah was murdered at Kakshai on the Zhob-Loralai border.

7th October 1912.—A band of seven men driving off cattle was pursued by a military patrol near Chachobi, one raider was wounded and the cattle recovered.

3rd November 1912.—Major Hay and a party of the Zhob Militia were attacked near Hussain Nikka without loss. One raider was killed and one wounded.

29th November 1912.—A detachment of 122nd Infantry under Lieutenant Middlemass was attacked near the Dhanasar Pass, two sepoys were killed and two rifles taken. One raider was killed.

30th November 1912.—The shopkeeper at Brunj was murdered and the Khawajakzai village was attacked and five persons wounded.

25th December 1912.—The Fort Sandeman mail was robbed near Zarrozai.

14th February 1913.—The village of Chachobi was attacked.

25th March 1913.—An encounter took place between the Shirani scouts and ten raiders. One raider was captured.

In addition to the cases enumerated above, the telegraph wire was cut five times.

Loralai.

8th July 1912.—Shikar Khan Hamzazai killed seven men, women and children. This was purely a local case, but it would have never taken place had Shikar Khan not felt that he had a safe asylum in Afghanistan.

21st August 1912.—The bunniah at Bugatkilli in the Luni country was wounded and looted.

28th October 1912.—Lieutenant Purvis on his way to Musakhel was attacked and two were killed and one wounded.

23rd November 1912.—A detachment of 13th Lancers moving from Musakhel to Kingri was attacked without loss.

26th November 1912.—Supplies for battery were looted near Saradhaka on the Dera-Ghazi-Khan road.

8th February 1913.—Some bunniahs were robbed at Shamughare near the border of Dera Ghazi Khan.

16th February 1913.—A patwari and a telegraph line rider were carried off and their horses hamstrung on the Duki-Loralai road.

24th February 1913.—A patwari and a traveller were robbed near Wahar on the Pishin-Dera Ghazi Khan road.

5th March 1913.—The Muharrir at Maratangi was killed and the bunniah robbed and wounded.

8th March 1913.—Five men were robbed in the Sambhar Pass.

Arms traffic.—Baluchistan has little immediate concern with the arms traffic though it suffers surely from the result of it. As long as Government is absent in Eastern Persia it is not likely that arms traders will take the additional risk of passing through Baluchistan. Vigilence is however not relaxed on this account. Military detachments are retained at Kacha and Robat, a new post of the Chagai Levy Corps has been built at Sohtagan, and there is a line of posts of the Makran Levy Corps from Grawag to the sea. The district levies are also posted with a view to preventing the passage of individual smugglers. The price of arms, and especially of ammunition, is said to have gone up across the border.

General Administration.—The Revenue Commissioner in his summary in Part II of the report has reviewed the District and Departmental reports under the following heads :—

(*i*) Arboriculture and agricultural experiments.
(*ii*) Archæological Work.
(*iii*) Development of the fruit industry in Baluchistan.
(*iv*) Education.
(*v*) Excise.
(*vi*) Effects of the re-organisation scheme.
(*vii*) Employment of local men.
(*viii*) Employment of Muhammadans
(*ix*) Famine and scarcity.
(*x*) Finance.
(*xi*) Forests.
(*xii*) Horse breeding operations.
(*xiii*) Irrigation.
(*xiv*) Jails.
(*xv*) Judicial.
(*xvi*) Land revenue.
(*xvii*) Municipalities and local funds.
(*xviii*) Plague.
(*xix*) Registration.
(*xx*) Salt.
(*xxi*) Summary cash assessments.
(*xxii*) Survey and settlement.
(*xxiii*) Taccavi advances.
(*xxiv*) Trade.
(*xxv*) Veterinary.

It may, however, be of interest to note briefly some of the more important points brought out in the Revenue Commissioner's review—

(*i*) Arboriculture and agricultural experiments.
(*iii*) Development of the Fruit Industry in Baluchistan.

The Government of India has sanctioned an extension of three years' service in Baluchistan to Mr. Howard, the Economic Botanist to the Government of India. More water has been bought for the experimental farm at Quetta (which is under Mr. Howard's supervision) and various other improvements have been made. It is hoped that one of the chief results of Mr. Howard's deputation will be to teach the people to economise water, and it is possible that this will be even more important than the lessons which he can teach in growing and fruit packing. Experiments are being made with grafted olives in the Sibi district and also with Barseem or Egyptian clover.

Birjand saffron bulbs are being tried at Khost and near Quetta, while a number of European fruit trees, as well as forest trees, have been imported for trial at Ziarat and Quetta. At present gram is all brought from Sind or the Punjab, while the need for restorative crops in Baluchistan is great. The zamindars under the Shebo canal were promised a muafi on a certain number of acres if they would sow gram as a trial. It has been proved that it can be grown as a garden crop.

(*iv*) *Education.*—The prospects of education in Baluchistan are not encouraging to an enthusiast. The fact is that the local population have little wish for it. The Primary Schools are not well attended, and though four new Primary Schools were opened, six had to be closed for want of attendance. In the Nushki district, an experiment has been made by giving allowances to Mullas who teach in the Musjid School. With the alien population, that is, the Indians, there is a considerable demand for education and attempts are being made to meet this. The Anglo-Vernacular High School at Quetta is to be rebuilt and additional playgrounds have been bought. At Loralai, a new Anglo-Vernacular Middle School has been built, and quarters provided for the staff and boarders. At Sibi, a new boarding house is being provided for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School. The European School at Quetta has also been improved and a boarding house has been provided. It has been decided since the close of the year that this province can no longer share with the North-West Frontier Province the services of a Director of Public Instruction. It has been proposed to entertain an officer of the educational service to be Head Master of the Quetta High School (known as the Sandeman School) who will also perform the duties of Director of Public Instruction.

(*v*) *Excise.*—It is satisfactory to note that the consumption of *bhang* and *charas* has decreased and that the introduction of the new Abkari system has been a financial success.

(*ix*) *Famine and scarcity.*—The only place where there has been serious scarcity is in the Nasirabad Tahsil of the Sibi District, which is, or ought to be, watered by canals from the Indus. The question of the deficiency of water has been represented both to the Government of India and to the Government of Bombay, and the matter is under consideration. It is satisfactory to note that the inundation of 1913 is far more satisfactory than has taken place for some years. This is largely owing to improvements on the Begari Canal.

(*xii*) *Horse-breeding operations.*—Horse-breeding in Baluchistan is not prospering. The increase in the number of horse-breeding establishments in the Punjab canal colonies coupled with the delocalisation of the cavalry regiments which used to move between Fort Sandeman, Quetta and Jacobabad, has had the result that practically no remount officers of the Native cavalry come to buy. An attempt has been made to induce officers to come and to induce the railway to give rebates on horses bought at a fair, but so far without any satisfactory result. The figures show that there is a decrease in the number of registered branded mares and also in the number of coverings by Government stallions. There were outbreaks of glanders in Kachhi, at Kuchlak in the Quetta district, at Quetta itself and in Kalat. These were all successfully combated. The disease has broken out in various places in and near the town of Kalat itself. His Highness has acted with the utmost public spirit and it is hoped that the disease will soon be eradicated from the Kalat State.

(*xiii*) *Irrigation.*—An important addition has been made to the Khushdil Khan reservoir and minor improvements have been made to the Shebo Canal, both in the Quetta-Pishin district. But in the other districts schemes have not got beyond discussion. The question of irrigation is very difficult in Baluchistan, partly because all the permanent flow of the rivers is already owned by private persons or tribes, while the flood water which can be impounded contains unusually large proportions of silt. There are four big schemes under consideration, one in the Zhob valley; one at Torwal and another at Anambar, and a fourth at Gamboli, the last three on tributaries of the Nari river which comes out on the plain at Sibi. Each of these schemes runs into a good many lacs and it is therefore important that they should all be thoroughly examined before any one is undertaken, so that we may be sure that the best one of them all is constructed. These big irrigation schemes are difficult because the question of rapid colonisation has to be considered, and it is very hard to arrange for rapid colonisation in a country which is managed on the tribal system. Also, water is so valuable that all kinds of private rights of owners lower down than the site of the proposed reservoir have to be considered. All the schemes on the Nari river and its branches, have to be considered with reference to the existing flood cultivation in Kalat. The matter

has been examined and is under further examination, but the problem is an exceedingly complicated one, both from the revenue and the political point of view. The Sind canals which water Baluchistan, are, from the Baluchistan point of view, most unsatisfactory, or rather, the Begari canal, is most unsatisfactory. The Sind authorities have made a new mouth to this canal and have widened the tail, with the result that during the kharif of 1913, a fair proportion of water has been received. The question has recently been examined by a conference upon which Baluchistan was represented, and the probability is that the Government of India will be asked to sanction a scheme for widening the Shahiwah Canal, as the only means of providing Baluchistan with the water which it requires and may fairly expect from the Indus River.

(*xvi*) *Land revenue.*—The land revenue figures call for no particular remark, but they show that in Quetta-Pishin, Sibi and Loralai, the crops were good, while in Zhob and Nushki they were fair. In Zhob there was a deficiency of grazing which caused mortality among sheep and goats. The exceptions in the Sibi district are the area watered by the Begari Canal above referred to and a small tract known as the Mall circle which depends for irrigation upon the Thalli stream which comes down from the Marri hills.

(*xxiv*) *Trade.*—The Commissioner has examined the various trade statistics in some detail, but it is doubtful whether any of these statistics are of practical value, except those which relate to the rail-borne traffic and to the traffic which passes along the Nushki route. It is difficult to believe that any material proportion of trade which passes through Baluchistan, can escape registration on the railway.

Jirga System.—The following table shows the work done by Jirgas :—

District.	Cases disposed of.			No. of persons punished.	No. called upon to furnish security.	Amounts of fines imposed.	Remarks.
	Criminal.	Civil Revenue and Miscellaneous.	Total.				
						Rs. a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin . . .	763	562	1,325	111	37	3,151 0 0	Include Rs. 2,004 compensation.
Sibi . . .	659	420	1,079	152	234	21,264 0 10	
Loralai	636	402	1,038	134	322	17,423 10 9	Include Rs. 4,728-6-9 compensation.
Zhob	678	1,142	1,820	533	372	5,228 10 11	
Kalat, Bolan Pass and Quetta-Nushki Railway section.	17	...	17	...	...	...	
Chagai	Not classified		57	20	X	884 0 0	Include Rs. 190 compensation.
Total .	2,753	2,526	5,279 +57 for Chagai	950	965	47,951 6 6	

The Jirga system has worked well throughout the province and the only criticism has been of the joint Sherani Jirga, which the Political Agent, Zhob, complains is apt to defer giving decisions on frivolous grounds. There has been an enormous increase in Jirga work in the Quetta District. The number of criminal cases disposed of increased from 315 last year to 763 this year, while the number of civil cases disposed of increased from 435 to 562. In the criminal cases 1,596 persons were brought before the Jirga, but of this large number only 111 were formally convicted or sentenced to any penalty. This does not mean that the balance were acquitted, but the custom is for the parties to accept the decision of the Jirga as a kind of arbitration award, and the figures quoted show how useful is the work performed by the Jirgas. At the same time, it is obvious that there is a limit to the amount of work which

can be done by the Jirgas without imposing an unreasonable burden upon the leading men of the district. The matter is being considered and it is probable that a remedy will be found in referring more cases to Civil Courts for settlement by arbitration. Should any particular case fail to be settled in this way it can then be referred to a Jirga. This change will not only relieve the leading men of the district but it will also save the Political Agent an immense amount of routine work, for technically all Jirga cases have to come to him for final approval.

One hundred and forty-nine cases, 89 criminal and 60 civil, were disposed of by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General on revision. Besides these, 15 cases from Kalat State were decided. The results were :—

Confirmed	129
Modified	9
Reversed	11
TOTAL .	149

Levies.—These consist of the three corps mentioned below :—

Name of the Corps.	Strength.		Cost.			Remarks.
	Infantry.	Cavalry.				
			Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	
Zhob Militia . . .	802	610	4,47,595	8	4	
Makran Levy Corps .	255	199	1,78,778	0	0	
Chagai Levy Corps . .	5	121	45,343	12	0	One salutri, 1 nalband, and 3 bhishtis in addition.

In addition there are district levies costing about 6¼ lakhs a year, but these are not trained, armed or disciplined and therefore cannot be considered a fighting force.

The additions to the Zhob Militia and its re-armament have been noticed in this review. The corps has served with credit in most arduous circumstances, it may be said to be practically on continual active service. The financial condition of the Militiaman has been carefully examined and will shortly be reported to the Government of India, the result of the examination is to make it a matter for surprise that any recruits are forthcoming.

The Makran Levy Corps was inspected by the Political Agent, Kalat, who speaks most highly of its tone, discipline and efficiency. It rendered good service during the year with Railway Survey parties.

The Chagai Levy Corps continues to be satisfactory and efficient for its duties.

The district levies are undergoing revision in accordance with a scheme submitted some years ago, the details are still under consideration.

Police.—Police are scarcely employed outside of Quetta, the Railway line and the smaller *bazars* except for guard and escort duties. In Quetta the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code has risen from 290 to 368, the chief increase has been in cases of "theft" and "receiving of stolen property." Only 22 out of 70 cases of house-breaking ended in conviction which is scarcely satisfactory. The conduct of the force was good however on the whole and it is dangerous to lay too much stress on percentages of one year. The Police force like the District Levies is under reorganisation according to a scheme submitted some years ago: the scheme is being revised to make it suit existing circumstances.

Volunteers.—Major A. M. Anscomb, V.D., I.S.O., remained in command of the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps throughout the year. The number

of members on the rolls increased from 149 to 165, there being 45 enrolments and 29 removals from the registers. The percentage of efficients increased from 84 per cent. to 90 per cent.; and the usual high standard of shooting was maintained, the corps winning for the second time the "Smith-Dorrien" Challenge Shield. In the Divisional Ceremonial Parade held on the 15th October for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the general appearance and steadiness of the corps won the praise of His Excellency and of the General Officer Commanding the Division. The Inspector-General of Volunteers and the Officer Commanding the Quetta Infantry Brigade inspected the corps during the year.

Two members of the corps received the Volunteer Long Service Medal.

Honorary Major J. Shaw, V.D., resigned his commission in the corps and Lieutenant E. G. Heefke was transferred to it from the Naini Tal volunteers. Sergeant Nalder and Volunteer W. G. Bone were appointed 2nd Lieutenants.

During the year the Government of India directed that the Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion of the North-Western Railway Volunteers should superintend the corps training but he had not joined when the year closed.

Public Works Department.—The total grant for Civil Works (Special Revenues) was Rs. 7,84,133 and nearly the whole of it was spent. The chief works carried out during the year were the building of quarters for the Senior Chaplain at Quetta; the improvement of the existing and construction of new civil buildings at Nushki, the construction of Tahsil buildings and of a Dak Bungalow at Dalbandin; the improvement of the existiug Civil Hospitals at Harnai and Loralai; the construction of a fort and a *tahsil* at Manikhwa and of quarters for two single officers of the Zhob Militia at Fort Sandeman, and the provision of an additional water-supply at Musakhel, Nushki and Jhatpat. Further improvements, costing about Rs. 11,800, were carried out on the roads in the Zhob and Quetta-Pishin districts.

Mines.—The coal-mining industry showed a small increase in the total outturn. The total out-put from the various coal-mines in Baluchistan amounted to 54,419 tons against 50,090 tons in the previous year, which shows an increase of 4,329 tons. The greatest out-put was from the Harnai and Shahrigh mines which alone show an increase of 3,379 tons. Of the total out-put some 49,454 tons were exported. The total revenue realised from the mines in Baluchistan was Rs. 3,663 against Rs. 2,555 in the previous year.

There was a decrease in the amount of chromite ore raised and exported. This industry still suffers from the high cost of transport to the Railway and low prices in England.

Medical.—The province continued to enjoy its immunity from plague. People showed growing confidence in European methods of treatment which is evident from the fact that the total number of patients treated and the number of indoor patients increased by 11·67 and 11·80 per cent. respectively. The attendance of Muhammadan women increased by 13·35 per cent. There was also an increase of 16·05 per cent. in the number of operations performed. Cholera broke out in Nasirabad and Kachhi but owing to the effective measures adopted for combating it, it was kept out of other parts of the Agency.

Postal.—There was no change in the postal arrangements except that Shahrigh was converted into a branch post office.

Surveys.—The Quetta Cantonment was surveyed on the scale of 16″ to a mile.

General.—The Quetta-Pishin, Sibi and Chagai districts have been maintained in an orderly and well administered condition and have not at any time been a cause of anxiety. The Zhob district has proved a more difficult charge but a great improvement has been made and a measure of confidence and security obtained. In Loralai the tribesmen were inclined to give trouble by apathy, harbouring of offenders, and internal disputes. Since the close of the year a number of old cases have been settled and tribal responsibility has been enforced. In Kalat there were threatenings of renewed dis-

turbances in Jhallawan at the beginning of the year, but these were quickly removed by a visit of the Political Agent to the spot. Several important changes took place during the year. The Political Agent visited every part of the State and the new Political Adviser visited all the Niabats; the revenue has been increased: His Highness the Khan's stables which have been the subject of adverse criticism for years have been put under proper supervision: the Native Assistant Jhalawan has been given revenue instead of political duties: the Native Assistant Sarawan has worked as an Assistant to the Political Agent instead of being in charge of the Sarawan tribes: the Levy Thanas paid by the Political Agent have been reduced: and the Jail and Public Works Department establishments have been transferred from the Native Assistant Sarawan to the State authorities to whom they properly belong. These are important changes but they were only a prelude to more important changes which have taken place since the year closed.

Las Bela.—The State appears to be in a backward condition and the administration to leave much room for improvement.

J. RAMSAY,

Agent, Governor-General.

ZIARAT,

22nd August 1913.

PART I.

ADMINISTERED DISTRICTS.

Summary by the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

I.—Land Revenue.

Realisations.—The land revenue actually credited into the Treasury during the year amounted to Rs. 9,60,615-3-4 against Rs. 9,51,488-7-9 (according to the final accounts) in the previous year. There was thus an increase of Rs. 9,126-11-7. The arrears of revenue of previous years recovered during the two years under comparison amounted to Rs. 8,835-2-0 for 1912-13 and Rs. 9,235-12-7 for 1911-12. If these arrears be excluded the net revenue collections during the year were in excess by Rs. 9,527-6-2.

2.—This difference is distributed over the several districts as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Quetta-Pishin	+819	2	2
Sibi	+40,560	8	2
Loralai	+23,619	9	3
Kalat	+1,459	13	3
Zhob	—17,480	14	11
Chagai	—39,450	11	9

The increase in the Sibi District was due to timely rainfall in the Shahrig Tahsil; to the immunity of the crops of the Sibi Tahsil (unlike last year) from the ravages of rust, and to a somewhat larger area having been brought under cultivation in both the Nashirabad and the Sibi Tahsils than in the preceding year. This increase would have been still greater had not untimely rainfall in the Kohlu Tahsil damaged the crops there.

The crops in the Western Section of Nasirabad again failed, the inundation from the Begari having prematurely ceased; but the failure was not so complete as in the previous year.

In the Loralai District the increase was shared by all the Tahsils except the Sinjawi Sub-Tahsil, where the flood irrigated and dry crop lands which are outside the fixed cash assessment yielded very poor crops owing to want of timely rain.

The season in the Kalat District (Bolan Pass) was favourable and somewhat higher rates were realized for the Government share of the wheat and barley crops.

The decrease in the Zhob District was principally due to the rainfall throughout the district, having been insufficient and untimely.

In the Chagai District a large area of crops withered owing to the rains (which opened well) terminating much earlier in the season than usual. The record receipts of 1911-12 were due to an exceptionally good season and it was not to be expected that the level of that year should be maintained.

3. A sum of Rs. 9,470-13-2 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

4. *Remissions and suspensions.*—The following remissions and suspensions of land revenue were sanctioned during the year :—

District.	Tahsil.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta	150 0 0	...	
	Pishin	1,447 0 0	107 9 0	
Sibi	Nasirabad	29,330 15 1	26,208 2 1	
	Shahrig	*15 0 0	...	
	Sibi	†313 0 0	...	
Loralai	Sinjawi	204 3 0	...	
	Musakhel	131 10 0	...	
Zhob	Killa Saifulla	36 0 0	...	
	Fort Sandeman	*7 12 11	...	
	TOTAL	31,635 9 0	26,315 11 1	

* On account of revenue on water mills.
† On account of grazing tax in the flood irrigated area of the Sibi Tahsil.

5. In addition to the above, remissions amounting to Rs. 25,906-2-7 and suspensions amounting to Rs. 19,674-13-9 on account of water rate due to the Bombay Government, were granted in the Nasirabad Tahsil. The grant of such large remissions and suspensions was necessitated by the failure of the kharif crops in the Western section of the Tahsil owing to the causes elsewhere explained (paragraph 19).

II.—IRRIGATION.

6. *Shebo Canal.*—The revenue realised amounted to Rs. 9,256, as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.
Land revenue including water rate	8,801 0 0
Water power (receipts from mills)	21 0 0
Fines	202 0 0
Miscellaneous canal produce	232 0 0
TOTAL	9,256 0 0

The revenue of the previous year (1911-12) was according to the final accounts Rs. 769 and there was thus an increase of Rs. 8,487. The areas under crop during the two years are compared below :—

	1911-12. Acres.	1912-13. Acres.
Rabi	36 3 0	1,000 0 0
Kharif	222 0 0	77 0 0
TOTAL	258 3 0	1,077 0 0

7. *Khushdil Khan reservoir.*—The revenue realised amounted to Rs. 57,942 as below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue including water rate	57,391	0	0
Fines	98	0	0
Rent of buildings	190	0	0
Miscellaneous canal produce	63	0	0
Navigation	46	0	0
Miscellaneous	154	0	0
TOTAL	57,942	0	0

The revenue of the previous year was, according to the final accounts, Rs. 45,637 and thus there was an increase of Rs. 12,305. The areas under crops during the two years are compared below :—

	1911-12. Acres.	1912-13. Acres.
Rabi	3,850	4,244
Kharif	613	602
TOTAL	4,463	4,846

8. The increase of cultivation under the Shebo Canal was due to more favourable rainfall. The increase under Khushdil Khan is attributed in part to favourable rain and in part to improved distribution.

9. *Other irrigation projects.*—An account of the other irrigation projects is given in the Public Works Department report of the year.

10. *Artesian boring by Government agency.*—A sum of about Rs. 903 was spent under this head during the year, in connection with the irrigation water-supply at the Experimental Fruit Farm, Quetta, where two additional artesian wells were sunk and gave a fair supply of water.

III.—FINANCE.

11. The following statement shows, so far as the Special (Provincial) section of the Budget is concerned :—

(1) The standard figures adopted by the Government of India ;

(2) The sanctioned estimates and the actuals (provisional) for 1912-13 ; and

(3) The actuals for 1911-12 as finally recorded in the books of the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Receipts.

Major heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimates for 1912-13.	Actuals (provisional) for 1912-13.	Actuals for 1911-12.
Civil Department.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
I.—Land revenue	8,09,700	9,03,000	9,60,615	9,51,489
II.—Opium	...	6,000	6,622	6,036
III.—Salt	3,800	2,000	1,656	1,590
IV.—Stamps	95,200	88,000	90,039	90,832
V.—Excise	1,80,500	2,55,000	2,79,253	2,74,294
VIII.—Assessed taxes	19,000	20,000	20,899	20,306
IX.—Forests	22,400	22,000	20,158	20,118
X.—Registration	1,700	3,000	3,394	3,313
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	17,200	23,000	24,410	23,847
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails	800	1,000	778	734
XVII.—Police	35,600	11,000	10,544	11,243
XIX.—Education	1,000	14,000	14,075	13,451
XX.—Medical	1,700	2,000	1,716	1,694
XXI.—Scientific and other minor departments.	900	1,000	1,388	849
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances.	3,200	3,000	3,428	3,448
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	400	1,000	560	192
XXV.—Miscellaneous	9,100	8,000	36,992	6,769
XXXI.—Civil Works	6,700	7,000	6,903	11,192
TOTAL	12,08,900	13,70,000	14,83,430	14,41,397
Public Works.				
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation.)	64,000	70,000	6,691	46,406
XXXI.—Civil Works	25,000	31,000	33,353	33,196
TOTAL	89,000	1,01,000	40,044	79,602
Assignments.				
Fixed	5,61,000	5,86,000	5,86,000	5,86,000
Others	...	...	1,67,009	1,35,864
TOTAL	5,61,000	5,86,000	7,53,009	7,21,864
Total receipts	18,58,900	20,57,000	22,76,483	22,42,863
Opening balance	...	2,93,000	3,79,936	3,35,106
GRAND TOTAL	18,58,900	23,50,000	26,56,419	25,77,969

Expenditure.

Major heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimates for 1912-13.	Actuals (provisional) for 1912-13.	Actuals for 1911-12.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Civil Department.				
1.—Refunds and drawbacks	2,900	4,000	6,352	9,435
2.—Assignments and compensations	1,95,100	2,01,000	2,02,348	2,01,390
3.—Land revenue	2,08,300	2,35,000	2,43,275	2,39,346
4.—Opium	...	...	186	209
5.—Salt	...	...	...	...
6.—Stamps	1,300	1,000	1,393	1,340
7.—Excise	...	9,000	12,776	10,471
11.—Forests	30,500	30,000	28,526	28,947
12.—Registration	800	1,000	1,262	1,077
18.—General administration	...	...	...	1,16,870
19 A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	30,200	20,000	20,077	22,627
19 B.—Law and Justice—Jails	28,200	31,000	29,649	31,365
20.—Police	4,49,400	5,09,000	4,10,234	4,19,242
22.—Education	23,100	64,000	74,131	46,688
24.—Medical	81,800	1,00,000	1,37,449	1,02,752
25.—Political	17,51,700	19,06,000	18,38,446	18,74,575
26.—Scientific and other minor departments	43,200	44,000	55,253	52,054
29.—Superannuation allowances and pensions	8,200	10,000	20,996	13,975
30.—Stationery and Printing	8,800	11,000	11,777	9,968
32.—Miscellaneous	10,800	29,000	42,879	58,693
45.—Civil works	1,17,900	1,64,000	1,82,847	1,77,490
TOTAL	29,92,200	33,69,000	33,19,856	34,18,514
Public Works Department.				
43.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	85,600	1,06,000	3,62,992	3,04,208
45.—Civil Works	6,40,000	7,30,000	7,43,054	6,72,371
TOTAL	7,25,600	8,36,000	11,06,046	9,76,579
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	37,17,800	42,05,000	44,25,902	43,95,093
Provincial share	18,58,900	*21,04,000	22,12,951	21,97,546
Closing balance	...	2,46,000	4,43,468	3,80,423
GRAND TOTAL	18,58,900	23,50,000	26,56,419	25,77,969

* This is according to sanctioned figures, the Imperial share being shown as Rs. 21,01,000.

12. The subjoined statements show the variations between the actuals for 1911-12 and those (provisional) for 1912-13 :—

Receipts.

	Difference.	
	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Department.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
I.—Land revenue	9,126	...
II.—Opium	586	...
III.—Salt	66	...
IV.—Stamps	...	793
V.—Excise	4,959	...
VIII.—Assessed taxes	593	...
IX.—Forests	40	...
X.—Registration	81	...
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	563	...
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails	44	...
XVII.—Police	...	699
XIX.—Education	624	...
XX.—Medical	22	...
XXI.—Scientific and other minor departments	539	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances	...	20
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	368	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	30,223	...
XXXI.—Civil works	...	4,289
Total	47,834	5,801
Net increase	42,033	...
Public Works Department.		
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	...	39,715
XXXI.—Civil Works	157	...
Net decrease	...	39,558
Assignments.		
Fixed	...	...
Others	31,145	...
Total increase	31,145	...
Net total increases	33,620	...

13. The variations under I—Land Revenue, and V—Excise, are explained elsewhere in the sections of this report dealing fully with those subjects.

14. The other principal variations in receipts are :—

XXV.—*Miscellaneous.*—Increase Rs. 30,223.

This is due to the fact that out of Rs. 50,000 granted by Government as contribution towards the re-construction of the Sandeman High School, Quetta, which was placed in deposit in the Quetta Municipal Fund in 1910-11, Rs. 30,500 remained unspent towards the end of 1912-13 and this sum was re-credited into the Treasury as ordered by Government, a grant of Rs. 30,000 being made instead in the Provincial Budget for 1913-14. One half of Rs. 30,500, namely Rs. 15,250, has accordingly been deducted from "other assignments," *vide* remarks under "Assignments" below :—

XXXI.—*Civil Works.*—Decrease Rs. 4,289.

In 1911-12 there was an increase of Rs. 4,000 (in round figures) which was made up as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Sale to the Nushki Town Fund of the Government share in the water of the Nushki stream	2,500
(2) First instalment towards the payment of Rs. 7,990 on account of the cost of Government water holdings in certain Karezes in the Nushki Tahsil sold to Zamindars	1,598
TOTAL .	4,098

During 1912-13, only Rs. 1,598 has been paid on this account. This means a decrease of Rs. 2,500. The remaining decrease of Rs. 1,800 (in round figures) is partly due to reduction in the income from Staging Bungalows owing to the disturbed state of the Loralai and Zhob Districts during the year, and partly to the fact that credit for such income for the last two months of the year, namely, February and March 1913 (about Rs. 600), has not yet been given by the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services. This will be adjusted in the final accounts.

XXX.—*Minor works and navigation (irrigation)—Public Works Department.*—Decrease Rs. 39,715.

According to the local Public Works Department accounts the actual income under this head is Rs. 67,198 as against Rs. 6,691, shown by the Comptroller, India Treasuries. It is understood that credit for the balance of Rs. 60,507 will be given by the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, in his final exchange account. The decrease of Rs. 40,000 (in round figures) will then become an increase of Rs. 21,000 (in round figures). This increase is due to the gradual icrease in the efficiency of the staff and distribution system and also to favourable rains.

Assignments.—The sum of Rs. 1,67,009 shown in the table "Receipts for 1912-13" under "other assignments" is made up as follows :—

SPECIAL GRANTS.

(*Representing the provincial moiety of the expenditure actually sanctioned.*)

(1) Under "22—Education."

	Rs.	
(*i*) For provision of proper accommodation and play grounds for primary classes attached to the Sandeman High School, Quetta . . .	15,000	Expenditure actually incurred under the head "45-A—Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers" on the purchase of land.
(*ii*) For building the Sandeman High School, Quetta	3,250	
(*iii*) For provision of boarding house accommodation in Government Barnes Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Sibi	6,000	Expenditure actually incurred under the head "45-B—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Department Officers."
(*iv*) For provision of accommodation for 20 boarders, Head Master and Matron of European Station grant-in-aid School, Quetta	7,500	
TOTAL .	31,750	

		Rs.
(2)	Under 24—Medical for Urban Sanitary Works in Quetta	25,000
(3)	Under 43—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation) Public Works Department for Nar Nullah and Khushdil Khan Improvement schemes	1,25,500
(4)	Head not stated—For Delhi Durbar Bonus	9
	TOTAL	1,82,259
	Deduct.—Moiety of the unspent balance of Rs. 30,500 refunded by the Quetta Municipal Fund out of the grant of Rs. 50,000, made by Government for re-building the Sandeman High School, Quetta, and placed in deposit with that fund in 1910-11	15,250
	NET TOTAL	1,67,009

15.—*Expenditure.*

	DIFFERENCE.	
	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and drawbacks	...	3,083
2.—Assignments and compensations	958	...
3.—Land revenue	3,929	...
4.—Opium	...	23
5.—Salt	...	...
6.—Stamps	53	...
7.—Excise	2,305	...
11.—Forests	...	421
12.—Registration	185	...
18.—General Administration	...	1,16,870
19 A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	2,550
19 B.—Law and Justice—Jails	...	1,716
20.—Police	...	9,008
22.—Education	27,443	...
24.—Medical	34,697	...
25.—Political	...	36,129
26.—Scientific and other minor departments	3,199	...
29.—Superannuation allowances and pensions	7,021	...
30.—Stationery and Printing	1,809	...
32.—Miscellaneous	...	15,814
45.—Civil Works	5,357	...
TOTAL	86,956	1,85,614
NET DECREASE	...	98,658
Public Works Department.		
43.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	58,784	...
45.—Civil Works	70,683	...
TOTAL INCREASE	1,29,467	...
NET INCREASE	30,809	...

16. The principal variations in expenditure are explained below :—

1. Refunds and drawbacks.—Decrease Rs. 3,083.

Large refunds were sanctioned during 1911-12 owing to scarcity prevailing in the Nasirabad and Musakhel Tahsils.

3. Land revenue.—Increase Rs. 3,929.

The expenditure during 1911-12 included the following special items :—

	Rs.
(1) Special repairs to survey boundary pillars on Government lands in the Western section of the Nasirabad Tahsil .	5,000
(2) Deputation of R. S. Lala Bhag Mal on special duty in connection with the Anambar and Torwal Irrigation schemes in the Duki Sub-division of the Loralai District . .	2,600
(3) Coronation Durbar Bonus	4,700
(4) Special Survey Establishment for the Killa Saifullah Tahsil .	880
TOTAL .	13,180

If this amount were excluded from the figure for 1911-12, the increase during 1912-13 would amount to Rs. 17,100 which is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Survey of kharif crops of Kachi lands irrigated by the Nari river	1,150
(2) Special repairs to survey boundary pillars on Government lands in the Eastern and Western sections of the Nasirabad Tahsil (which were not repaired in the previous year)	2,500
(3) Special Survey Establishment for the Killa Saifullah Tahsil	1,650
(4) Increase to the Field Establishment of the Pishin and Duki Tahsils	2,700
(5) Revision of the pay of Patwaris over and above the expenditure in 1911-12	500
(6) Special local allowances sanctioned for certain Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars	3,800
(7) Increased expenditure in connection with Settlement operations and under Travelling Allowance and Contingencies of Tahsil establishments	4,800
TOTAL .	17,100

7. Excise.—Increase Rs. 2,305.

Due to the purchase of another Still for the Quetta Distillery.

18. General Administration.—Decrease Rs. 1,16,870.

This represents the special expenditure incurred during 1911-12 in connection with the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.—Decrease Rs. 2,550.

Due to changes of personnel in the appointment of City Magistrate, Quetta (Rs. 2,040) and to the reduction of a clerical appointment (Rs. 480).

19B. Law and Justice—Jails.—Decrease Rs. 1,716.

The pay of the Jail establishment was revised during 1912-13 at an increased cost of Rs 500. The total decreases were thus Rs. 2,200 (in round figures). Of this Rs. 300 represents the special expenditure incurred on account of Coronation Durbar Bonus during 1911-12 and the balance Rs. 1,900 is a decrease in the charges for feeding prisoners during 1912-13.

20. Police.—Decrease Rs. 9,008.

Rs. 10,000 (in round figures) were expended on Coronation Durbar Bonuses in 1911-12. There was no such special expenditure during 1912-13.

22. Education.—Increase Rs. 27,443.

This is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Government grant for accommodation of twenty boarders, Head Master and Matron of the European Station grant-in-aid school (now called Grammar School), Quetta	15,000
2. Extra grant from Special Revenues to complete the above building	5,000
3. Cost of opening new Primary Schools	2,000
4. Additions to the Gulistan School	800
5. Increases to stipends, half pay of Teachers under training and other expenses connected with the Gulistan School	2,600
6. Extra expenditure in consequence of the status of the Primary School at Loralai being raised to that of a Government Anglo-Vernacular Middle School with effect from the 1st January 1913	1,250
7. Writing materials, etc., supplied free of cost to scholars in rural schools, etc.	793
TOTAL	27,443

24. *Medical.*—Increase Rs. 34,697. The actual increase under this head was about Rs. 51,700 as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Government grant for Expenditure on Urban Sanitary Works in Quetta	50,000
2. Increases in the pay of Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons in Civil employ in Baluchistan	2,600
TOTAL	52,600
Deduct—Coronation Durbar Bonus special expenditure incurred during 1911-12	900
NET TOTAL	51,700

The difference of Rs. 17,000 (in round figures) represents the cost of medicines and instruments supplied by the Military Department, Supply Circle, for the various dispensaries in Baluchistan, adjustments on account of which yet remain to be made.

25. *Political.*—Decrease Rs. 36,129. The expenditure under this head is subject to great variations and in the absence of details which have yet to be furnished by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, it is difficult to explain them. But the following principal decreases and increases are chiefly accountable for the net decrease of Rs. 36,000 (in round figures).

Increases.

	Rs.
1. Increases to the Zhob Militia	11,000
2. Mule transport for the Zhob Militia	6,000
3. Special Expenditure connected with the Zhob Militia on account of recruiting and purchase of remounts, medicines, etc., etc.	6,400
4. Special grant for the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's Durbar presents	3,000
5. Cost of furnishing the Jirga Hall at Loralai	1,100
6. Expenses in connection with the Special Jirga held at Quetta for the Settlement of the Sind Dacoity cases	3,300

Increase—contd.

	Rs.
7. Increased clothing allowance and Kit money sanctioned for the Mekran Levy Corps	9,600
8. Temporary Establishment for the destruction of useless records	800
9. Native Assistant, Kharan	4,500
10. Additions to District Levies	1,700
11. Extra expenditure connected with the extended tour of Major Dew, Political Agent, Kalat, in Jhallawan, Las Bela, Mekran and Kachhi	5,000
12. Special expenses connected with the measures for protection from raiders in the Loralai and Zhob Districts	4,600
TOTAL	57,000

Decreases.

	Rs.
1. Special grant for Entertainment of Chiefs and Envoys } Delhi Durbar	9,000
2. Special grant for purchase of tents } Delhi Durbar	16,000
3. Grain crushing machine for the Zhob Militia	1,000
4. Deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald on special duty	10,400
5. Coronation Durbar Bonus	43,000
6. Savings in pay of Assistant Political Agent and Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps, etc.	2,000
7. Not ascertainable in the absence of details	11,600
TOTAL	93,000
NET DECREASE	36,000

26. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—Increase Rs. 3,199.

A sum of Rs. 25,750 was spent in 1911-12 on the purchase of land for the new Fruit Farm at Quetta. Against this the total increase during 1912-13 was Rs. 28,900 (in round figures).

This is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
1. Purchase of two *Shabanas* of water for the Farm	20,000
2. Increased expenditure on Veterinary Dispensaries (explained elsewhere in this report)	4,000
3. Special contribution to Sibi Horse Show and Quetta Horticultural Society	680
4. Increased expenditure on purchase of plants	500
5. Not ascertainable in the absence of details	3,720 *
TOTAL	28,900

29. *Superannuation allowances and pensions.*—Increase Rs. 7,021.

This is principally due to Major A. M. Anscomb, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, having drawn his pension from the Quetta Treasury for the whole year of 1912-13, as well as for the last four months of the year 1911-12, *viz.*, November 1911 to February 1912, at the rate of Rs. 400 per mensem, or, in all, Rs. 6,400.

* Provisional figures do not tally with local accounts and may prove to be incorrect when details are furnished.

30. *Stationery and Printing.*—Increase Rs. 1,809.

Due to increased expenditure on printing and binding the Baluchistan Agency forms.

32. *Miscellaneous.*—Decrease Rs. 15,814.

Takavi loans aggregating Rs. 47,115 made to Malik Pakur Khan, Tarin of Pishin, for the construction of a Karez were written off during 1911-12, while similar loans aggregating Rs. 31,500 granted in 1911-12 for the clearance of water courses in Western Nasirabad were remitted during 1912-13, owing to the complete failure of the Kharif crops due to the silting up of the mouth of the Begari Canal on which the tract depends for irrigation, and to other causes entirely beyond the control of the Takavi holders. The difference between the two items represents the decrease during 1912-13.

A remission of Rs. 1,500 was also sanctioned to the family of the late Malik Sultan Muhammad Khan Sargari of Kuchlak in the Quetta-Pishin District from the outstanding balance of the Takavi advance granted to the late Malik in 1896. This was met by reduction in Contingent or other expenditure under the head.

45. *Civil Works, Civil Department.*—Increase Rs. 5,357.

Public Works Department.—Increase Rs. 70,683.

This is due to a larger programme of works having been carried out during 1912-13.

According to the Local Public Works Department accounts the actual expenditure during the year under the Public Works Department Budget amounts to Rs. 7,79,958 and not Rs. 7,43,054 as provisionally returned by the Comptroller, India Treasuries. The difference will be adjusted in the final accounts. This will raise the increases to Rs. 1,07,600 (in round figures).

Out of the Public Works Department (45 Civil Works) Budget a sum of Rs. 6,000 was transferred to the Irrigation (43 Minor Works and Navigation) Budget.

A sum of Rs. 60,133 was transferred from the Civil to the Public Works Department Budget for expenditure on :—

	Rs.
(1) Laying additional pipe line for water supply at Dalbandin	31,125
(2) Additions to Fruit Farm buildings which have been transferred to the charge of the Public Works Department	4,564
and	
(3) Other miscellaneous works	24,444

A sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid to the Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund as contribution for laying a water pipe for the supply of drinking water at Killa Abdullah which cost that fund Rs. 5,000.

43. *Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation), Public Works Department.*—Increase Rs. 58,784.

Due to increased expenditure in connection with the Nar Nullah and Khushdil Khan Improvement Schemes for which a special grant of Rs. 2,51,000 was made during the year.

17. *Summary.*—The year 1912-13 which should ordinarily have been the last year of the current quinquennial *quasi* Provincial Settlement,* has proved more prosperous financially than was expected.

* This has been extended by one year.

Apart from the failure of the crops in Western Nasirabad and a local scarcity in the extreme east of the Province the season was unusually favourable, the rainfall having been timely and sufficient.

As shown by the statement of Receipts and Expenditure the year opened with a balance of Rs. 3,79,936 and closed with a balance of Rs. 4,43,468. It

is anticipated that the closing balance will actually stand at about Rs. 4,77,600 (in round figures) after the inter-departmental adjustments which remain to be made have been effected by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, in his final account.

18. The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure in the Imperial portion of the Budget for the year 1911-12 as finally recorded in the books of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, as well as the sanctioned estimates and Provisional actuals for the year 1912-13.

Imperial Revenues and Expenditure.

Heads of Revenue.	1911-12. Actuals.	1912-13. Sanctioned estimates.	1912-13. Provisional actuals.	Heads of Expenditure.	1911-12. Actuals.	1912-13. Sanctioned estimates.	1912-13. Provisional actuals.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
XII—Interest	9,255	6,000	10,276	18 General Administration	982	...	525
				23 Ecclesiastical	23,247	24,000	23,572
XVI—B Jails—Convict receipts at Port Blair	100	...	100	25 Political	4,73,080	4,88,000	4,89,952
				26 Scientific and other Minor Departments	14,096	1,000	1,980
XXII—Receipts in aid of superannuation and retiring allowances	2,540	...	2,006	27 Territorial and Political Pensions	46,302	50,000	50,659
				28 Civil Furlough and absentee allowances	...	....	70
				33 Famine Relief works	14,000	....	....
				45 Civil Works—Charges on account of Native Assistant, Sarawan	816	....	...
				45 Civil Works—Public Works Department, Post and Telegraphs	10,174	6,000	29,049
				Moiety of expenditure on Special Revenues Civil and Public Works Departments transferred to Imperial	21,97,546	21,01,000	22,12,951
TOTAL	11,895	6,000	12,382	TOTAL	27,80,243	26,70,000	28,08,758

IV.—Famine and Scarcity.

19. As in the preceding year the agricultural conditions in the Western Section of the Nasirabad Tahsil continued to be most unsatisfactory owing to failure of the irrigational water supply in the canals. The Indus rose late, and it was not until the middle of July that water in the Begari Canal System was sufficient for irrigation in Western Nasirabad. The kharif sowings were, therefore, greatly delayed. By the first week of September the water had again fallen to a point at which there was none available for Western Nasirabad. The result was that nearly the whole of the kharif crop failed to mature and beyond obtaining from it a certain amount of fodder for their cattle the Zemindars derived no benefit from it.

20. Consequent on the failure of the kharif crop, about ½ of the population of Western Nasirabad, which according to the census of 1911 numbered 14,000 souls, emigrated to the more favourably situated parts of Sind. In view of the increasingly unsatisfactory state of our water supply from the Begari it has been a question for serious consideration whether it would not be preferable to induce the rest of the people also to migrate elsewhere for their livelihood, rather than to spend large sums of money on relief measures and Taccavi advances in the attempt to retain a population on land which could not support it under existing conditions. It was ultimately decided however that as there was a prospect of improvement owing to projects* taken in hand by the Sind Irrigation Department for (1) Widening the Nur Wah (ex-Begari) and (2) Redesigning the mouth of the Begari, it was worthwhile to continue the relief measures for another season. The measures taken were:—

* These projects were duly carried out and the results so far have been very promising.

(1) Grant to Zamindars of (*a*) Taccavi advances amounting to Rs. 30,000 at ½ the ordinary rate of interest, *viz.*, Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. per annum, for clearance of their water courses.

(*b*) Taccavi advances amounting to Rs. 5,000 at the usual rate of interest for maintenance of cattle.

(2) Execution of relief works such as repairs to roads and to Survey marks on the Government lands in both the Eastern and Western Section of the Tahsil at a cost of Rs. 3,300, only local labour being employed.

(3) Remission of Taccavi advances amounting to Rs. 31,500 given during the last year for clearance of water courses, and of interest to the amount of Rs. 3,530.

(4) Remission of Rs. 13,643 on account of land revenue and water cess which had been suspended during 1911-12.

(5) Suspension of Taccavi instalments due on the 31st March 1913 amounting to Rs. 24,978-15-0 with interest Rs. 1,622-2-7.

21. The Mall circle of the Sibi Tahsil also suffered severely this year as in the past year on account of failure of summer rains. To allay distress in this circle the following measures were taken :—

(1) Grazing tax amounting to Rs. 313 was remitted to the landholders and cultivators.

(2) All instalments due on account of Taccavi loans granted in past years were suspended.

(3) 7,340 maunds of Government bhusa realised from the irrigated tracts of the Sibi Tahsil were issued to the Zemindars for feed of their cattle at 30 maunds per pair of bullocks at the favourable rate of two annas a maund. The loss accruing to the Government revenues by this measure was Rs. 2,140-13-4.

(4) Liberal Taccavi advances for purchase of plough bullocks and seed grain were given to the people of the circle as well as to those of the Talli circle who had suffered during the past two years.

The latest reports from these circles are favourable.

22. In order to relieve the Marris from the effects of the severe scarcity which had prevailed among them during the preceding year, a loan of Rs. 3,000 was granted to the Marri Nawab free of interest to enable his tribesmen to take full advantage of the rains that fell in their country, after a long period of drought, in July 1912.

V.—Taccavi Advances.

23. The following table shows the transactions on account of advances made to cultivators and agriculturists during the year :—

Balance outstanding on 1st April 1912.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Recoveries.		Remissions.		Balance outstanding on 31st March 1913.
			Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
Rs. a. p.	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
2,15,798 14 6*	1,31,777	3,47,575 14 6	60,724 6 8	6,756 4 9	33,160	3,555 7 6	2,53,691 7 10

* Includes Rs. 43 refunded subsequent to the preparation of last year's report.

24. The ordinary allotment for the year was Rs. 75,000, but a special supplementary allotment of Rs. 71,000 was obtained in order to assist the land-owners in Western Nasirabad and Barkhan in view of the failure of the inundation in the Begari canal and of drought in Barkhan. Of the total amount of Rs. 1,31,777 advanced during the year, advances aggregating Rs. 4,900 were for special reasons, granted free of interest.

25. Remissions of principal and interest due chiefly to the distress in Western Nasirabad, caused by two successive years' failure of the inundation, amounted to Rs. 33,160 and Rs. 3,555-7-6 respectively, as per detail below :—

	Principal.	Interest.
	Rs.	*Rs. a. p.*
1. Sibi District	31,500	3,530 7 6
2. Quetta-Pishin District	1,500	...
3. Zhob District	160	25 0 0

26. Besides the above, the recovery of Rs. 28,288-11-0 principal and Rs. 1,922-4-0 interest was suspended during the year, the Sibi District again being responsible for the bulk of suspensions, *viz.*, Rs. 26,972-11-0 principal and Rs. 1,857-12-10 interest.

VI.—Survey and Settlement.

27. Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah, I.S.O., who had held with credit the appointment of the Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan continuously since August 1900, except for intervals when he was on special duty, was placed on foreign service as Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat on the 31st July 1912, and was succeeded in the settlement appointment by Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E.

28. *Duki Tahsil.*—The records of the Duki Tahsil were completed and handed over to the District Authorities on the 31st July 1912; and the final report on the settlement of the tahsil was received on the 1st March 1913. The report is being printed.

29. *Sibi Tahsil.*—The work of dividing into artificial oblong fields of convenient size, the large blocks of irrigated land shown on the settlement maps of the 14 chief villages of the tahsil was completed. Work on the one village remaining to be surveyed (Khajjak—area 21,214 acres) was begun on the 5th November 1912, three Patwaris of the Settlement Department under a Field Kanungo of the Sibi Tahsil being employed. The field work was finished by the 10th March 1913.

30. *Barkhan Tahsil.*—Eighty-five villages, covering an area of 91,655 acres were surveyed; and the records of 23 villages of the Chuhar Kot circle surveyed during 1911-12, were checked and attested and were ready for the preparation of the second copy—*part-i-patwar*. During summer and autumn the progress of work was, however, somewhat retarded owing to the prevalence of malarial fever among the Field Establishment.

31. *Killa Saifulla Tahsil.*—The field-to-field survey of the villages in this tahsil whose Zemindars have partitioned their lands (hitherto held in common) was completed during the year. A temporary establishment of one field Kanungo, 5 patwaris and 11 chainmen was employed on this work from the middle of June to the 11th November 1912.

32. *Kachhi.*—From the middle of October 1912 to about the end of January 1913, the Revenue Assistant was employed in connection with the schemes for storage irrigation works on the Nari River in making a rough survey of the lands in Kachhi (Kalat territory) irrigated by floods from this river. For this work a special temporary establishment was sanctioned, supplemented by 4 Patwaris of the Settlement Department. The area under Kharif crops was found to be about 1,24,000 acres.

33. *Maintenance of the Revenue Settlement Records.*—Kazi Abdulla Jan, Revenue Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, inspected the Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils in the Zhob District; the Bori Tahsil, and three, out of four, circles of the Sinjawi Tahsil of the Loralai District, during the year.

34. Kazi Abdulla Jan obtained long leave from the 25th February 1913 when Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E., was placed, temporarily, in charge of the Revenue Assistant's Office in addition to his own duties.

VII.—Summary cash assessment.

35. The following cash assessments were sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner during the year :—

District.	Tahsil.	Land Revenue.	Grazing tax.	Water Mills Tax.	Total.	Period.	Remarks.
		Rs. a.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a.*		
Quetta-Pishin	Pishin	...	115	...	115 0	3 years from 1911-12.	
	Quetta	(*a*) 3,200 0	...	(*b*) 70	3,270 0	(*a*) 10 years from 1st July 1912. (*b*) 6 years from 1912-13.	
Loralai	Bori	75 0	...	170	245 0	5 years from 1912-13.	
Zhob	Fort Sandeman.	218 8	...	...	218 8	For 2¼ years from kharif of 1912-13.	
Total	...	3,493 8	115	240	3,848 8	...	

36. The following statement shows, by districts and Tahsils, the number of villages under summary cash assessments during the year, and the assessments fixed :—

District.	Tahsil.	Number of villages.	Assessment.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta	7	4,395 0 0	
	Shorarud	4	1,730 0 0	
	Pishin	1	115 0 0	
Sibi	Sibi	1 * 1	1,337 11 5 ...	* Small hamlet. Fixed quantity of grain taken as revenue in kind as per detail below :—
Zhob	Kakar Khurasan	3	27 10 9	
	Killa Saifulla	2	82 0 0	
	Hindubagh	50	14,716 6 0	
	Fort Sandeman	61	2,995 10 5	
	Bori	4	312 8 0	
Loralai	Duki	1	408 8 0	
	Sinjawi	3	57 8 0	† In addition to this a sum of Rs. 1,000 per annum is recovered from the Leghari Chief for the Leghari Barkhan lands. This amount is payable by him for 7 years from 1st April 1907.
	Barkhan	1	†44 2 0	
Total	...	139	26,222 0 7	

	Mds.
Wheat	4
Jowari	2
Karbi	2
Bhoosa	4

Note.—The figure for Loralai in the first statement include *malikana* while in the second statement they do not.

37. The period of these summary cash assessments varies from one to ten years.

VIII.—Excise.

38. *Changes in Excise Administration.*—The following changes were made in the Excise Administration during the year under report :—

Standard measures for the dram, half dram, etc., for the sale of country spirits in the distillery area were introduced and the maximum prices to be charged by the retail vendors were revised, due regard being had to the interests of both contractors and consumers.

The revised rules regarding cocaine and its synthetics issued in March 1911 and the enhanced rates ‡ of import duty on *ganja*, which were sanctioned in 1911, came into force with effect from the 1st April 1912, as mentioned in the last year's report.

Ganja.

‡ Rs. 7-8 per seer when imported from British India.
Rs. 15 per seer when imported from Foreign Territory.

Certain patent medicinal preparations containing opium, cocaine or *ganja* in very small quantities were exempted from the restrictions relating to import, export, transport, possession and sale of opium and intoxicating drugs. The restrictions on the import, export, or transport of these preparations by means of the post remain unaltered.

All police officers in Baluchistan were invested with the powers conferred on Excise Officers by Section 36 of the Excise Act. Besides this all police officers in charge of stations and all officers of or above the grade of head constable were invested with the powers conferred on excise officers by Sections 37 and 38 of the Act.

39. *Country liquor shops.*—There was no change in the number of shops except in the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District where there were four shops against three in 1911-12; the increase being due to both the shops sanctioned for March having remained open during the year.

40. *Intoxicating Drugs.*—The rise in duty on *bhang* and *charas* sanctioned from time to time has caused a great reduction in the licit consumption of these drugs as will be seen from the statement below:—

—	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Bhang	3,844	1,494	1,001	958
Charas	1,189	1,212	1,025	897

41. Some cases were detected of illicit import of Kandahar *charas* in the Quetta-Pishin District and of Kalat *bhang* in the Nasirabad Tahsil of the Sibi District, and the temptation to such smuggling being strong it may be suspected that more cases occurred than were detected. The punishments awarded in the cases detected were adequate.

42. The Political Agent, Quetta, reports a regrettable tendency to the use of *charas* and *bhang* amongst the labouring classes of the city and the local inhabitants residing in the villages (Kasi, Sirki, and Kotwal) adjoining the Quetta Town. The bulk of the consumption however is by the mendicants who frequent Quetta in considerable numbers in the summer.

43. The vend fees and duty for these drugs during the past years amounted to:—

—	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Vend fees	14,086 13 2	12,312 5 4	11,260 0 0	14,615 0 0
Duty	10,903 15 8	15,165 6 0	13,085 2 0	10,994 14 0
TOTAL	24,990 12 10	27,477 11 4	24,345 2 0	25,609 14 0

44. *Excise Revenue.*—The subjoined statement compares the excise revenue during the year with that realized in 1911-12.

Heads.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
(*a*) Foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors	10,320 6 8	10,932 0 0
(*b*) Vend fees on account of country spirits	35,054 8 0	42,807 13 8
(*c*) Still head duty on country spirits	1,21,282 11 0	1,20,357 4 0
(*d*) Rent for Distillery	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
(*e*) Duty on Indian made beer	59,743 5 0	51,586 5 0
(*f*) Vend fees on account of opium and its preparations.	16,395 0 0	20,175 0 0
(*g*) Sale price of opium (not given in Imperial Form 1).	6,036 0 11	6,622 6 2
(*h*) Gain on opium	5,323 3 11	5,843 4 5
(*i*) Vend fees on account of hemp drugs	11,260 0 0	14,615 0 0
(*j*) Duty including Sibi warehouse dues on hemp drugs.	13,085 2 0	10,994 14 0
(*k*) Other items	30 0 0	141 0 0
TOTAL	2,80,330 5 6	2,85,874 15 3

Items Nos. (*a*), (*c*), (*g*) and (*h*) call for no remarks:—

(*b*) The increase under this head is due to the fact that the shops for the retail sale of country spirits in the Quetta-Pishin, Bolan and Chagai Districts were sold for two years instead of for one year and hence higher bids were obtained.

(*e*) The decrease in duty on beer is due to a falling off in the quantity consumed by British troops, which is ascribed to the efforts of the Army Temperance Association.

(*f*) and (*i*) Higher prices were offered owing to keen competition at the auction for the monopoly of sale of opium and other drugs in the Quetta-Pishin and some other Districts.

(*j*) The decrease in duty on hemp drugs is due chiefly to the quantity of *charas* imported having fallen off. This is apparently the result of the enhancement in the rate of duty introduced from the 1st April 1911.

45. *Excise expenditure.*—The expenditure for the two years is compared below:—

	1911-12.			1912-13.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Cost of opium (*i.e.*, Railway freight on excise opium) . .	203	13	3	178	3	0
Abkari charges	10,410	9	5	12,785	10	9
Intoxicating drugs	60	0	0	60	0	0
Refunds	1,206	10	8	75	0	0
TOTAL .	11,886	1	4	13,098	13	9

The increase in the expenditure under Abkari charges is due to the purchase during the year of a new (third) still at a cost of Rs. 3,290-3-3 for the Quetta Distillery. This increase was partially counterbalanced by the fact that the present Distillery Inspector draws pay at a lower rate than his predecessor and that no honoraria or bonuses were paid during the year.

46. *Financial result of the new Abkari system.*—The net financial result of the new Abkari system is shown below:—

Particulars.	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.			1909-10.			1910-11.			1911-12.			1912-13.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Receipts excluding Distillery rent.	1,15,811	9	11	1,07,467	5	8	1,36,962	4	2	1,56,337	3	0	1,63,165	1	8
Expenditure excluding cost of new stills and improvements to the Distillery building.	960	4	1	5,191	14	8	10,097	2	3	11,617	4	1	9,570	7	6
NET INCOME .	1,14,851	5	10	1,02,275	7	0	1,26,865	1	11	1,44,719	14	11	1,53,594	10	2

The new Abkari system has now been in force for 3½ years and has proved a success from the financial point of view.

47. *Cases of Smuggling.*—The number of cases of smuggling detected was as follows:—

District.	Number of cases.		
	Opium.	Liquor.	Drugs.
Quetta-Pishin	3	...	3
Sibi	...	1	4
Kalat	2	...	...
Total	5	1	7

48. The following excisable articles were confiscated:—

	Seers.	Chs.	Tolas.
Country spirits	2	6	1½
Charas	1	10	3¼
Bhang	3	8	½
Opium	0	12	4

49. *Statistics.*—The five Imperial Excise Forms as well as a statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan are attached.

IX.—Salt.

50. No change was made in the salt administration of the Province during the year.

The question of framing rules for the working of the Salt Act in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories excluding the Nasirabad Tahsil is still under consideration.

51. The revenue under III.—Salt amounted to Rs. 1,644-11-2 against Rs. 1,590-4-0 in 1911-12. There is no direct expenditure under this head.

X.—Registration.

52. The total number of documents registered during 1912 was 652 against 655 in 1911.

The income from registration fees amounted to Rs. 3,388-10-0 against Rs. 3,375-5-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,080-10-0 against Rs. 1,043-2-6.

53. The working of Joint Stock Companies has been reviewed separately. As in the past year there were two such companies limited by shares and one limited by guarantee. The nominal and subscribed capitals of the former were increased to Rs. 1,01,750 and Rs. 26,284 respectively, showing an increase of Rs. 60,780 and Rs. 15,460, respectively, over the last year's figures. The fees realized during the year amounted to Rs. 40 against Rs. 60.

XI.—Municipalities and Local Funds.

54. The following statement shows the opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of the Municipal and Local Funds (excluding Zhob Militia and various Police Funds) for the year 1912-13:—

Name of fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Quetta Municipal Fund	1,03,908 15 7	3,12,787 3 3	4,16,696 2 10	2,92,522 9 6	1,24,173 9 4
Sibi Municipal Fund	15,524 12 11	34,001 7 10	49,526 4 9	34,917 5 11	14,608 14 10
Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund.	52,206 12 2	68,771 8 5	1,20,978 4 7	88,660 1 10	32,318 2 9
Shahrig Bazar Fund	6,503 5 6	15,780 15 11	22,284 5 5	12,602 4 10	9,682 0 7
Loralai Town Fund	19,610 10 5	21,334 2 1	40,944 12 6	29,358 2 4	11,586 10 2
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	3,481 9 6	21,771 9 5	25,253 2 11	18,956 12 6	6,296 6 5
Nushki Town Fund	4,468 3 4	6,420 12 10	10,889 0 2	6,639 6 2	4,249 10 0
Bolan Bazar Fund	340 7 11	2,497 7 0	2,837 14 11	1,661 4 1	1,176 10 10

The opening balance of the Quetta Municipal Fund included Rs. 50,000 granted by Government as contribution towards the construction of the Sandeman High School building.

This sum was repaid during the year:—

	Rs.
(1) By payment towards the price of the land required for the school	19,500
(2) By recredit into the Treasury as unspent balance, corresponding allotment being given by Government in the Provincial Budget for 1913-14	30,500

On the other hand, the Quetta Municipal Fund was credited with another sum of Rs. 50,000 granted by Government as contribution towards the drainage scheme of the Quetta Town.

55. Besides the closing cash balances shown above, the following funds have investments in Government Promissory Notes as noted against each:—

	Rs.
Quetta Municipal Fund	10,000
Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund	30,000
Shahrig Bazar Fund	6,900
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	5,000
Bolan Bazar Fund	4,000

56. The Pishin Bazar Fund had also the following advances outstanding against the Funds named below on the 31st March 1913:—

Quetta Municipal Fund.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For McMahon (cloth) market out of Rs. 22,000	10,171	13	3
For Martindale Park out of Rs. 4,000	2,500	0	0
Total	12,671	13	3

Nushki Town Fund.

For the Nushki Bazar Drainage	2,500	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	15,171	13	3

57. The only Municipality in the Province is that of Quetta.

The number of members of the Municipal Committee was raised in January 1913 from 20 to 22, of whom 13 were non-officials. Twenty-three meetings were held during the year, the attendance at which averaged 47 per cent. against 41 per cent. in the preceding year.

58. The Provident Fund established for the officers and servants paid from the Sibi Bazar Fund, mention of which was made in the last year's Administration Report, came into force with effect from 1st April 1912.

59. The trade of Chaman developed rapidly during the year, owing to the tacit withdrawal by the Afghan authorities of the prohibition against wool and certain other commodities being booked for India at Chaman, and has now outgrown the facilities for it. Heavy expenditure on Caravanserais and on the improvement of the Bazar will thus be necessary in the next few years, which will tax the resources of the Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund. A corresponding increase in receipts may, however, be expected.

XII.—Judicial.

60. The following is a summary of the Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done according to regular Judicial procedure in 1912, as compared with the figures for the year 1911 :—

—	Civil and Revenue Cases and Appeals.								Criminal Cases and Appeals.			
	No. of regular cases.		No. of miscellaneous cases.		No. of regular appeals.		No. of miscellaneous appeals.		No. of cases.		No. of appeals.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
Pending from previous year.	237	280	121	152	44	29	1	2	44	38	5	10
Instituted during the year.	3,933	4,075	768	823	172	198	27	20	2,825	2,302	94	131
Total	4,170	4,355	889	975	216	227	28	22	2,869	2,340	99	141
Disposed of during the year.	3,875	4,096	737	833	187	192	26	22	2,831	2,304	89	115
Transferred to Jirga register.	15	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pending at the end of the year.	280	218	152	142	29	35	2	...	38	36	10	26

61. The total value of regular civil suits instituted during the year 1912 was Rs. 8,12,107 as compared with Rs. 4,49,311 in 1911, the large increase being due, as in 1910, to a land suit of abnormal value instituted in the Sibi District.

62. There was a considerable decrease in the number of Criminal cases instituted in the Quetta-Pishin and the Sibi Districts. The decrease in the former (about 400) was due to a large number of cases among the local people having been dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

63. The Criminal Appeals show an increase, which is largely accounted for by a number of appeals filed in the Judicial Commissioner's Court in connection with a serious riot case which occurred at the Khost colliery. These were pending at the end of the year.

No person was sentenced to death or transportation for life during the year.

XIII.—Jails.

64. The daily average number of prisoners in the year 1912 was 340 against 324 in the previous year. The total number of prisoners received in Jails and Lock-ups was 4,082 against 3,518 in the year 1911.

65. The total cost of guard and maintenance was Rs. 28,951 against Rs. 30,657 in the previous year, the cost per head being Rs. 86·7 against Rs. 95·7 in the year 1911. There was a satisfactory decrease per head both under establishment and dieting charges, which were Rs. 28·78 and Rs. 37·03 per head as compared with Rs. 31·88 and Rs. 45·31, respectively, in 1911.

66. The Lock-up at Musakhel was converted into a Sub-Jail with effect from the 1st April 1912, and an allowance of Rs. 2 per month was sanctioned for the Constable Muharrir of the Police Thana for keeping the registers, etc., connected with the Jail.

67. One prisoner of the Loralai District escaped from police custody in June 1912.

68. The health of the prisoners was generally good, but there was some malaria both in the Quetta and Sibi District Jails. The daily average number of sick prisoners was 7·54 against 6·563 in 1911. There were two deaths during the year, one in the Sibi Jail and one in the Loralai Jail.

XIV.—EDUCATION.

69. *Inspection.*—The Director of Public Instruction, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, controlled the educational work of the Province throughout the year. He visited the Province in August 1912 and again in October 1912 and inspected the Secondary schools and Girls' schools in the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Districts and the Loralai and Smallan schools in the Loralai District. M. Feroz-ud-Din Khan, B.A., acted as his Personal Assistant for the months of April and May and part of June 1912, being relieved on the 4th June by M. Najam-ud-Din, B.A., Head Master of the Sandeman High School, Quetta, who held the post for the remainder of the year. These officers (between them) inspected all the Primary and Secondary schools of the Province except the Sandeman High School, Quetta, which was inspected by the Director of Public Instruction.

70. *Summary of progress during the year.*—The following improvements were effected in the course of the year:—

(*a*) The number of classes in Primary schools was reduced from five to four, with the two-fold object of facilitating the completion of the Primary course and raising the efficiency of the teaching, a single teacher being unable to teach five classes efficiently.

(*b*) A revised and simplified curriculum was introduced with common effect into Primary schools and Primary Departments of Secondary schools.

(*c*) In consequence of this the teaching of English was abolished in the fourth Primary class of Anglo-Vernacular Secondary schools, and the fifth Primary class in both Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Secondary schools was converted into the first Middle. There are now, therefore, four classes in the Primary Departments and four classes in the Middle Departments of Secondary schools.

(*d*) Four new Primary schools were opened, one each at Shadoshahr, Barkhan and Chuhar Kot in the Loralai District, and one at Sohbatpur in the Sibi District; and the Loralai Primary school was converted into a Secondary school.

(*e*) The Training class for Primary school teachers in connection with the Gulistan Middle Vernacular School turned out its first batch of trained teachers.

(*f*) The Station School for Europeans at Quetta made satisfactory progress, the number of scholars rising from 51 to 66, at the close of the year. A Boarding-house has also been added to the school at a cost of Rs. 20,000 (*i.e.*, Rs. 15,000 from Imperial and 5,000 from Provincial Revenues). The designation of the school has recently been changed to "Grammar School."

(*g*) In the Chagai District five grant-in-aid schools were opened.

(*h*) The buildings of the Trench Memorial School at Fort Sandeman and the Hindubagh School were completed and occupied.

71. *Secondary schools.*—The number of Secondary schools in the Province has increased by one, the Loralai Primary School being raised to the status of a Secondary school. The number of scholars has risen from 1,067 to 1,130.

The Imperial Government made a grant of Rs. 36,500 for the improvement and rebuilding of the Sandeman High School, Quetta, and a grant of Rs. 12,000 for the erection of a Boarding-house for the Barnes Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Sibi.

The pay and prospects of the teachers of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle schools have been improved, but the staffs remain inadequate.

Twenty-eight candidates were sent for the Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University from the Sandeman High School, Quetta, of whom 14 were successful. Five boys were sent up for the Vernacular Middle School Examination from the Gulistan School and three were successful.

At the close of the year 218 boys were attending Secondary schools against 166 in the preceding year.

72. *Primary schools.*—(*a*) Boys.—The number of Primary schools for boys has decreased from 46 to 43 and the number of scholars attending them from 1,325 to 1,215. Four new schools were opened, but six schools were closed owing to paucity of attendance in them, and one was raised to a Secondary school. Of the scholars in attendance 865 were local boys.

Most of these schools are provided with good buildings and equipment.

The output of the Gulistan Middle Vernacular School Training class has done something to meet the want of trained teachers.

(*b*) Girls.—The number of schools for girls remains the same as last year (9), but the number of scholars in attendance has increased from 449 to 460.

73. *Private schools.*—The number of these schools has decreased from 96 to 73 and the number of scholars in attendance from 1,224 to 923.

74. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Education, excluding expenditure on buildings, is reported to have amounted to Rs. 88,999 against Rs. 74,684 in 1911-12, being distributed among the various funds as follows :—

	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	39,431
Municipal Funds	11,288
Local Funds	12,064
Fees, etc.	13,487
Subscriptions, endowments and other sources	12,729
TOTAL	88,999

These figures, however, must be taken as provisional, the final accounts not having been received.

Besides the above expenditure, a sum of Rs. 89,847 was spent on school buildings, Boarding-houses, etc., as detailed below :—

	Rs.
1. Land acquired for the play-ground for the Secondary and Primary classes of the Sandeman High School, Quetta	36,201
2. Construction of Boarding-house for the Barnes School at Sibi	12,000
3. Grant for Boarding-house for Grammar School at Quetta	20,000
4. Accommodation for Primary classes of the Sandeman High School, Quetta	19,500
5. Primary school buildings	2,146
TOTAL	89,847

75. The following table shows the number of schools and scholars as they stood on the 31st March 1913 :—

Serial No.	Description.	1911-12.		1912-13.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1	*Schools for Boys*—				
	(*a*) Secondary schools	4	1,067	5	1,130
	(*b*) Public Primary schools of all kinds	46	1,325	43	1,215
2	*Schools for Girls*—				
	(*a*) Secondary schools	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Primary schools of all kinds	9	449	9	460
3	Private schools for Boys	96	1,224	73	923
	Private schools for Girls				
4	European schools	2	55	2	69
	TOTAL	157	4,120	132	3,797

76. A season library was opened at Ziarat, the building and furniture for which have been provided by Government. The institution is otherwise maintained by private subscriptions.

XV.—Forests.

77. *Constitution of State Forests.*—No fresh reservation was made during the year. The question of the reservation of the Chotiali unclassed Forest in the Loralai District and the Muselikh, Murdar and Kup Mazar tracts in the Quetta-Pishin District is still under consideration.

78. *Management of Forests.*—It was not found necessary for the Forest Department to import any fuel from outside Baluchistan for sale at Quetta or Sibi.

The following quantities of dry and green firewood and charcoal from the Ziarat Range forests of the Sibi District were extracted and brought to Quetta for sale in the Depôt :—

	Mds.
Khanjak	2,474
Olive (Kahu)	4,241
Shisham	41
Juniper	7,335
Zirag	10

79. Owing to the scarcity of fodder in the village of Talao in the Loralai District the State forest of Gadibar was thrown open for grazing to 3,296 animals belonging to the villagers for a period of 1½ months ending with the 28th February 1913, grazing fees being charged at half the usual rates.

80. The Forest Department issued 3,098 fruit and other plants free of cost to the Zamindars and other Government Departments in the interests of Arboriculture against 6,442 in the preceding year. The difference is due to shorter demand.

81. As reported last year, 750 plants of exotic species imported from England were planted in the Zangi Lora plantation towards the end of March 1912. 234 of them are doing well, the rest have died.

Eighty-three Ash and 1,100 Elm plants raised locally were put in the Zangi Lora during February and March 1913, and almost all are doing well.

Eight thousand Willow cuttings and 350 Willow plants were planted in the Zangi Lora plantation and almost all of them have struck. Four thousand Willow cuttings were planted in the Dhobighat plantation during the year, but only 50 per cent. were successful. The failure is due to the scarcity of water.

82. There were no fires of any importance during the year.

83. The total Forest Revenue of the Agency excluding the Zhob District amounted to Rs. 20,158-7-9 and the expenditure to Rs. 28,526-5-8 against Rs. 20,117-8-2 and Rs. 28,947-3-5 in the year 1911-12.

The items of Revenue and Expenditure as compared with the last year call for no special remarks.

84. No new forest area in the Zhob District was reserved during the year.

The usual measures for the eradication of the bark boring beetle in the Shinghar forests were continued.

The receipts on account of royalty on wood in the Zhob District amounted to Rs. 2,050 against Rs. 1,800 in the preceding year.

XVI.—Arboriculture and Agricultural Experiments.

85. *Trees raised locally.*—More than 40,000 fruit and other trees were planted during the year along water channels, road-sides and in public and private gardens; a considerable number of these having been supplied to cultivators from the district and forest nurseries.

Some of the trees planted on roads in the Quetta District last year were damaged by the borer beetles. The damaged trees were cut down and small rewards were given for the destruction of the insect.

86. *Trees imported from Europe.*—About 262 English fruit trees of different varieties were imported from England; 116 of these were planted in different gardens at Quetta, and 56 trees which arrived towards the close of the year were planted in the garden at Ziarat in the Sibi District in April 1913. The Quetta trees did not do well, as they had been too long on the voyage and suffered from the damp heat of the Red Sea which caused them to sprout before arrival in India. The trees in the Ziarat garden are reported to be doing excellently. In addition to these, 200 rooted cuttings of olives were obtained from Europe with a view to providing grafts for the wild olives, and planted at various places in the Sibi District. Ninety-six of these are alive, 70 have died and 34 are doubtful.

87. *Barseem or Egyptian clover.*—The experiment of sowing Barseem or Egyptian clover in the Sibi District has proved a success. The cultivators are much pleased with the results obtained and some of them have collected acclimatized seed from their present crops for cultivation on a larger scale next year.

88. *Sholapur Jowari.*—Experiments were also made with cultivation of Sholapur *jowari* in the Nasirabad Tahsil but were not successful, the season having proved unfavourable.

89. *Saffron.*—The order referred to in last year's report, sent to Birjand for a further supply of saffron bulbs, was complied with rather late in the year. On 7th October 1912, 165 lbs. of bulbs were received and made over to Mr. J. W. N. Cumming for cultivation. A little further delay in planting occurred owing to his having met with an accident. The bulbs were, however, duly planted out on his grounds at Sheikh Mandah on 26th to 28th October 1912. A large number of the bulbs flowered in the end of November 1912, but this being the first crop the flowers were left ungathered. The beds have since been heavily manured and it is hoped that a good crop of saffron will be obtained during October 1913.

The result of the cultivation of saffron bulbs at Khost in the Sibi District in 1911 is still being watched.

XVII.—The development of the Fruit Industry of Baluchistan.

90. *Fruit and Agricultural Experimental Station, Quetta.*—Mr. and Mrs. Howard remained in charge of this work throughout the year, and were at Quetta, as arranged, from May to September.

91. To facilitate irrigation the whole area of the Fruit Experimental Station has been laid out in terraces of suitable dimensions and levelled. Two bricked irrigation channels have been provided. These improvements are reported to have increased the area irrigable by a given quantity of water by about 50 per cent. The water supply for the station has been further augmented during the year by the acquisition of a further share in a neighbouring Karez and the sinking of a new artesian well. A fourth bore was also started, but was given up as it did not appear likely to prove a success. The three existing bores now give collectively a surface flow of 1,225 gallons per hour, which along with the Karez water is sufficient for the irrigational requirements of the station.

92. Pumping experiments by means of an Oil Engine were tried on one of these three bores and proved a success, the bore when pumped giving a flow of about 4,000 gallons per hour or about eight times its normal flow.

93. The dry crop experiment referred to in last year's report was carried out with one of the local varieties of wheat in an area of 3 acres, which received one watering only, given at the time of sowing, and was cultivated with a lever harrow after each fall of rain to prevent caking. The results were excellent, the outturn having amounted to over 18 maunds of grain per acre.

94. Experiments in ring budding were made, which showed that by budding on this system in May and June, strong plants ready for planting can be raised within a year of the sowing of the seed of the stock, or from one to two years earlier than they could be raised by ordinary local methods.

95. During the winter seven plots in the Fruit Experimental Station were planted with fruit trees of the best local varieties (peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums and cherries). A few trees imported from France were also planted. There are at present about 3,000 budded plants in reserve in the nursery. It has been arranged to introduce all the best kinds from the south of France, so that the Fruit Experimental Station will possess a wide range of kinds many of which it is hoped will be useful for propagation.

96. *Residency Garden.*—The seedling plot in the Residency Garden in Quetta, which was taken up for an experiment in renovation, was put into order. The seedlings were uprooted and the whole area ploughed up and sown with clover (shaftal). The first cutting of the crop was sold as green fodder, while the second one will be ploughed in as green manure. This plot will be ready for planting good budded trees in the next winter. Steps are being taken to improve other plots of the garden as well.

97. In connection with the work relating to the development of the Fruit Industry the question of the profitable production of vegetables for the Indian Markets was considered and a beginning was made in the work when a few experimental consignments of tomatoes were sent from Quetta to Calcutta in 1911. These trials showed that a good market for out of season vegetables locally produced existed in Calcutta. In the year under report tomatoes were grown on an improved system in a plot measuring 4-10ths of an acre in the Residency Garden, and the results were very satisfactory. Although a large proportion of the crop was destroyed by abnormally early frosts, about ten tons of saleable produce was collected for which a sum of Rs. 842 was obtained. A portion of this produce was sent to Calcutta where it was sold at good prices, and the remainder was disposed of locally.

The experiment has greatly impressed the local growers and has attracted a good deal of attention. It is being repeated this year.

98. *Packing experiments.*—Packing boxes of special design suited for the transport of fruit, made to order by the British Basket Company of Glasgow, were placed on the market at Quetta and sold at prices sufficient to cover all expenses. For a year or two it will be necessary for Government to finance the supply of these packages, after which it is intended to get an agency established in Quetta. A local firm has agreed to take up this agency when the time comes.

Experiments on the transport of grapes were taken up on a small scale, and it was found possible to send these to Calcutta packed with *San* fibre in non-returnable crates. The prices realised were very favourable. The packing experiments on the whole proved a success, as delicate fruits and vegetables, such as grapes, peaches and tomatoes, despatched in the specially designed boxes or crates reached Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta and other distant places in good condition.

99. Much useful information on important subjects, such as (1) raising of nursery stock, (2) the conservation of soil moisture, (3) the use of clover (shaftal), as a green manure with a view to increasing the water holding capacity of the soil, (4) the arrangement of fruit gardens, has been collected in the course of the year. Progress has also been made in the enlistment and training of the Staff.

100. A description of the results of the experiments made in the cultivation of tomatoes and their transport was published by Mr. and Mrs. Howard

in the form of a bulletin (No. 1, March 1913); and since the close of the year another bulletin (No. 2, April 1913) on improvements in the packing and transport of fruit in India has been published. Both these bulletins contain much useful practical information.

101. The term of the deputation of Mr. and Mrs. Howard, which was to expire at the end of September 1913, has been extended for a further period of three years (*i. e.*, up to the end of 1916).

102. The expenditure on the Quetta Fruit Farm during the year amounted to Rs. 33,119 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Capital.	
Cost of two *Shabanas* of water from the Sirki Karez	20,000
Sinking artesian bores	1,041
Experimental pumping tests carried out on artesian bores	705
Extending roads in the enclosure of the Fruit Farm	507
Constructing masonry drain	2,125
Recurring charges.	
Salaries	1,373
Establishment	1,382
Other charges.	
Travelling allowance	75
Contingencies	5,911
TOTAL	33,119

XVIII.—TRADE.

I.—Foreign Land Trade.

103. The value of imports and exports in 1912-13, as returned by the Political Agents, Quetta-Pishin and Chagai, is compared below with the figures for 1911-12 :—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Afghanistan	11,50,231	13,65,761	1,58,850	13,48,011
Persia	3,07,730	4,25,146	16,32,550	19,43,758
TOTAL	14,57,961	17,90,907	17,91,400	32,91,769

AFGHANISTAN.

Imports.

104. The imports from Afghanistan as registered in the Quetta-Pishin District are valued at Rs. 3,36,466 against Rs. 3,65,716 in 1911-12 or a net decrease of Rs. 29,250.

The table below shows the heads under which variations have occurred—

	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals	67,919	63,886	...	4,033
Apparel	...	35	35	...
Coal and coke	344	488	144	...
Drugs, etc.	1,505	6,422	4,917	...
Fruits	1,38,642	77,635	...	61,007
Wheat	13,051	8,140	...	4,911
Other grains	2,746	2,283	...	463
Hide of cattle	390	1,130	740	...
Skins of sheep, etc.	1,295	550	...	745
Leather unmanufactured	495	240	...	255
Ghi	61,435	83,490	22,055	...
Miscellaneous provisions	1,283	1,792	509	...
Oil seeds	106	308	202	...
Other seeds	11,075	12,200	1,125	...
Silk	...	466	466	...
Tobacco	9,320	8,210	...	1,110
Wool	52,680	65,060	12,380	...
Other articles (Unmanufactured)	2,541	3,561	1,020	...
Other articles (Manufactured)	889	570	...	319
TOTAL	3,65,716	3,36,466	43,593	72,843

The chief increases fall under the heads ghi, wool, drugs and hides. Owing to a good year fodder was plentiful, and wool, ghi and hides were consequently available for export in larger quantities than in the previous year. The increase under drugs is due to a larger export, owing to a more favourable season of certain medicinal drugs used in native pharmacy.

Fruits, wheat, animals and tobacco are responsible for the principal decreases. By far the largest decrease occurred under fruit, which is due to the failure in Kandahar of the apple and pear crops. Next comes wheat with a comparatively small drop. There has been a progressive decrease, with slight fluctuations, in the imports of this commodity for many years past, and this is probably not entirely due to the obstacles placed in the way of the export of grain from Afghanistan. Owing to the more profitable prices obtainable for fruit, garden cultivation has been extending considerably round Kandahar to the exclusion of wheat and other food grains. To safeguard against the possible eventual extinction of grain crops, it is said certain rules and regulations have been framed by the Afghan Government in the province of Kandahar for putting a limit to the cultivation of fruit on lands under the Nahr-i-Saraj. The absence of cultivators from their homes on account of their forced employment on the construction of roads and irrigation works is reported to have been

another reason for the falling-off in the year under review under wheat and other grain.

105. Imports from Afghanistan as registered in the Chagai District were valued at Rs. 10,29,295 against Rs. *10,04,693 in 1911-12. There was thus an increase of Rs. 24,602.

*This figure includes trade classified last year under "Baluchistan." For the reasons given below (paragraph 108) this trade will in future be classified as Afghan Trade.

The table below shows the heads under which variations have taken place :—

Articles.	Value of imports in 1911-12.	Value of imports in 1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals (living, for sale)	2,430	160	...	2,270
Drugs and medicines	4,500	1,098	...	3,402
Dyeing materials	98	288	190	...
Fruits, vegetables and nuts	1,27,598	74,409	...	53,189
Grain and pulse	54,598	60,107	5,509	...
Hides and skins	1,799	7,308	5,509	...
Jute—gunny bags	...	369	369	...
Provisions	3,00,332	2,97,177	...	3,155
Saltpetre and other saline substances	1,466	590	...	876
Spices	34,720	680	...	34,040
Wool, raw and manufactured	4,75,137	5,86,810	1,11,673	...
Other articles of merchandise, manufactured and unmanufactured.	2,015	299	...	1,716
TOTAL	10,04,693	10,29,295	1,23,250	98,648

While the net increase is only Rs. 24,602, there was a noteworthy rise of Rs. 1,11,673 in the value of wool imported. The trans-frontier grazing season last year proved better than was anticipated. The fact is reflected in the present year's figures.

The more important decreases are :—

	Rs.
Fruits and vegetables	53,189
Spices	34,040

No satisfactory explanation for the decrease in spices is forthcoming. As regards fruits, while, as remarked above, 1912-13 was a somewhat unfavourable fruit season in Afghanistan, the decrease if examined in the light of the large increase under the same registration heading for Persia, shown below, rather points to importers having in many cases wrongly given Persia instead of Afghanistan as the place from which their goods have come. Caravans from Western Afghanistan which make their way to Baluchistan by the short route through Seistan are very apt, when asked where they have come from, to say Seistan instead of Herat, and this frequently leads to confusion.

EXPORTS.

106. The export trade with Afghanistan as registered in the Quetta-Pishin District was valued at Rs. 1,06,040 against Rs. 1,58,850 in the previous year. Thus there was a decrease of Rs. 52,810 as compared with the last year. The following summary shows the commodities which are responsible for this considerable decrease :—

ARTICLES.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Piece goods, European	55,200	42,800	...	12,400
Piece goods, Indian	37,330	26,250	...	11,080
Indigo	693	315	...	378
Other dyeing materials	96	...	...	96
Rice, husked	3,100	442	...	2,658
Hides of cattle	480	...	...	480
Unmanufactured leather	9,400	...	...	9,400
Manufactured leather	...	7,360	7,360	...
Iron	1,777	680	...	1,097
Oils	102	...	...	102
Manufactured silk	6,000	...	...	6,000
Spices	5,610	3,480	...	2,130
Sugar, refined	15,226	7,221	...	8,005
Sugar, unrefined	1,766	712	...	1,054
Manufactured articles of merchandise	8,050	5,695	...	2,355
Green tea	12,880	8,640	...	4,240
China ware	...	75	75	...
Gunny bags	1,140	2,370	1,230	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,58,850	1,06,040	8,665	61,475

The dislocation of Afghan trade which followed the tension between the Governor of Kandahar and the Amir's Agent at Karachi is to some extent responsible for the decrease in the export trade. This may have led to a diversion of the trade to the Nushki route, on which, it will be seen, large increases were registered. Another reason assigned for the decrease is the increased importation into Afghanistan of piece goods, lump sugar and sundries *viâ* Herat through Russian territory. The recent local prohibitions against the use by men of embroidered and other ornamental articles are said to have had something to do with the decrease in the export of sundry manufactured articles.

Aniline dyes have almost completely ousted indigo, the value of which has fallen from Rs. 26,047 to Rs. 315 since 1908-09. A demand has sprung up for ammunition boots, new and old, chiefly of Indian manufacture, so much so that a considerable number of local shops at Kandahar have quite recently had to be closed for want of demand for articles of local manufacture, and this fact accounts for the decrease in the unmanufactured and increase in the manufactured leather. The decrease in tea is said to be due to the falling out of favour of Assam tea, which is believed to cause itch. China tea is preferred, but being almost three times more costly than Assam tea, it is imported in comparatively small quantities.

107. Exports to Afghanistan as registered in the Chagai District were valued at Rs. 12,41,971 against Rs. 8,11,361* in the previous year, or a net increase of Rs. 4,30,610. The following statement gives the distribution of this trade as well as a comparison between it and the trade of the previous year :—

*Shown in last year's report as Baluchistan trade. See paragraph 108.

Articles.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals (living, for sale)	5,015	1,010	...	4,005
Apparel	1,780	5,967	4,187	...
Building materials	2,744	3,250	506	...
Coal and coke	3,419	25	...	3,394
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre	2,323	699	...	1,624
Cotton, raw	110	...	...	110
Twist and yarn and piece goods	5,09,306	5,75,899	66,593	...
Drugs and medicines	27,202	74,488	47,286	...
Dyeing materials	4,880	5,370	490	...
Fibres, raw (excluding jute)	...	124	124	...
Fruits, vegetables and nuts	4,752	3,826	...	926
Glass	720	1,959	1,239	...
Grain and pulse	45,633	1,57,667	1,12,034	...
Hides and skins	493	...	...	493
Jute, gunny bags and cloth	12,894	15,388	2,494	...
Leather, manufactured and unmanufactured	25,087	83,776	58,689	...
Liquors	3,549	2,884	...	665
Mats	865	381	...	484
Metals and manufactures of metals	14,666	63,596	48,930	...
Oilcake	94	35	...	59
Oils	10,706	13,133	2,427	...
Paints and colours	1,784	776	...	1,008
Paper	...	42	42	...
Provisions	30,510	36,324	5,814	...
Salt	145	60	...	85
Saltpetre and other saline substances	38	...	...	38
Spices	2,597	4,502	1,905	...
Stone and marble	7	40	33	...
Sugar, refined and unrefined	18,741	45,337	26,596	...
Tea	2,522	5,255	2,733	...
Tobacco, snuff and cigarettes	18,694	28,560	9,866	...
Wood—timber	9,653	10,883	1,230	...
Wool, raw and manufactured	3,248	1,172	...	2,076
All other articles of merchandise, manufactured and unmanufactured.	47,184	99,543	52,359	...
Total	8,11,361	12,41,971	4,45,577	14,967

The more important increases are to be found under the following heads:—

	Rs.
Twist, yarn and piece goods	66,593
Drugs and medicines	47,286
Grain and pulse	1,12,034
Leather, manufactured and unmanufactured	58,689
Metals and manufactures of metals	48,930
Sugar, refined and unrefined	26,596
All other articles of merchandise, manufactured and unmanufactured	52,359

The trans-frontier season, last year, proved a very fair one and this, no doubt, generally explains why trade has continued on the upward grade. The most noteworthy increase is that under the heading, grain and pulse, but out of the total of Rs. 1,12,034 the sum of Rs. 96,127 represents the value of jowari which the Nushki Bazar obtained from Sind and in which there was a very large market throughout the winter season, when large numbers of Tarak and trans-frontier Mengal flock-owners make their way down to the Nushki plains for pasturing their flocks. At this season of the year the Bazar is thronged with graziers, and not a little trafficking in wool, hides and ghi on one side, and cloth, grain, etc., on the other, takes place.

The decreases are unimportant and do not call for special comment with the possible exception of "Animals (living, for sale)." This heading which shows a decrease of Rs. 4,005 relates chiefly to camels and sheep, but, so far from there having been any falling-off, there are some grounds for supposing that the reverse was the case. There are obvious difficulties in the way of obtaining correct figures concerning this heading in a country like Chagai which possesses an open frontier and where flocks and herds are constantly passing to and fro.

108. It is probable that the main reason for the decrease in the figures of trade between Quetta-Pishin and Afghanistan is the diversion of the trade (*a*) to the railway (rail-borne trade being separately registered) and (*b*) to the Nushki route. The figures of Nushki trade of 1911-12 taken for purposes of comparison include the trade shown under "Baluchistan" in that year. It was found practically impossible to distinguish between trade with Baluchistan proper and that which crosses the frontier into Afghanistan, and there can be no doubt that the bulk of the trade which has hitherto been shown under Baluchistan is really Afghan trade. For this reason, as stated in last year's report, it was decided to show all such trade in future under "Afghanistan." Thus the figures of this year's report include a small amount of what is properly Baluchistan trade.

PERSIA.

109. Trade with Persia is registered only in the Chagai District. There was an increase in imports from Persia of Rs. 1,17,416, and in exports to Persia of Rs. 3,11,208, or a total increase of Rs. 4,28,624. In view of the chaotic conditions prevailing in Persia during the year this increase is very satisfactory.

The following comparative tables show the fluctuations in the trade during the year :—

A.—Imports.

ARTICLES.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	64	...	...	64
Drugs and medicines	98,972	1,18,732	19,760	...
Fruits, vegetables and nuts	2,655	1,32,590	1,29,935	...
Grain and pulse	106	839	733	...
Hides and skins	25,043	30,253	5,210	...
Jewellery and precious stones	15,381	9,567	...	5,814
Leather, manufactured and unmanufactured	128	...	...	128
Provisions	18,990	13,133	...	5,857
Seeds	6	...	...	6
Silk, manufactured	55,023	49,245	...	5,778
Spices	200	25,550	25,350	...
Stationery	1	...	...	1
Tobacco-cigarettes	25	51	26	...
Wool raw and manufactured	90,076	44,836	...	45,240
All other articles of merchandise (manufactured and unmanufactured)	1,060	350	...	710
TOTAL	3,07,730	4,25,146	1,81,014	63,598

B.—Exports.

Articles.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	4,750	11,713	6,963	...
Building materials Lime and limestone	...	76	76	...
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre	606	275	...	331
Cotton, twist and yarn	1,45,186	1,67,180	21,994	...
Piece goods	5,22,491	8,23,094	3,00,603	...
Drugs and medicines, not intoxicating	42,302	57,267	14,965	...
Dyeing materials	1,19,823	44,881	...	74,942
Fruits, vegetables and nuts	51	3,833	3,782	...
Glass—other sorts	2,460	10	...	2,450
Grain and pulse	929	238	...	691
Jute—gunny bags and cloth	...	95	95	...
Leather, manufactured and unmanufactured	5,27,593	4,52,538	...	75,055
Liquors	5,387	6,817	1,430	...
Metals and manufactures of metals	60,585	80,607	20,022	...
Oils	1	995	994	...
Paints and colours	9,788	...	...	9,788
Paper	30	156	126	...
Provisions	6,079	6,079	...	...
Silk, manufactured	971	1,130	159	...
Spices	29,168	97,865	68,697	...
Stationery	75	56	...	19
Stone and marble	2,498	2,040	...	458
Sugar, refined and unrefined	10,062	18,146	8,084	...
Tea	67,635	73,742	6,107	...
Tobacco, snuff and cigarettes	1,608	1,600	...	8
Wood—timber	...	1,445	1,445	...
Wool, manufactured and shawls	10,948	5,189	...	5,759
All other articles of merchandise, manufactured and unmanufactured	61,524	86,691	25,167	...
Total	16,32,550	19,43,758	4,80,709	1,69,501

No very satisfactory explanation is forthcoming of most of these fluctuations in imports and exports, because the marts in Persia which the trade through Nushki serves are at great distances from the point where the trade is registered and from each other. The consular reports, it is hoped may throw light on the causes of these variations.

As regards imports, however, the decrease in wool is of interest and is to be explained either by nearer markets offering sellers greater attractions or by the fact that in a year like the past, when a good pistachio harvest was obtained, dealers prefer to export pistachio, on which larger profits are made in India, rather than an article like wool, which is bulky, on which the profit is comparatively small, and the price of which is subject to somewhat violent trade fluctuations.

As regards exports, the noteworthy decreases are under the following heads :—

	Rs.
(1) Dyeing materials	74,942
(2) Leather, manufactured and unmanufactured ...	75,055

In last year's report it was suggested that the decrease under Dyeing materials was probably due to overstocking in 1910-11. This cause could scarcely have been operative in 1912-13 also, and in view of the similar decrease in exports to Afghanistan it seems pretty certain that the real explanation is the ousting of indigo by cheap synthetic dye-stuffs.

The reason for the decrease in leather, manufactured and unmanufactured, is obscure.

The most important increases are under the following heads :—

	Rs.
Cotton, twist and yarn	21,994
Piece goods	3,00,603
Metals and manufactures of metals	20,022
Spices	68,697
All other articles of merchandise, manufactured and unmanufactured	25,167

The large increase under piece goods is very satisfactory.

II.—Indian Land Trade.

110. The value of the trade is compared below :—

Place.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Karachi (by road)	1,78,799	2,90,939	8,67,830	10,08,160
Indian Provinces (by rail) . . .	1,68,85,737	2,48,63,708	84,76,486	1,06,67,096
Total . .	1,70,64,536	2,51,54,647	93,44,316	1,16,75,256

There was thus an increase of Rs. 1,04,21,051 in the total value of imports and exports in 1912-13 as compared with the preceding year. This increase consists of Rs. 80,90,111 under imports and Rs. 23,30,940, under exports. The increases under both heads were principally due to the fact that owing to favourable rains during the year in foreign territories and in Baluchistan, the people were able to import and export commodities in large quantities as compared with the previous year. The increases would have been still greater had not the Jam of Las Bela stopped the exportation of certain commodities (such as grain, ghi, etc.) from his territory.

III.—Internal Trade.

111. The value of the internal rail-borne trade of Baluchistan is returned at Rs. 43,71,550 against Rs. 39,95,695 in the preceding year. The imports into Quetta by road from Kalat are valued at Rs. 95,671 against Rs. 92,286 in the year 1911-12; while the exports from Quetta by road to the Kalat State amounted to Rs. 34,370 against Rs. 10,910 in the preceding year.

IV.—Maritime Trade.

112. The maritime trade of Baluchistan with Bombay (excluding Sind) and Madras is compared below for the two years :—

Place.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Bombay	* 71,994	39,187	* 1,65,563	1,64,149
Madras	900	7,937	13,374	20,632
Total . .	72,894	47,124	1,78,937	1,84,781

The decline in imports from Bombay was mainly under piece goods. This was more than balanced and may perhaps be accounted for by a large increase in the importation of piece goods from Karachi by land (shown under Indian Land Trade). The increase in imports from Madras falls mainly under timber, and that in exports under dried fish, which indeed constitutes practically the sole export. Apparently the fishing season must have been prosperous and the boat-building trade brisk.

The figures regarding maritime trade between Baluchistan and Sind ports are published with the annual statement of the Trade and Navigation of the Province of Sind.

* Note.—The figures of imports and exports for 1911-12 were transposed by accident in last year's report.

XIX.—Plague.

113. Precautions against plague were continued, inspection taking place at Hirok and Sibi during the summer and winter respectively as before.

Assistant Surgeon H. F. De Penning held charge of the plague camp throughout the year.

The total number of persons examined was 92,775 against 97,352 during the year 1911-12. Out of these 46,388 persons who held certificates of 10 days' residence in non-infected areas and were travelling in separate compartments were allowed to proceed on their journey without detention, 31,478 persons who had such certificates but were travelling in ordinary compartments were detained for a few hours, disinfected and allowed to proceed, while 14,909 persons who had come from infected areas were detained for observation in the camp. No case of plague occurred in the camp. There were 6 cases of small-pox, 2 of dysentery and 4 of Pneumonia in the plague camp, but all recovered. 1,410 other cases were treated in the Plague Camp Hospital, and two children died, one from enteric fever and the other (an infant) from convulsions.

No precautionary measures had to be taken in any other part of the Agency.

114. The total net expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 20,647-11-9 (including a sum of Rs. 5,228 spent on re-roofing with iron sheets three blocks of quarters for males and one for females in the Plague Camp at Hirok) against Rs. 22,937-2-11 in 1911-12. Rs. 11,000 † were charged to Provincial Revenues, the balance Rs. 9,647-11-9 being rateably charged to the various Civil and Military Local Funds in the Province. The decrease in expenditure is chiefly due to the salary of the present Plague Officer being less than that of his predecessor. There were also some small savings in other Establishment charges of the camp.

† Normal grant Rs. 9,000 and Special grant for repairs 2,000.

XX.—VETERINARY.

115. *Control.*—Mr. J. G. Cattell held charge of the office of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana throughout the year.

116. *Progress during the year.*—One Veterinary Dispensary was opened at Pishin with effect from 15th July 1912. Of the three veterinary stipendiary students sent to the Veterinary College, Lahore, in 1909, one passed in April 1912, one could not appear in the final examination this year owing to ill-health, while the third qualified in April 1913.

117. The following table shows the number of deaths from contagious diseases among animals reported during the year:—

Province.	Bovines.							Others.								Remarks.
	Rinderpest.	Foot and mouth disease.	Hæmorrhagic septicæmia.	Black quarter.	Anthrax.	Other contagious diseases.	Total.	Rinderpest.	Foot and mouth diseases.	Anthrax.	Pleuro pneumonia contagious.	Sheep scabies.	Sheep pox.	Rot in sheep.	Other contagious diseases.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16.	17.
Baluchistan.																	
Sibi District . .	158	4	8	...	30	11	211	37	...	7	62	126	51	...	48	331	As regards equines, see paragraph on "Horse Breeding."
Quetta-Pishin District. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	30	124	61	...	220	440	
Loralai . .	1	12	....	...	...	2	15	...	....	10	....	...	2	46	540	598	
Total .	159	16	8	...	30	13	226	37	5	17	92	250	114	46	808	1,369	

118. *Preventive inoculation.*—544 bovines and 49 other animals * were inoculated against rinderpest, of which 36 bovines and 2 goats died.

* 544 bovines and 49 goats-593.

119. *Sheep Scabies.*—This disease is very prevalent in Baluchistan, and although the mortality is not high, the loss from damage done to wool is very great. Veterinary Assistants did useful work in the treatment of the disease. Enquiries are being made as to the feasibility of erecting permanent dipping baths at various centres, or of introducing portable baths.

120. The total number of in and out patients treated at the three dispensaries at Pishin, Duki and Sibi was 1,860 against 904 in 1911-12 in the last-mentioned two dispensaries.

121. The Superintendent was on tour for 61 days in Baluchistan. He inspected the three Veterinary Dispensaries twice, as well as the Hurnai-Loralai and Kach-Ziarat tonga lines, and also attended the Sibi Cattle Show.

The Veterinary Inspector toured during the year in the Quetta-Pishin, Loralai, Zhob and Sibi Districts. In the course of his tour he visited 92 villages, inspected all the Veterinary Dispensaries and the horses of the Loralai-Hurnai and Ziarat-Kach tonga lines, attended several outbreaks of disease, performed anti-rinderpest inoculations in Sibi District, and treated 33 animals for contagious and 144 animals for non-contagious diseases. He also inspected the hackney carrage horses at Quetta and attended the Cattle Show at Sibi.

The Veterinary Assistants visited 75 villages, treated 1,769 cases for contagious diseases, and 247 for non-contagious diseases, and performed 7 castrations.

122. *Cattle Shows.*—As usual, two Cattle Shows were held in the Province, one at Quetta and the other at Sibi. The Quetta Show is held in September in conjuction with the annual Horse Show. Eighty-three animals competed against 24 in the preceding year and Rs. 95 were awarded in prizes.

The Sibi Show was held in February 1913. 332 animals against 310 in the preceding year competed for prizes. Rs. 494 in cash and two silver medals were awarded in prizes against 490 and two silver medals awarded in 1911-12.

123. *Expenditure.*—The cost of the Department to the Province during the year was Rs. 8,512* against Rs. 4,881 in the preceding year. The increase in expenditure is due to one new dispensary having been opened during the year, as well as to the Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department having worked throughout the year while it worked for only part of the year in 1911-12.

* Including Rs. 95 from Local Funds on account of prizes.

A sum of Rs. 602-4-0 was also spent from Civil Local Funds in Baluchistan on the tuition and training of two stipendiaries in the Veterinary College at Lahore.

XXI.—Horse-breeding.

124. Twenty-seven horse and six donkey stallions of the Imperial Stud were employed during the hot weather and 25 horse and six donkey stallions during the cold weather.

There were also at work throughout the year two District Arab pony stallions (Provincial). The results were as follows:—

	Number of mares covered.			Number of foals produced in	
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12 (from coverings of 1910-11).	1912-13 (from coverings of 1911-12).
(*a*) Horse-breeding—					
1. Imperial Stud Stallions.	1,164	1,019	927	602	489
2. District (Provincial) stallions.	132	124	148	64	54
(*b*) Mule and donkey-breeding (Imperial).	411	319	403	190	146
Total ...	1,707	1,462	1,478	856	689

The percentage of foals produced from the coverings of 1911-12 was thus 47·12 against 50·15 per cent. produced from those of 1910-11.

125. The number of branded mares on the register of the Imperial Stud fell from 2,026 to 1,890; 187 mares having been branded and 323 removed from the list on account of death, old age or transfer.

126. The exhibits at the shows held in the Province were:—

Place.	Date of shows.	Exhibits.	
		1911-12.	1912-13.
Quetta	24th to 28th September 1912	472	430
Sibi	10th to 12th February 1913	401	442
Gumbaz	26th to 28th March 1913	...	439
Pishin	19th to 20th September 1912	24	78

127. The Shows were on the whole only fairly successful. The slight decrease in the exhibits of the Show at Quetta was partly due to the appearance of glanders both in Quetta-Pishin and in Kalat, and to the postponement of the date of the Show, owing to Ramzan, to the last week of September, by which time many owners had already sent their animals to the plains; but mainly to the lack of buyers at the Show in recent years.

The Show at Pishin is catching on and it is hoped that next year the numbers will be better.

The brood mare and branded filly classes exhibited at Quetta were good, while those at Pishin and Gumbaz were fair. The branded mares exhibited at Sibi were exceptionally good, but the branded fillies and the two-year old filly classes were not so good.

128. Forty-eight remounts and three young mules were purchased by Government Departments at the Quetta, Sibi and Gumbaz Shows against 35 remounts and seven mules during the preceding year.

129. The season on the whole was not a favourable one for horse-breeding. Owing to drought in Kachhi many mares were taken into Sind for grazing, and this accounts for the fall in the number of mares covered by Imperial Stud stallions. Satisfactory features are (1) the continued good work done by the District stallions and (2) the considerable increase in the number of mares covered for mule and donkey-breeding.

130. The cases of glanders detected at the close of the previous year at Kot Atta Muhammad and Mithri in Kalat tribal territory were further dealt with in April 1912. Five clinical cases were destroyed with the consent of the owners and the remainder segregated. 23 contacts which twice passed the mallein test without reacting were released.

In the same month the presence of the disease was detected at Kuchlak in the Quetta District. Six horses showing clinical symptoms were immediately destroyed and seven others were subjected to the mallein test, one of which was destroyed as a react and the remainder let off as free from infection.

Two licensed tonga ponies in the Quetta City which showed suspicious symptoms of glanders were malleined and destroyed as reacts. The spread of the disease was fortunately checked by the timely preventive measures taken.

In January 1913 the presence of glanders was again detected in the Kachhi; many of the cases belonging to His Highness the Khan of Kalat's stud. Arrangements were immediately made to segregate all animals within the infected area, and other precautions were taken to check the spread of the disease. There were in all 233 equine stock in the infected area, of which 38 died and 74 were destroyed as reacts or for veterinary reasons, while the rest which passed the mallein test were released.

XXII.—Effect of reorganization scheme.

131. At the end of 1911-12 there were 8 men costing Rs. 5,940 per annum on list A of clerks whose appointments are to be abolished when they are vacated; and 27 men on list B of appointments the pay of which is to be reduced with effect from next succession, the difference between the old and new rates of pay being Rs. 5,904 per annum. Four men out of list A and six men out of list B have been provided with permanent appointments or otherwise disposed of during the year 1912-13, the saving to Government being Rs. 3,120 in the former case and Rs. 2,034 in the latter case, or Rs. 5,154 in all. But as most of the men on list A and some of those on list B were employed in officiating vacancies before being permanently provided for, the actual saving during the year was nearly Rs. 12,300. At the close of the year the number of men remaining on list A was 4 (Rs. 2,820 per annum) and of those on list B 21 (Rs. 3,870 per annum).

XXIII.—Archæological work.

132. No archæological work was done during the year.

XXIV.—Employment of local men.

133. At the close of the year 1912 there were no local men employed in the Revenue Commissioner's office; twenty such persons were employed in the Revenue, Forest and Settlement Departments directly under the Revenue Commissioner's control.

XXV.—Employment of Muhammadans.

134. The percentage of Muhammadans to the total number of Hindu and Muhammadan employés holding ministerial appointments in Baluchistan during the year 1912 was 51·30 against 50·34 in 1911 or an increase of ·96 per cent.

C. ARCHER, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX. I.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for 1912-13.

Area.—5,220 square miles. The boundaries remained unaltered.

Population.—The population numbers (1911) 127,648 persons consisting of —

Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Sikhs.	Aryas.	Others.
106,702	13,244	4,564	2,430	479	229

to which the Quetta town and Cantonment contribute 33,922 persons as under :—

	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Sikhs.	Aryas.	Others.
Town . .	8,712	5,634	696	1,387	397	195
Cantonment .	6,541	6,031	3,808	468	22	31
TOTAL .	15,253	11,665	4,504	1,855	419	226

Further details will be found in the Census Report for 1911.

Principal officers.—The principal officers during the year were:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. McConaghey, C.I.E. (1st April to 27th November).

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Grey, I.A. (28th November to 1st January).

H. R. C. Dobbs, Esq., C.I.E. (2nd January to 31st March).

Major F. McConaghey and R. S. Bhag Mal held charge of the Quetta and Pishin Sub-Divisions respectively throughout the year. M. Jumma Khan held charge of the Chaman Sub-Division up to 15th November 1912, and S. Muhammad Anwar Jan from 16th November 1912 to 31st March 1913.

General attitude and conduct of the Tribes.—The attitude and conduct of the tribes of the district was on the whole satisfactory, although the important Achakzai tribe, which receives nearly Rs. 50,000 per annum in levy service and assignments of revenue, does not seem to have realised its active responsibility towards Government for stopping outlaws from crossing its territory to commit raids in Pishin. There were no intertribal disputes of any importance.

The following are the most serious cases that occurred during the year in the district:—

(1). On the night of the 14th May 1912 Hamira, a Dogra sepoy of the 29th Punjabis, was shot at Chaman, while on patrol in cantonments. His rifle, which was a bored-out Martini-Henry, was taken. The murderers were three in number and were lying in a bush behind a low wall near the mess garden. Their identity has not been discovered. While people on this side suspected Nazar Muhammad, Malezai, and two other Malezai mal contents, Sultan Muhammad, the Governor of Boldak Fort, alleged that the murderer was Wahidad Angezai, a notorious thief, who escaped from Kandahar Jail a short time before the occurrence. Shortly after this, two Pathans were challenged at night by a patrol of the same regiment, and as they refused to reply and ran away, they were shot. One of them was a Popalzai from Afghan territory and the other a Haikalzai from Pishin.

(2). On the 13th August 1912 a flock of 154 sheep and goats belonging to the people of the Chaman Bazar was carried across the border by Mir Alam Malezai and other Malezai outlaws. The flock was in charge of the Malezai shepherd, who had taken them to graze near the border line. Seventy one animals were recovered through the intervention of Sultan Muhammad Khan, Hakim of Boldak and made over to their owners.

(3). On the night of the 15th November 1912 the shop of the Bania at the large village of Alezai in Pishin was looted by a gang of robbers led by Nazar Muhammad Malezai, the outlaw already mentioned as being suspected of the murder of the sepoy. Property to the value of about Rs. 1,000 was carried off, but no loss of life was caused. Nazar Muhammad and his party were all dressed in khaki, like regular Afghan soldiers and carried good rifles. They placed the contents of the shop on horses and marched slowly back to Afghan territory across the Toba plateau, stopping in British territory for one night on the way. No serious attempt was made to stop them, either by the inhabitants of the Alezai village or by the Achakzai levies and others in Toba. Since the close of the year this pusillanimity or indifference on the part of the tribesmen has been dealt with.

(4). On the 9th November 1912 the same Nazar Muhammad Malezai, accompanied by a gang of about 20 armed men is said to have come to the Roghani hills to shoot or capture

Ibrahim Khan, son of Mir Ahmad, Malezai, the quarrel with whom was the original cause of Nazar Muhammad's going across the border. The gang failed in their object and returned across the border without doing any mischief.

(5). At about midnight of the 8th January 1913 a party of 5 men uprooted a Telegraph post between the Gulistan and Killa Abdulla Railway Stations, and cut all the wires attached to it, and then fired on the Gulistan Station. The alarm being given, the Constables on duty exchanged some shots with the assailants, who retreated without doing any further mischief. The offenders are believed to have been one Kutab, Ghaibezai Badinzai; his two nephews, Abdulla Jan and Muhammad Jan; Lalak, Habibzai; and one other. Kutab is an outlaw because of a dispute with one Abdul Rahman, Masezai, of Masezai in Pishin, regarding the hand of the latter's daughter; while Lalak has gone across the border owing to the post of Shah Muhammad, Habibzai, Jamadar, not having been given to him. The relatives of Lalak being unable to give security that Lalak would not commit any fresh mischief, and being suspected of having harboured him, have been imprisoned.

(6). Another person who bids fair to become a troublesome outlaw is Mulla Amir, Batezai, of Bazar Kuhna near Pishin. He went across the border in 1910, with three nephews Usman, Abdul Qayum and Latif, owing to a case about land, which he had lost; and in May and November 1912 his nephews, as it is believed at his instigation, made two raids, and killed on both occasions animals belonging to the tenants of his enemy, Pir Abdul Islam close to Pishin. The offenders unfortunately got away on both occasions. It is believed that they were helped by Mulla Amir's son, who had stayed in Pishin to manage his father's property; and this son has, since the close of the year, been expelled from Baluchistan.

Law and Justice.

1.—Police.

The total number of cognizable offences of all kinds reported was 1,093 against 1,199 in the year 1911. After the elimination of class VI, which is made up of petty cases under section 34 of the Police Act (V of 1861) and other Local and Special Laws, and in which there was a decrease, the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 368 against 290 in the preceding year. There were two murder cases: one of sepoy Hamira of the 29th Punjabis stationed at Chaman; and the other in Quetta of a woman at the hands of a Mengal Brahui. In the first case the identity of the murderer or murderers, who were believed to have come from across the border, has not been discovered; and in the second case the accused was convicted. The increase of 78 cases in offences under the Indian Penal Code is chiefly accounted for by an increase in "ordinary theft" and "receiving stolen property." There were 70 cases of house-breaking with intent to commit an offence; and of these only 22 ended in conviction, a result which the Superintendent of Police rightly regards as not creditable. The statement given below shows the number of cognizable cases, the percentage of convictions and the number of persons arrested and convicted during the year under review as compared with the figures for the previous year.

Year.	Cognizable cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1911	1,199	1,007	84	1,259	1,129	90	15,578	8,777	56
1912	1,093	867	79	1,022	908	89	19,321	4,128	21

The Superintendent of Police explains the apparent failure of the Police to recover stolen property as follows:—

"The reason for this falling-off is that the Police failed to recover property in most of the cases in which cash formed the bulk of the property taken. In one case in particular, property of the value of Rs. 2,055 was taken in gold and silver; but not a pice of it was recovered. This case was brought to light by the complainant some eight or ten months after its occurrence. In another, clothing and equipment of the value of Rs. 4,553 belonging to the 23rd Cavalry was embezzled by one of the Daffadars of the regiment; but very little of it recovered. It is cases of this sort that have brought about the "falling off" in the recovery of property. In the latter it is worthy of mention that it took the regimental authorities four years in which to discover their losses, while some of the property was embezzled while the regiment was stationed at Kohat."

2.—Cantonment Police.

The number of cognizabe offences of all kinds that occurred during the year was 385 against 588 during the previous year. Eliminating class VI (petty cases) the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 101 as compared with 61 in the previous year. There was no serious crime.

3.—Criminal Justice.

(*A.—Under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws*).—The practice of referring to Jirgas all offences in which tribesmen are concerned and of excluding them from the operations of the Indian Penal Code was continued. The following figures, therefore, are concerned almost entirely with offences committed by aliens:—

The total number of criminal cases disposed of during the calender year 1912 amounted to 1,722 as against 2,153 during the preceding year; the number of persons under trial to 2,344 against 2,989. Of these, 1,245 were convicted, 1,015 acquitted or discharged, 44 died or escaped, and 40 remained under trial at the close of the year. No person was sentenced to death or transportation for life. 171 were sentenced to imprisonment (rigorous or simple), 1,106 to fines, and 20 to whipping. 18 persons were called upon to furnish security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 8,162-8-0 against Rs. 7,013-3-0 during the year 1911. Of this, a sum of Rs. 5,381-14-0 was realized and credited into Treasury, and Rs. 944-14-0 were paid by way of compensation.

The number of appeals and applications for revision before the District Courts (appeals to the Judicial Commissioner being excluded) was 55 against 37 for the preceding year. Of these 24 were rejected. It is a curious fact that the number of appeals has increased by 18 while the number of cases has decreased by 431.

(*B.—Under the Frontier Crimes Regulation*).—The number of criminal cases disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year 1912 was 763 against 315 in the year 1911, and the number of persons under trial was 1,596 against 873 in the preceding year.

The reason for this increase was the fact that more offences by tribesmen were tried than in the year before under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, instead of under the ordinary Criminal Laws. Of the 1,596 persons shown as accused, only 111 were formally convicted; 40 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, 30 to fines, 4 to whipping, while 37 were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace. The reason for the large number of persons technically acquitted is that in the majority of cases compromises were arrived at which necessitated an order of acquittal or discharge being pronounced. The total amount of fine imposed was Rs. 3,151 against Rs. 7,165 in the year 1911. Of this, Rs. 538-4-0 were recovered and credited into the Treasury and a sum of Rs. 2,004-4-0 was paid as compensation to aggrieved parties. It is to be feared that there has been some increase in the practice of filing frivolous complaints, which has perhaps not been sufficiently checked by punishing complainants when the baselessness of the complaint is apparent.

4.—Civil Justice.

(*A.—Under Civil Procedure Code*) —2,733 original suits were instituted as compared with 2,594 for the previous year. Of these, 2,602 were for money or moveable property, while claims for title and miscellaneous accounted for the remaining 131 cases. Including 187 suits pending from the last year, the total number of cases before the Courts amounted to 2,920 as against 2,774 in 1911. Of these, 2,791 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 129 suits pending at the close of the year. The total value of the subject-matter of suits instituted and capable of valuation was Rs. 2,79,417-10-3 against Rs. 3,64,784-5-3 in the preceding year. The number of miscellaneous suits before the Courts was 377 against 421 for the year 1911.

Of 63 appeals that came before the Courts, 13 remained pending at the close of the year. None were dismissed *ex-parte*; in 25 the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed, in 8 they were reversed, in 5 they were modified, while 12 cases were remanded for further enquiries. The number of miscellaneous appeals before the Courts was 15 against 21 in the preceding year. In 10 of these the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed, reversed in 4, while the remaining one case was remanded to the Lower Court for further enquiry.

(*B.—Under the Fontier Crimes Regulation*).—In civil cases, as in criminal, the practice of referring disputes between tribesmen to Councils of Elders and of withdrawing them from the operations of the regular laws was extended. The total number of civil suits referred to Councils of Elders was 615, as compared with 497 in 1911. Of these, 562 were disposed of, and 53 remained pending at the close of the year. 99 cases were connected with land and water, 90 were women-cases, and 373 suits of a miscellaneous nature.

General remarks on the working of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

It is probable that in future more personal disputes, as opposed to tribal disputes, will have to be decided without a reference to a Jirgah. The Jirgah system is an excellent one and well suited to deal with affairs of tribesmen, but it is important not to strain it to the breaking points. The number of men whose opinions carry weight is limited, and it is obvious that there must be a limit to the amount of time which they can give to their neighbours' affairs consequently there must be a limit to the number of cases which can profitably be decided by Jirgahs. The matter is under consideration and it is probable that a way out of the difficulty will be found by substituting arbitration under the supervision of the regular Courts for trial by Jirgah. At present a large number of cases are practically settled by arbitration with the consent of the parties and the change will really be one of form rather than of principle.

Levies.—No change took place in the strength of the Levy establishment. The total cost, including the allowances drawn for the Ghilzai refugees, also remained unchanged, *i. e.*, Rs. 8,625-8-0 per month. The working of the Levies was satisfactory on the whole and the behaviour of the men was good.

Migration.—Ghulam Nabí Khan, Achakzaí, of Killa Abdulla, grandson of the famous Abdulla Khan who took part in the attack on the British at Kabul in 1842, left his home on the night of the 13th May 1912. He was accompanied by two of his younger sons named Sher Jan and Faiz Muhammad. His flight was due to disputes with his relatives. One of his sons named *Sher Jan* has since returned. The family has always had large property in Kandahar and has many connections with leading Afghan officials. Ahmad Jan Khan, one of the principal Afghan Governors of the present day, is first cousin to Ghulam Nabí Khan. With the above exception, there were no notable cases of emigration beyond the annual movements of the nomadic and semi-nomadic portions of the population and of similar tribes from the Afghan border.

General conditions of the crops and of the district and the people.—The crops were on the whole good. After the exclusion of Chaman and Shorarud, which have not been surveyed, the area harvested in the district under crops of all kinds amounted to 88,700 acres, 2 roods, against 79,824 acres, 2 roods, in the previous year, as is shown below:—

	Previous year.	Current year.		Previous year.	Current year.
	Acres R. P.	Acres R. P.		Acres R. P.	Acres R. P.
Wheat	61,453 0 0	71,735 1 0	Melons, etc.	2,780 0 0	2,602 0 0
Barley	7,538 0 0	6,860 2 0	Vegetables	148 3 0	120 2 0
Gardens	1,475 3 0	1,598 0 0	Millet	...	0 1 0
Indian Corn	3,352 2 0	2,702 0 0	Carrots	42 0 0	53 2 0
Mung	5 3 0	9 1 0	Kangni and china	553 3 0	372 2 0
Moth	...	0 3 0	Gram	...	0 1 0
Juwar	202 1 0	39 2 0	Peas	...	2 1 0
Potatoes	239 3 0	290 2 0	Onions	...	7 0 0
Lucerne	1,902 3 0	1,967 2 0	Miscellaneous (Sabz khurda and grass).	79 1 0	275 2 0
Tobacco	51 0 0	63 2 0			
			TOTAL	79,824 2 0	88,700 2 0

The average retail rates per maund of grain and bhusa in Quetta are shown in the subjoined comparative statement:—

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per maund.
Wheat	4 4 3	4 2 6	3 15 3	4 3 9	"
Barley	3 1 11	2 13 11	2 14 11	3 4 7½	"
Indian corn	3 10 10	3 5 7½	3 8 4½	3 7 8½	"
Bhusa	0 11 6	1 0 11½	0 14 6¾	0 11 9	"

In the months of April, May and June 1912 rust appeared in the Quetta and Pishin Tahsils. The parasite was, however, destroyed by winds before any real damage was done to the crops. The crops of *Mauza* Lower Nigand in the Pishin Tahsil were slightly damaged by hail and the crops of Tora Shah and Nigand suffered rather heavily owing to floods in the month of July. In the subjoined statement are compared statistics of rain-crop cultivation for 1911-12 and 1912-13:—

Year.		Quetta Tahsil.	Pishin Tahsil.	Total.	Remarks.
		Acres R.	Acres R.	Acres R.	
1911-12.	Total area sown	2,484 0	42,736 0	45,220 0	
	Successfully cropped	868 1	30,471 0	31,339 1	
	Failed	1,615 3	12,265 0	13,880 3	
1912-13.	Total area sown	4,588 0	46,126 3	50,714 3	
	Successfully cropped	1,453 2	30,322 3	31,776 1	
	Failed	3,134 2	15,804 0	18,938 2	

Owing to good winter rainfall, the rabi sowings of "Khushkaba" or rain-cropped lands were carried out on a larger scale. The crops did not, however, mature well owing to a want of rain in the spring and a good deal of the cultivated area consequently failed. Wheat to the value of Rs. 8,140 was imported from the Kalat State. The total rainfall of the year amounted to 11·85 inches at Quetta, 15·47 at Pishin and 27·48 at Barshore. The number of rainy days was —

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Quetta	25	27
Pishin	20	31
Barshore	24	36

The general health of the people was good and there were no epidemics. Cholera broke out in Sind in May and gradually spread towards the Upper Sind Frontier District, Sibi and Kachhi. The spread of the disease was checked by prohibiting the import of fresh vegetables, fruits, fish, milk, ghi, sweetmeats, ice and ærated waters from infected areas. The restrictions were withdrawn early in October 1912, when the infected places had been declared free.

Irrigation.—A scheme for increasing the supply of water in the Khushdil Khan Reservoir was under consideration. Four new artesian wells were sunk : one near Hudda, one at Samungli, and 2 in the Experimental Fruit Farm. The one at Samungli and one of the two in the Fruit Farm proved failures. The well near Hudda gave a very large supply of water, the discharge being 72 gallons per minute. The taccavi advances granted during the year for artesian wells amounted to Rs. 1,200, Rs. 800 were also granted for sinking a new karez in Shorarud and Rs. 300 for sinking a well in Kechi Beg. Out of the balance of Rs. 17,580 granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 11,750 were utilized in cleaning out, extending and improving karezes and springs. The following table gives statistics showing the changes in 1912-13 in the discharge per minute in gallons and the height in feet above sea level of the water in some of the principal karezes in the Quetta and Pishin Tahsils :—

Name of Karez.		1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Rise or fall in gallons and feet between first and last quarters.	
						Rise (+)	Fall (—)
Quetta Tahsil.							
Barnes Karez	Discharge	334·	209·	179· 06	104· 38	...	229· 62
	Level	5,548· 34	5,549· 22	5,549· 62	5,549· 54	1· 20	...
Sanjar Karez	Discharge	273· 36	248·	239·	266· 38	...	6· 98
	Level	5,550· 53	5,550· 51	5,550· 44	5,550· 47	...	· 06
Azam Shah Karez	Discharge	100· 83	90· 94	72· 12	78· 15	...	22· 68
	Level	5,590· 38	5,590· 38	5,589· 37	5,585· 12	...	2· 26
Gograi Karez	Discharge	...	385· 38	336· 6	266· 38	...	119·
	Level	...	5,585·	5,585· 99	5,584· 20	...	· 80
Sherdil Karez	Discharge	247· 55	248·	221· 4	140·	...	107· 55
	Level	5,341· 50	5,340· 36	5,340· 36	5,340· 91	...	· 59
Chashma Kuchlak	Discharge	...	164· 3	239·	239·	74· 711	...
	Level	5,121· 87	5,120· 36	5,120· 17	5,120· 09	...	1· 78
Jadid Karez Nasir	Discharge	385· 09	372· 28	417· 375	385· 38	· 29	...
	Level	5,116· 11	5,116· 22	5,116· 39	5,116. 36	· 25	...
Kuhna Karez Nasir	Discharge	773· 25	756· 74	613· 625	601· 38	...	171· 87
	Level	5,115· 13	5,115· 57	5,115· 51	5,115· 35	· 22	...
Sahibzada Karez	Discharge	980· 38	980· 38	987· 5	916· 25	...	64· 13
	Level	5,117· 90	5,118· 19	5,118· 19	5,118. 32	· 42	...
Pishin Tahsil.							
Yaru Karez	Discharge	...	100· 82	98·	90·	...	10· 82
	Level	...	4,963· 26	4,962· 76	4,962· 89	...	· 37
Hajee Haroon Karez	Discharge	...	385· 08	400·	370·	...	15· 08
	Level	...	5,155· 53	5,155· 94	5,156· 36	· 83	...
Karez Mehtarzai	Discharge	...	69· 16	96·	84·	14· 84	...
	Level	...	5,148· 220	5,148· 63	5148· 712	· 492	...
Bostan Karez	Discharge	...	3· 28	32.	...	28· 72*	...
	Level	...	5,152· 11	5,151· 06	5,152· 73	· 62	...
				Total	...	122·582	753·59

*Between the 2nd and 3rd quarters.

Education.—The number of schools and scholars on March 31st, 1912 and 1913, are compared below. Figures for average daily attendance during the year would have been more useful, but these unfortunately cannot be obtained :—

Class of School.	Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of School. Boys. Local.	Boys. Aliens.	Girls. Local.	Girls. Aliens.
I.—Primary Education.						
1. Government and Local Fund Primary Schools	1912	17	345	407	8	74
	1913	16	304	358	4	70
2. Aided Primary Schools	1912	4	...	74	...	80
	1913	4	...	64	...	83
3. Private and Mosque Primary Schools	1912	39	398	91	13	157
	1913	30	352	27	6	189
II.—Secondary Education.						
1. Government Anglo-Vernacular Middle School	1912	1	21	103	...	...
	1913	1	27	122	...	...
2. Aided Anglo-Vernacular Middle School	1912	1	...	288	...	...
	1913	1	2	269	...	...
3. Government Vernacular Middle School	1912	1	42	9	...	...
	1913	1	49	9	...	...
Government High School	1912	1	9	59	...	...
	1913	1	13	62	...	...
European Schools (excluding regimental schools)	1912	1	22		29	
	1913	1	31		35	

In the Government and Local Fund Primary Schools there was a decrease of 90 boys and 8 girls. The decrease was due partly to the abolition of the 5th Primary class which has been included in the Middle Department and partly to a falling off in the attendance of boys from the tribes, of whom 41 less attended than in the preceding year. It must be confessed that Primary education is not growing more popular among the tribesmen, who find that there is not enough Government service in Baluchistan to provide for their educated sons, and who see no other object in education than the chance which it gives of entering Government service. The primary school at Alezai established in March 1906 was closed because of the decrease in attendance, the inhabitants stating that the only result of the location of the school in their midst was an increase in the unwelcome attention of officials to their concerns. The influence of the Mullas is believed still to be directed against the establishment of Government schools. Primary education in the Quetta-Pishin District is in fact appreciated and taken advantage of mainly by the aliens from India. There was no new Primary Schools opened during the year. As to Secondary Education the number of Indians on the rolls has risen from 459 to 462 and of the natives of the Province from 72 to 91, the increase being chiefly due to the transfer of the 5th class from the Primary to the Middle Department. This increase does not, however, balance the decrease in the primary classes. The Sandeman Anglo-Vernacular High School buildings are about to be remodelled or rebuilt and the playgrounds have been extended and improved, grants of Rs. 36,500 having been received from the Government of India for the purpose. The "Station School" for Europeans has also been improved by the addition of a boarding house for which a Government grant of Rs. 20,000 wa given.

Land Revenue—The figures of collections under Land Revenue compared with those of preceding year are as follows:—

—	For year under report.	For preceding year.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
(1) Demand—		
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the last year.	1,706 0 8*	2,859 15 10
(*b*) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report	1,87,607 13 4	1,84,441 1 5
TOTAL DEMAND	1,89,313 14 0	1,87,301 1 3
(2) Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue for previous years	144 0 5	2,660 4 4†
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report	1,75,026 0 11‡	1,73,652 0 6§
TOTAL COLLECTIONS	1,75,170 1 4	1,76,312 4 10
(3) Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remission and written off	1,522 4 1	1,485 10 5
(*b*) Malikana	8,045 7 6	8,168 13 2
(*c*) Suspensions	107 9 0	.....
(*d*) Grain allowances paid out of the revenue in kind and Jagirdari allowances.	1,336 2 10	1,336 2 10
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions)	3,452 9 8	7 11 2
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES	14,464 1 1	10,998 *5 7

*Includes Rs. 143-8-5 on account of muafis alienated.

† Includes Rs. 9 recovered in excess.

‡ Includes Rs. 0-9-2 recovered in excess.

§ Includes Re. 1 under grazing-tax, Rs. 368-0-1 under fixed and Rs. 11-4-4 under fluctuating revenues recovered in excess.

NOTES.—1. In addition to these collections, a sum of Rs. 1,776-15-11 on account of coal, chromite and other miscellaneous receipts was credited into the Treasury bringing the total revenue collections under the head "1—Land Revenue" to Rs. 1,76,947-1-3 against Rs. 1,78,605-15-4 for the preceding year.

2. The remission of an item of Rs 75 sanctioned in the Revenue Commissioner's No. 3942, dated 25th July 1912, on account of Land Revenue on Atta Muhammad Karez for 1911-12 has not been shown, as the amount was actually credited into the Treasury during that year but was refunded in 1912-13.

The figures for Land Revenue do not include the revenue derived from the Khushdil Khan and Shebo Canal irrigation schemes. The decrease amounts to Rs. 1,142-3-6 and is due to much large amount of arrears recovered during 1911-12. The net grazing tax collections excluding Haq-i-Malikana) amounted to Rs. 22,062-1-4 against Rs. 17,765-0-3 in the year 1911-12. A favourable season and a consequent large influx of Powindahs contributed to the increase of over Rs. 4,000. The revenue realized from the Khushdil Khan and Shebo Canal irrigation schemes was Rs. 66,192-0-6 against Rs. 45,125-4-5. The figures for the last four years are given in the following statement :—

—	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Khushdil Khan Band	23,658 11 7	10,973 1 7	44,681 6 7	57,391 2 0*
Shebo Canal	20,736 6 3	13,290 13 9	443 13 10	8,800 14 6
Total	44,395 1 10	24,263 15 4	45,125 4 5	66,192 0 6

* Inclusive of Rs. 0-0-2 recovered and credited in excess.

The Government share of the principal Crops, wheat and barley, compared as follows with that received during the previous year :—

	1911-12. Mds.	1912-13. Mds.
Wheat	8,396-3	14,569—37
Barley	1,699-6	2,365—26

The prices realised at the auctions compared as follows :—

—	1911-12.	1912-13.
Wheat per maund . . .	From Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 4-0-0	From Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 3-9-6
Barley „ „ . . .	„ „ 2-3-0 „ „ 2-9-9	„ „ 2-6-6 „ „ 2-8-6

The revenue from Toba is under a fixed cash assessment of Rs. 7,568 per annum and was recovered in full.

Public works.—A sum of Rs. 54,539 was expended on public works in charge of Civil officers against Rs. 33,120 during the preceding year. Of this a sum of Rs. 43,039 was spent on original works, including Rs. 36,201 paid for land acquired in connection with improvements to the Sandeman High School and Gaisford Primary School at Quetta. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 19,500 was spent through the Quetta Municipality for the same purpose. Repairs to buildings and roads and Government karezes in charge of Civil officers cost Rs. 11,500. The principal need of the district seems now to be the provision of Caravanserais for the Caravans engaged in the Afgan trade. Enquiries are being made as to the best positions for these, so that a programme may be drawn up for future years.

Arboriculture—Nearly 4,600 trees were distributed among the local cultivators and others from the District and Forest nurseries for planting in gardens. It was not found possible to issue a larger number, owing to the trees in the Experimental Fruit Farm not being ready and the supply in the Forest and District nurseries being very limited. One hundred and sixteen English trees of the following varieties were imported from England and planted in different gardens in Quetta :—

Peaches, Alexandar	6	Holly trees	50	Apricots, Blenheim	4
Crimson Glande	6	Witch Elms	10	Kaisha	4
Noblesse	6	Copper Beeches	10	Moor Park	4
Royal George	6	Tulip trees	10		

These English trees did not do well, as they were too long on the voyage and suffered from the damp heat of the Red Sea, which caused them to sprout before arrival in India. Of the English trees imported in 1910 it has been found that English and American maples and sycamores have done the best. The English maples especially have made vigorous growth and are admirably adapted for the formation of broad hedges to exclude the dust of the roads from gardens.

Taccavi advances.—The taccavi advances outstanding on the 1st April 1912 amounted to Rs. 58,416-15-3. Advances amounting to Rs. 25,000 were made during the year as under :—

	Rs.
1. Land Improvement Loans Act	19,880
2. Agriculturists Loans Act	3,120
TOTAL .	23,000

The repayments amounted to :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Principal	17,173	9	6
2. Interest	2,443	15	9
TOTAL .	19,617	9	3

A sum of Rs. 1,500 on account of principal was remitted during the year, *vide* Revenue Commissioner's No. 4421, dated 10th September 1912. The balance outstanding on 31st March 1913 on account of principal amounted to Rs. 62,743-5-9.

Minerals.—Seven mines were worked during the year for coal-nuts and coal-dust. The total amount of coal and coal dust raised was 6,981 tons and 19 maunds valued at Rs. 16,808 at the mine, showing an improvement of 3,548 tons and 21½ maunds and of Rs. 9,956 over the figures for the preceding year. The average number of men employed in the mines daily was 94 against 85 in 1911-12. No women or children were employed. Of the 6 chromite mines only two were worked throughout the year. The total number of men employed daily during the year averaged 9 and the total outturn amounted to 6 tons, against 9 men and 269 tons respectively in the past year. The decrease is due to the fall in value of the ore in the home markets, consequent on the reopening of the mines in the Caucasus, which were closed during the revolutionary troubles in that quarter. The revenue on coal and chromite amounted to Rs. 1,193-8 to which coal contributed Rs. 508-7. The country salt produced in the Pishin Tahsil amounted to 325 maunds valued at Rs. 394 against 279 maunds valued at

Rs. 307 for the past year. The salt is manufactured by local men for local consumption. One application for the grant of a license to pick gypsum was received. No new concessions were granted in the course of the year.

Trade.—The following figures purport to deal only with the trade not carried by rail; and, as the railway-borne trade forms the bulk of the trade of the district, these statistics are not of much value. Moreover recent enquiries have shown that much of the trade separately registered as "road-borne" is really destined for the railway and is registered a second time as "rail-borne." It is therefore hardly worth while to make an elaborate analysis of the figures of so-called "road-borne" trade.

The following are the figures of road-borne trade with Afghanistan :—

—	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Imports . . .	3,65,716	3,36,466	...	29,250
Exports . . .	1,58,850	1,06,040	...	52,810

In the import figures the principal increases were under the heads "Animals" (horses, ponies and mules), "Drugs" and "Medicines" (not intoxicating), "Ghi" and "Wool;" but there were comparatively heavy decreases under the heads of "Animals" (sheep and goats), "Fruits and vegetables" and "Wheat" resulting in a net decrease of over Rs. 29,000. In the export trade the chief decreases occurred under the heads "Piece Goods," "Rice, husked," "Silk," "Sugar," "Tea, green" and "All other articles of merchandise." The somewhat heavy decreases in the road-borne import and export trade with Afghanistan were perhaps due partly to the long standing quarrel between the Governor of Kandahar and the Amir's Trade Agent at Karachi, and partly to the gradual abandonment of Killa Abdulla as the railway terminus in favour of Chaman, where road-borne trade is not registered. Road-borne trade has also of late years been gradually diverted into other routes which terminate at Bostan and Yaru. The figures for the road-borne traffic with Kalat compare as under:—

—	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Import . . .	92,286 8 0	95,671	3,384 8 0	...
Export . . .	10,910 14 0	34,370	23,459 2 0	...

In the export figures important increases occurred under the heads "Animals," "Piece Goods" and "Silk."

Horse Breeding.—The Quetta Horse Show was held on the 24th September and the four following days. 430 animals were present against 472 and 580 in 1911 and 1910, respectively. 425 animals were actually exhibited against 457 in 1911. Among the causes of the decrease in numbers were the outbreak of glanders both in Quetta-Pishin and in Kalat: the appearance of cholera at Dhadur which prevented many of the Kalat dealers from attending the show; and the postponement, owing to the Ramzan, of the date of the show to the last week in September by which time many owners had already sent their animals to the plains. But the most important cause is the diminishing demand for horses. The excellent quality of the animals is more than maintained and the breeders are keen, but the continual want of a good market is telling upon the industry. The high standard of the animals in the more important classes was favourably commented on by the Judges. The quality of the donkeys showed a marked improvement. The people seem to be paying more attention to mule breeding. A subsidiary show was held at Pishin on the 19th and 20th September. 78 animals attended against 24 in 1911, 55 competing for prizes against 19 in the previous year. The show is quite popular and promises to be a success, arrangements are being made to provide a third stallion for the district. The Quetta and Pishin shows cost Rs. 3,518 and 291, respectively. The pony stallions Baluchistan and Bantoum maintained by the Civil Department served 77 and 85 mares, respectively. Glanders broke out in Kuchlak and Quetta. In Quetta fortunately the disease did not spread as a result of the stringent preventive measures taken, and only 2 horses were destroyed. At Kuchlak seven horses were destroyed and their stables were demolished. Compensation amounting to Rs. 2,843 was paid to the owners of the horses destroyed.

Cattle Breeding.—76 cattle, sheep and goats were exhibited against 56 in 1911. This is not an important part of the show, as Quetta is not a cattle breeding district. The show, however, serves a useful purpose in encouraging the poorer Zamindars to keep a better class of animals and to take better care of them.

Jails and Lock-Ups.—The health of the prisoners in the Quetta Jail, the subsidiary Jail at Pishin and the Lock-ups in the district was good. In the Quetta Jail the daily average number of sick was 2·05 against a daily average strength of 52·41. The principal disease was malarial fever. No prisoner escaped from custody during the year.

Municipal.—The Quetta Municipal Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 1,03,908-15-7. The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,12,787-3-3 and Rs. 2,92,522-9-6 against Rs. 2,73,683-14-7 and Rs. 2,55,824-6-9 respectively, showing an improvement of Rs. 39, 103-4-8 in receipts and an increase of Rs. 36,698-3-9 in expenditure. The Fund closed with a balance of Rs. 84,093-13-10 including Rs. 10,000 invested in Government Promissory notes, but excluding a sum of Rs. 50,129-11-6 on account of deposits and advances. The number of members of the Municipal Committee was raised from 20 to 22, of whom 10 were non-officials. 23 meetings were held during the year, the attendance at which averaged 47 per cent.

Forests.—No changes took place in the reserved forest areas. The number of passes issued for shooting in reserved areas numbered 14 and the fee realised amounted to Rs. 17 against Rs. 19 in the past year.

Local Funds.—The Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 52,206-12-2. The receipts and expenditure aggregated Rs. 68,771-8-5, and Rs. 88,660-1-10, against Rs. 56,542-10 and Rs. 44,487-0-8, respectively. The fund closed on 31st March 1913 with a balance of Rs. 32,318-2-9 excluding a sum of Rs. 20,517-13-3 which was outstanding in recoverable advances. The actual assets of the fund thus amounted to Rs. 52,836. Excluding "Deposits and advances" the actual receipts of the fund show an increase of Rs. 11,372-2 over those of the previous year. This is due chiefly to an increase in the Octroi receipts at Chaman and Pishin. The expenditure for the year includes a sum of Rs. 30,000 which was invested in Government Promissory notes at 3½ per cent. There was a striking development of Chaman during the year, owing to the tacit withdrawal by the Afghan authorities of the prohibition against wool and certain other commodities being booked for India at Chaman. The trade of Chaman has in consequence quite outgrown the facilities for it, and heavy expenditure on Caravanserais and on the improvement of the bazar will be necessary in the next few years. The increased octroi receipts consequent on this expansion will probably provide funds sufficient for these improvements.

Registration.—The total number of compulsory registrations effected during the year 1912 was 458 against 443 in 1911. The total value of immoveable property affected amounted to Rs. 33,62,117-11, as compared with Rs. 13,75,087-4 for the preceding year. The increase was entirely under the head of sales, there having been large sales of town property in Quetta. It is believed that these heavy sales were due to a contraction of the credit given by Shikarpuri traders to traders in Quetta, who were consequently unable to meet their liabilities otherwise than by sale of their property, or by enforcing their claims against their debtors. This increase in the value of sales is, therefore, really a sign of a commercial crisis on a small scale in Quetta, and not an indication of prosperity. Three documents, the registration of which is optional, were registered during 1912, against 50 in the year 1911, and the value of the immovable property effected thereby amounted to Rs. 241 as compared with Rs. 3,273 for the preceding year. The total number of registrations affecting moveable property was 56 and the value of the property Rs. 4,983. Ten wills were registered during the year. The total receipts on account of registration fees amounted to Rs. 2,744 against Rs. 2,723-2 in 1911 and the expenditure on account of copying fees, commission, etc., was Rs. 777-10 against Rs. 817-15-8 in the preceding year. The receipts did not increase in proportion to the value of the property affected, since they depend upon the number of registrations rather than upon the value of the property.

Employment of Muhammadans.—Of the 67 Ministerial appointments borne on the permanent pensionable list of this district, excluding the Revenue establishments, 21 were held by Muhammadans on the 31st March 1913. The subjoined table will serve to illustrate the position of Muhammadans in relation to these posts:—

Pay.	Muhammadans.	Hindus including Sikhs.	Parsi.	Total.
Total.	21	44	2	67
Over—100	1	6	2	9
51—100	...	14	...	14
41—50	3	8	...	11
36—40	3	6	...	9
25—35	14	10	...	24

It will thus be seen that the Hindus still almost monopolize the more highly paid ministerial posts. The new rules, under which it is laid down that Hindus and Muhammadans shall be appointed alternately to vacancies as they occur, will, it is hoped, gradually redress the balance. Ten local Muhammadans were enlisted. They were all employed in the Police Force of the Quetta Pishin District.

H. DOBBS,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

APPENDIX II.

Administration Report of the Sibi District for the year 1912-13.

I and II.—*Area and population.*—The District embraces an area of 11,193 square miles with a population of 1,17,189 souls as shown below :—

Detail.	Area in square miles.	POPULATION.				
		Total.	Regular census.	Tribal.		Census.
				Settled.	Semi nomadic.	Nomadic.
Sibi Agency . .	11,193	1,17,189	11,388	53,235	4,172	48,394
Administered Area .	3,925	82,423	11,388	51,673	1,786	17,576
Marri Country .	3,392	14,109	...	1,096	2,321	10,692
Bugti Country .	3,876	20,657	...	466	65	20,126

The boundaries of the District remained unaltered

III.—*Principal Officers.*—Major A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., remained in charge of the district throughout the year with the exception of the first ten days of April 1912 during which Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, I.C.S., C.I.E., held the charge.

The charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent was held by Mr. S. S. Waterfield from 1st April 1912 to 10th November 1912, and by Captain J. L. R. Weir from 2nd December 1912 to the end of the year. The post remained vacant during the remaining period.

R. B. Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., and M. Aziz-ud-din Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioners, were in charge of the Sibi and Nasirabad Sub-Divisions respectively throughout the year.

Below is the list of officers who have held charge of the Sibi District from 1882 up to the end of the year 1912-13.

1. Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., 1882, to 22nd September 1885.
2. Captain G. Gaisford to 24th December 1885.
3. Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., to 25th July 1886.
4. Captain G. Gaisford to 25th October 1886.
5. Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., to 2nd May 1887.
6. Captain I. McIvor, C.I.E., to 7th April 1890.
7. Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., to 23rd September 1891.
8. Captain H. M. Temple (in addition to his duties as Political Agent Kalat and Bolan) to 24th November 1891.
9. Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., to 19th April 1892.
10. Lieutenant A. H. McMahon to 16th April 1893.
11. Captain C. A. Kemball to 19th September 1894.
12. Captain H. L. Showers to 1st December 1894.
13. Major I. McIvor, C.I.E., to 16th March 1896.
14. Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford to 14th March 1898.
15. „ C. B. Winter to 9th April 1898.
16. Captain M. A. Tighe to 15th March 1899.
17. „ C. Archer to 4th April 1899.
18. „ H. L. Showers to 1st May 1899.
19. „ R. A. E. Benn to 22nd May 1899.
20. „ W. M. Cubitt to 11th October 1899.
21. „ C. Archer to 31st March 1901.
22. Major F. McDonald to 9th March 1902.

23. Captain A. McConaghey to 1st February 1903.
24. ,, H. Gough to 19th February 1903.
25. ,, S. G. Knox to 18th October 1903.
26. Major M. A. Tighe to 10th April 1905.
27 A. McConaghey to 7th November 1905.
28. Mr. W. S. Davis to 9th December 1905.
29. Captain C. B. Winter to 24th December 1905.
30. Major F. MacDonald to 7th March 1907.
31. Lieutenant J. A. Brett to 7th April 1907.
32. Captain A. D. G. Ramsay to 17th July 1908.
33. Colonel C. Archer to 21st October 1908.
34. Captain A. D. G. Ramsay to 2nd March 1909.
35. Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs to 10th April 1909.
36. Major A. L. Jacob to 17th September 1909.
37. Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs to 31st January 1911.
38. Major F. McConaghey to 30th April 1911.
39. Captain T. H. St. G. Tucker to 4th June 1911.
40. Major F. McConaghey to 21st November 1911.
41. Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs to 10th April 1912.
42. Major A. D. G. Ramsay to end of year.

From 1st January 1903 to 1st January 1913, the Agency changed hands 20 times and was held by 14 different officers.

IV.—*Attitude and conduct of the tribes.*—(1) The system of keeping open the mouths of both channels, *i. e.*, the Khanwah and the Lehri Rod has worked satisfactorily and there has been no trouble.

(2) The sons of the Marri Nawab have been on better terms this year.

(3) There has been trouble between the Loharani Marris and the Gurchanis of Dera Ghazi Khan District.

Two Churri Marri women were abducted by Gurchanis, and taken to Muzaffargarh, Punjab, for sale. For a long time the Marris concerned did not know what had happened to their women, eventually however they discovered the truth and in consequence raided the Gurchanis. The Gurchanis in their turn attacked the Churris. The total result was that four were killed and wounded on the Marri side and six were killed and wounded of the Gurchanis. The case was settled by the Fort Munro Joint Jirga.

(4) The case of the murder of Sardar Mir Chakar Khan Domki was finally decided by a special Jirga. Shah Nawaz Khan, his half brother—the actual murderer, and Shahbaz Khan his half uncle and two other direct participants in the actual murder were awarded 14 years' imprisonment and exiled from Baluchistan. The other abettors 7 in number were also punished heavily. Necessary steps have been taken for the future management of the tribe and the care of the infant Sardar Bakhtiar Khan. Mir Miro Khan, the minor's great-grand-uncle, has been appointed "Sarbarah". There has been no trouble since this decision.

(5) The relations between K. S. Sardar Halim Khan Sarangzai and K. S. Malik Ghani and other Sarangzai Motibars in connection with the case of Saboor Sarangzai have been satisfactory and there has been no further trouble.

(6) A fight took place between some Marris and Bugtis with regard to grazing rights in Phailawagh. Fortunately the respective Nawabs were able to restrain their tribesmen and what might have been a serious inter-tribal fight was nothing more than a local fracas—the case has since been settled.

V.—*Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 1,283 (Civil 444, Criminal 772 and Revenue 67) against 1,331 in the preceding year. Of these, 1,079 (Civil 364, Criminal 659 and Revenue 56) were finally decided and 204 were under investigation at the close of the year. There has been a slight decrease of 48 in the number of cases as compared with the year 1911.

(2) In almost all the cases the Jirga findings were accepted and the working of the Jirga was on the whole satisfactory.

(3) The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 21,264-0-10 of which a sum of Rs. 9,789-11-6 was realised.

(4) The number of persons punished for criminal offences was 152 against 157 in the preceding year and of persons required to give security 234 against 466.

VI.—*Land Revenue.*—The figures of Land Revenue for 1912-13 are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

		For year under report (1912-13).	For year (1911-12).
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
(1) Demand—			
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of last year.		*36,600 12 9	7,737 8 5
(*b*) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report		2,87,803 15 4	2,52,033 7 3
Total demand		3,24,404 12 1	2,59,770 15 8
*This is made up as under:—	*Rs. a. p.*		
(1) Balance recoverable at the close of last year as shown in Revenue Administration Report.	3,608 15 4		
(2) Amount of suspension as shown in last year's report.	32,439 8 8		
(3) Revenue demand for last year but assessed later on during the year under report.	552 4 9		
	36,600 12 9		
(2) Collections—			
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of past years	5,730 3 10	5,447 9 1	4,474 6 9
Deduct—Amount erroneously credited in the Treasury but was subsequently refunded.	282 10 9		
(*b*) On account of the year under report	2,52,207 9 6	2,51,806 0 6	2,12,025 10 10
Deduct—Amount credited into Treasury but was subsequently remitted and consequently refunded.	401 9 0		
NET COLLECTIONS		2,57,253 9 7	2,16,500 1 7
(3) Non-recoveries—			
(*a*) Remissions		29,324 9 10	2,402 12 3
(*b*) Malikana		8,389 5 1	6,286 4 9
(*c*) Suspensions		26,208 2 1	32,439 8 8
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind		757 13 0	696 14 0
(*e*) Arrears recoverable other than suspensions :— (1) For past years		...	29 3 9
(2) For year under report		2,471 4 6	1,416 2 8
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES		67,151 2 6	43,270 14 1

If arrears for the past year be excluded, the net revenue collections for the year under report show an increase of Rs. 39,780-5-8 as compared with the last year.

The increase was shared by all Thasils except Kohlu as will appear from the sub-joined table:—

Tahsils.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Sibi	79,747 15 8	1,14,211 9 5	34,463 9 9	...
Shahrig	24,801 11 0	27,546 11 1	2,745 0 1	...
Nasirabad	88,687 1 8	95,595 4 7	6,908 2 11	...
Kohlu	18,788 14 6	14,452 7 5	..	4,336 7 1
TOTAL	2,12,025 10 10	2,51,806 0 6	44,116 12 9	4,336 7 1
NET INCREASE			39,780 5 8	

The increase in the Sibi Tahsil is due to immunity of the crops unlike last year from the ravages of rust during the year under report. More area was brought under cultivation in Nasirabad than that of 1911-12 and hence the increase. Timely rainfall accounts for increase in the Shahrig Tahsil, while its untimely fall accounts for the decrease in Kohlu Tahsil.

(2) *System followed.*—System of the recovery of revenue is the same as before, *i.e.*, in Sibi and Kohlu it is recovered by Batai or Tashkhis, and in a few cases by cash assessment. In Shahrig, settlement assessment is in force in the irrigated parts, while Tashkhis or Batai is done in the Khushkaba tracts.

In Nasirabad it is recovered in cash at various prescribed rates.

(3) *Area under Crop.*—The area under crop during the year under report was as follows :—

Tahsils.	1912-13.	1911-12.
	Acres.	Acres.
Sibi	32,950*	25,593†
Nasirabad	95,379·16	92,438
Shahrig	9,549‡	9,407
Kohlu	...	(Not known.)

*Includes 11,270 acres kharaba.
† „ 8,275 „
‡ „ 902 „

(4) *Arrears.*—At the beginning of the year under report a sum of Rs. 36,600-12-9 was recoverable on account of arrears of Nasirabad Tahsil revenue. Of this sum, recovery of Rs. 2,678-8-10 was suspended, Rs. 28,474-10-10 was remitted, and the balance (Rs. 5,447-9-1) recovered during the year leaving no arrears at the end of the year.

(5) *Suspension and recoveries.*—The recovery of Rs. 26,208-2-1 was suspended in the Nasirabad Tahsil and remissions for Rs. 28,474-10-10 for Kharif of 1911-12 and Rs. 401-9 and Rs. 448-6 on account of Rabi and Haq-i-Malikana, respectively, for 1912-13 were sanctioned for the same Tahsil.

(6) In the recovery of revenue, no coercive measure was resorted to.

(7) *Grazing Tax.*—Receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 14,747-6-2 against Rs. 14,648-6-2 for the past year and are made up of :—

Tahsils.	1912-13.	1911-12.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sibi	4,058 15 6	4,452 7 1
Nasirabad	...	...
Shahrig	7,677 4 9	6,658 11 7
Kohlu	3,011 1 11	3,537 3 6
TOTAL	14,747 6 2	14,648 6 2

VII.—*General condition of the people and district*—

(1) The general condition of the district has been good except in a few places which were affected by drought.

(2) *Famine.*—Like last year Mall circle of the Sibi Tahsil suffered severely this year on account of the failure of the summer rains.

For a similar reason and on account of the small size of the floods in the Indus, the Western Section of the Nasirabad Tahsil and a portion of the Eastern Section again suffered this year from famine.

The following measures were taken to allay distress as much as possible :—

(*a*) Relief works.

(*b*) Grant of Takavi loans at low rates for cattle fodder and the purchase of seed.

(*c*) Grant of Takavi loans at low rates of interests for clearance of water channels.

(*d*) Total remission of grazing tax to landholders and cultivators in the Mall circle of the Sibi Tahsil.

(*e*) Total remission of Rs. 31,500 on account of Takavis granted to the zamindars of Western Nasirabad last year for clearing their water courses.

(*f*) Suspension of instalments of Takavis granted in 1911-12 and some of old Takavis.

(*g*) Remission and suspension of revenue in the Nasirabad Sub-Division.

(*h*) Issue of Government bhoosa to zamindars of Mall and Talli circles of the Sibi Tahsil at cheap rates.

(3) *Public Health.*—With the exception of the outbreak of the usual annually recurring diseases such as small-pox, measles, pneumonia and malaria (this lasted longer than usual at Sibi), the health of the people has been generally good. Cholera broke out in Sind and found its way into the Nasirabad Tahsil in the month of July 1912. There were 100 cases all told in the district, of which 60 proved fatal. Cases of typhus fever occurred in villages in the Nasirabad Sub-Division resulting in over 20 deaths before the close of the year. Hydrophobia prevailed in a marked degree among the animals such as buffaloes, horses and donkeys and some persons both in Sibi and Shahrig Tahsils were bitten by rabid dogs. There were, however, no casualties. 3 of the persons bitten by rabid dogs were sent to Kasauli for treatment.

(4) *Prices of food stuff and labour.*—In the tracts which were affected by scarcity the prices were high. At Sibi itself they were :—

——	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.
Wheat	10 14	10 4¼
Barley	15 0	12 0
Ghee	0 13¼	0 11½

The condition and wages of labour have remained unaltered, *i. e.*, labour was available and could be had at 0-4-0 to 0-6-0 per diem in the Nasirabad Sub-Division and at 0-6-0 to 0-8-0 per diem elsewhere.

(5) *Agriculture and agricultural stock.*—A number of sheep and goats died in the Shahrig Tahsil owing to the severe cold. Scarcity of fodder both in Western Nasirabad and Mall affected the number and condition of the cattle a good deal, but the timely help in the shape of Takavi advances for maintenance of cattle eased the situation.

A fatal case of Anthrax occurred among the police horses at Ziarat.

(6) *Takavi.*—The transactions under this head were :—

——	Outstanding on 31st March 1912.	Advanced during the year.	Total.	Recoveries during 1912-13.		Outstanding on 31st March 1913.
				Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land Improvement Loans Act.	43,505 0 0	32,800 0 0	76,305 0 0	33,472 8 0	3,812 4 5	42,832 8 0
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	40,158 0 0	33,820 0 0	73,978 0 0	11,495 5 11	798 6 10	62,482 10 1
TOTAL .	83,663 0 0	66,620 0 0	1,50,283 0 0	44,967 13 11	4,610 11 3	1,05,315 2 1

*(Out of this sum Rs. 31,500 with interest Rs. 3,530-7-6 was remitted).

Owing to the straitened circumstances of certain Takavi holders the recovery of instalments of Rs. 25,578-15† principal and Rs. 1,655-9-7† interest was suspended during the year under review, and a sum of Rs. 31,500 principal with Rs. 3,530-7-6 interest as shown above was totally remitted.

(7) *Immigration and Emigration.*—Beyond the usual annual movements of the nomadic and semi-nomadic population there was no immigration or emigration. In the Nasirabad Sub-Division, however, famine compelled the people to emigrate to Sind; this is merely temporary however and they are already beginning to return.

(8) *Mineral discoveries and developments.*—The coal mines at Khost which were worked by the North-Western Railway yielded a net output of 37,577 tons against 42,843 tons in 1911-12.

† Includes a sum of Rs. 600 principal and Rs. 33-7-0 interest respectively suspended during the year but subsequently recovered before its close.

Eight accidents resulting in eight deaths and seven accidents resulting in serious injuries to seven men took place during the year under report.

Out of the three applications for mining leases for coal which were pending at the end of the year 1911-12, only one was sanctioned in favour of Mr. B. D. Patel. The applications made last year by Messrs. S. Rustomji and Sons for a grant of (1) a mining lease for working sulphur in Hurnai, (2) for a prospecting license for coal in Gerd Hill, south-west of Spintangi Railway Station, were rejected for non-production of certificates of approval.

The following new applications were received and disposed of during the year under report :—

1.	Mr. W. C. Clements	For mining lease for coal	Withdrawn.
2.	Ditto	Ditto	Under disposal at the close of the year.
3.	Ditto	Prospecting license for coal	License sanctioned but not executed at the close of the year.
4.	K. B., B. D. Patel	Mining lease for coal.	Lease ditto.
5.	Baluchistan Coal Company.	Ditto	Withdrawn.
6.	Ditto	Prospecting license for coal	Ditto.

VIII. *Irrigation.*—The project to utilize the waters of Beji and Dada rivers is still under consideration. The Inspector-General of Irrigation during his visit to Baluchistan favourably reviewed a preliminary project for constructing a Reservoir at Gamboli in the Beji valley about 35 miles from Babar Kach. The scheme has not yet reached maturity owing to the question of the share of water claimed by the Kalat zamindars not having been settled.

(2) The construction of a temporary Needle weir and certain auxiliary works across the Nari river was completed at a cost of Rs. 14,179, but the weir was washed away by the very high and unexpected floods in July. The total expenditure incurred on experimental weirs during the year under review was Rs. 5,279.

(3) A scheme for the construction of a permanent weir at the Nari Canal head amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs has been taken up by the Irrigation authorities for the consideration of the Government. The object is to put the perennial supplies at Nari on a more stable basis and minimise percolation.

(4) *Desert Canal (a).*—Certain large sluices along the Desert Canal in mile 41—43 have been reduced in order to increase the water supply at the tail.

(*b*) Extensive clearances have been made in all the canals, especially in the Uch, Manjuti and Desert Canal tail. In spite of this, however, there is still a deficiency of water in the tail of the Uch, but with this exception these canals have been satisfactory.

(5) *Begari Canal.*—This has worked badly owing to the mouth having silted up. A new mouth 5¾ miles long is being made for the Begari.

IX. *Forest.*—There are (including the Sobha Jamali forest which is directly controlled by the Civil authorities) 19 State Reserves in the district with an area of 128 square miles.

(2) Four fires occurred during the year, the damage done was, however, slight.

(3) The European olive trees introduced by Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs are doing well at Dilkuna and Hurnai.

The Kikar and Sisṣpo plants in the Gullu Shahr nursery are also flourishing.

(4) The following quantities of dry firewood were extracted from the Ziarat Range (Sibi District) for sale in the Quetta Sale Depôt :—

	Mds.
Khanjak	2,474
Olive (Kahu)	4,241
Juniper wood	7,335
Shisham	41
Zirag	10

The subjoined table shows receipts and expenditure :—

Particulars.	Ziarat Range, Shahrig Tahsil.	Sibi Range, Sibi Tahsil.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Receipts	565 8 5	5,452 12 11	6,018 5 4
Expenditure	2,955 13 7	3,230 1 7	6,185 15 2
Difference	—2,390 5 2	+2,222 11 4	—167 9 10

Net loss = 167-9-10.

(5) In the Kach Nullah Forest, the greater part of which had been declared State Forest in 1911, the rights for grazing, cutting firewood and shelters under certain conditions were granted by the Local Government to the Panezais, the Sarangzais, the Tarans and the Isakhels.

X. *Horse-breeding.*—(1) *Stallions.*—Besides the two local Arab stallions Bantoum and Baluchistan who covered 20 and 27 mares, respectively, there were stationed at Sibi Imperial stallions (13 horses and 3 donkeys) which covered 100 and 30 mares, respectively.

Two horse and one donkey stallions were stationed at Lehri—40 mares were covered by the horses and 17 by the donkey.

(2) *Horse Show.*—The show lasted from 10th to 13th February 1913. The number of exhibits was 442 against 401 of last year and against 706 of the year preceding it. The drought of the last two years accounts for this.

Although the number of mares exhibited for mule-breeding was small, yet the animals were on the whole of a good class. The mules were poor. Donkey-breeding is, however, flourishing. The total expenditure on the show amounted to Rs. 3,913-10-7: this consisted of various contributions from Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds, etc.

(3) *Cattle Show.*—The exhibits numbered 322 as against 313 last year.

In the bull class the exhibits numbered 174 against 146 last year.

The total expenditure on this show amounted to Rs. 550; of this Rs. 500 were contributed by the Local Government and the balance by the Transport Registration Officer.

One silver medal was given to the owner of the best bull and one to that of the best cow.

XI. *Education.*—There were 17 public schools of all kinds in the district in 1912-13. One new school was opened at Sohbatpur in the Nasirabad Sub-Division. Of these 17 schools one is for girls and 16 are for boys; of the latter one is a secondary school and the rest are primary schools as is the girls' school.

The number of scholars in these institutions on the 31st March 1913 was 679 (600 boys and 79 girls) against 620 (541 boys and 79 girls) on the corresponding date of the previous year.

Out of 679 boys, 277 were local boys.

There were also 20 mosque schools with 304 scholars (283 boys and 21 girls) against 20 schools and 385 scholars (354 boys and 31 girls) in the year preceding. The total expenditure on all the 17 schools during the year amounted to Rs. 27,188-6-7, which was met from the following sources :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Baluchistan Provincial Revenues	21,947	4	0
2. Local Funds	3,573	5	8
3. Subscriptions and endowments, etc.	1,667	12	11
TOTAL	27,188	6	7

The receipts under the head "19—Education" were Rs. 2,372-15-6, composed of the following items :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. School fee	906	15	6
2. Contribution by the Marri Nawab towards the pay of the Kahan School Master	180	0	0
3. Contribution by Sibi Bazar Fund towards the upkeep of Barnes School, Sibi	1,186	0	0
4. Contribution by Shahrig Bazar Fund towards pay of Personal Assistant, Education	100	0	0
TOTAL	2,372	15	6

A season library was opened at Ziarat during the year under report. The building and furniture have been provided by Government and the institution is otherwise maintained by private subscriptions.

A new Boarding-house for the Barnes School at Sibi has been sanctioned. It was still under construction when the year closed.

The opening of three new Primary schools was sanctioned at Gullu Shahr, Hurnai and Sohbatpur. Owing to paucity of trained teachers the last-named only was opened on 8th January 1913.

XII. *Levies.*—The strength of levies employed in the District was 704, which was maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,97,977-7-8 (pay=1,91,320-5-3, travelling allowance 56-14-6, Coronation Bonus=6,600-3-11). The cost of the Postal Levies which is included in the above-mentioned amount was Rs. 2,889-14-2 (pay 2,816-6-2 and bonus 73-8-0). The nature of the work entrusted to levies has been the same as before and was done satisfactorily.

XIII. *Civil and Criminal Justice—Law.*—The following table shows the number of cases disposed of during the year under report as compared with the last year :—

—	Civil Justice.		Criminal Justice.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
(*a*) Original	723	874	417	313
(*b*) Appellate	10	10	6	13
(*c*) Execution of decrees	429	470	...	.....
Total	1,162	1,354	423	326

—	1911.	1912.
Revenue cases	490	435
Miscellaneous	301	313
Total	791	748

XIV. *Jails and Lock-ups.*—The total number of prisoners in the various Jails and Lock-ups in this district at the commencement of the year was 86, and 868 were admitted during the year, thus making a total of 954. Of these 866 were released and 88 remained in the various Jails and Lock-ups at the close of the year under review.

The total cost on guards and maintenance of prisoners amounted to Rs. 10,110-7-6 giving an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 73-5-4.

The health and condition of prisoners were generally good throughout.

XV. *Registration and stamps*—

(1) *Registration.*—The total number of documents registered was 87 and the receipts on this account amounted to Rs. 401-14 including Rs. 69-14 on account of copying fees.

(2) *Stamps.*—The income on account of sale of stamps aggregated Rs. 12,873-8-0 against Rs. 12,247-6-0 as per detail below :—

	1912-13.	1911-12.
Hundis	15 0 0	5 0 0
Other general stamps (non-judicial)	1,756 2 0	2,472 0 0
Court-fee stamps	10,702 8 0	9,467 6 0
Plain paper	324 6 0	279 6 0
Duty on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents	45 0 0	3 2 0
Other items	30 8 0	20 8 0
Total	12,873 8 0	12,247 6 0

XV-*A-Police.*—The total number of true cognizable cases of all kinds given in the Police Return for 1912 was 250 against 375 in the preceding year.

The following table shows the distribution of cases in each Police thana for the year as compared with the previous year :—

	1911.	1912.
Saddar Sibi	6	19
Sibi City	283	102
Sibi Railway	31	62
Nasirabad	30	12
Hurnai	10	37
Shahrig	15	17
Kohlu	...	1
Total	375	250

As regards serious crimes investigated by the Police, there were two cases of murder, one of culpable homicide, one of grievous hurt, and 27 of burglary against 2 of murder and 18 of burglary in the preceding year.

Under the heading of cognizable cases the percentage of convictions was 36, while 64 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 97 and 62, respectively.

The percentage of property recovered to that stolen was 25 against 27 in the previous year.

XVI. *Public Works*—

1.—Military Works Department.

The following major works were carried out by the Military Works Department :—

(1) Buildings.

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Dispensary at Hurnai and other buildings connected therewith.	14,920	0	0
(2) Boarding-house for Barnes School, Sibi (part cost).	9,643	0	0
(Both these works were still under construction when the year closed.)			
(3) Re-building quarters for Town Police, Sibi . .	5,018	0	0
(4) Veterinary Dispensary at Mohabatpur in the Nasirabad Tahsil.	4,293	4	0
(This work was paid for by the Military Works Department and was carried out through the Civil agency.)			

(2) Roads and Communications.

The roads from Babar Kach to Kohlu and from Spintangi to Sambhar Pass were improved at a cost of Rs. 2,717-13-11 and Rs. 502-4 respectively. These works, though carried out by the Civil Department, were paid for by the Military Works Department.

(3) Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The system of a piped water supply at Jhatpat was completed during the year under review at a further expenditure of Rs. 31,230.

2.—45—Civil Works in charge of Civil officers.

The following new minor works were carried out by the Civil Department :—

	Rs.
(1) Patwarkhana at Sibi	300
(2) Quarter for Field Kanungo at Sibi (3) Ditto at Khajak	999
(4) School at Talli	1,000

XVII. *Postal.*—The Post Offices at Hurnai, Kohlu, Khost, Sibi, Bellpat, Jhatpat and Shahrig are manned by Departmental officials. The first four are combined Post and Telegraph Offices.

A season Post and Telegraph Office is opened at Ziarat during the summer.

Shahrig was converted into a Branch Post Office during 1912-13.

Small Branch Post Offices exist at (1) Babar Kach, (2) Kach, (3) Lindsay, (4) Mangi, (5) Mithri, (6) Nuttal, (7) Spintangi and (8) Zardalu.

The villages near Sibi are served by two village postmen attached to the local Post Office.

A proposal for opening of a Branch Post Office at Lehri was under consideration when the year closed.

XVIII. *Local Funds.*—The figures of receipts and expenditure of the various Local Funds in the district during the year were :—

Name of fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Sibi Bazar Fund.	15,524 12 11	34,001 7 10	49,526 4 9	34,917 5 11	14,608 14 10
Shahrig Bazar Fund.	4,003 8 7	9,638 10 2	13,642 2 9	7,995 11 7	5,646 7 2
Ziarat Improvement Fund.	2,499 12 11	6,142 5 9	8,642 2 8	4,606 9 3	4,035 9 5

XIX. *Arboriculture.*—About 4,845 fruit and other trees were planted along the water channels, road sides and in public gardens in the district.

(2) Two hundred rooted cuttings of grafted olives ordered from Europe in 1911-12 were received in 1912-13 : 61 were planted in the Frontier Road Garden at Hurnai and 139 at Dilkuna. Of those at Hurnai 84 are alive and 27 have died ; of 139 at Dilkuna 62 are green, 34 are doubtful and 43 have died.

(3) The cultivators who sowed Barseem or Egyptian clover are most satisfied with the results obtained. They are fully appreciative of its use as fodder, green or dried, and as an enricher of the soil when ploughed in. Some of them have collected acclamatised seed from their present crops for cultivation on a large scale next year.

(4) Further experiments made with cultivation of Sholapur Jowari in the Nasirabad Tahsil were not successful, not having been made under favourable circumstances.

(5) The result of cultivation of the saffron bulbs which were planted at Khost in 1911 is being watched and will be reported in next year's report.

(6) Fifty-six English fruit trees were obtained from Messrs. Rivers and Sons of Sawbridge, Worth, Herts, towards the close of the year under report and planted at Ziarat early in April 1913. They have practically all sprouted and should do excellently.

XX. *Plague.*—Assistant Surgeon Mr. H. F. DePenning remained in charge of the Plague Camp throughout the year. The Camp as usual was stationed at Hirok during summer and at Sibi during the winter.

The number of persons examined was 92,775 against 97,352 in 1911-12. Of the former 46,388 persons who held certificates of 10 days' residence in non-infected area were allowed to proceed to their destination, 31,478 were released after disinfection and 14,909 were segregated in Camp.

The expenditure on the Camp amounted to Rs. 20,647-11-9 against Rs. 22,937-2-11, the expenditure of 1911-12. Both the items include Rs. 5,228 and Rs. 6,211, respectively, on account of the cost of re-roofing a portion of the Plague Camp at Hirok.

No case of plague occurred during the year under review.

XXI. *General Remarks*—

(1) *Employment of Muhammadans.*—Two permanent vacancies, one of Third Clerk on Rs. 70—2—80 and the other of Reader, 3rd Class, on Rs. 55, occurred during the year. Both were given to Muhammadan officials of the District, subsequent promotions running in the District in order of seniority. The last vacancies on Rs. 25 and Rs. 28 have not yet been permanently filled up.

The posts of Head Clerk and Second Clerk in the District Office were filled up permanently by Hindu officials from Quetta-Pishin and Kalat Agencies.

There were four permanent vacancies in the schools. All were given to Muhammadans.

The newly-created post of Bazar Darogha, Sibi, was conferred on a Muhammadan.

(2) *Employment of local men.*—Two vacancies occurred among the Levy Muharrirs and both were given to local men

(3) A slight shock of earthquake was felt in the Kowas circle on the 3rd June 1912 and at Sanri on 10th February 1913.

Slight shocks were felt at Shahpur throughout the week ending 25th June 1912, and off and on in the Nasirabad Tahsil during the year under review. A shock occurred at Bellpat on 2nd November 1912 and slightly damaged three Railway buildings there.

L. WEIR, *Capt.*,
Political Agent, Sibi.

APPENDIX III.

General Administration Report of the Loralai District for the year 1912-13.

Area and population.—The limits of the district remained unchanged during the year under report. Its area is 7,525 square miles with a population of 80,769 according to the Census of 1911.

Principal officers.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Whyte, I.A., remained in charge of the district throughout the year.

The office of the Assistant Political Agent was held by Major W. G. Grey from 1st April to 20th May 1912 and by Mr. T. O. Hughes from 22nd June 1912 to the close of the year; from 21st May to 21st June 1912 there was no Assistant Political Agent in the district.

General attitude and conduct of the principal tribes.—The general attitude and conduct of the principal tribes in this district has not been as satisfactory as might be desired.

In the North East it has become increasingly evident that the offences committed by the notorious Sawan and his gang were carried out not in the face of a scattered and terrorised population but with their active sympathy and tacit connivance. His gang have lived for weeks together in Musakhel and Kibzai limits, and with the sole exception of one Malik Misri Marghzan killed by Marghzan members of Sawan's gang in pursuance of a private feud, in no single instance have these raids or robberies been directed against the people of the country; on the contrary, they have invariably been against Government officials or Hindu traders.

The local leaders have been conspicuously lacking in the matter of information to the authorities, and what information they did give has very largely been purposely misleading.

In the South affairs amongst the Luni tribe have not proceeded smoothly.

The Sirdar no longer possesses the hold over or respect of his tribesmen that his father had or that he himself had as a younger man.

There are doubtless many contributory causes, but the principal one is the avarice of the Sirdar which has led him into adopting the role and methods of an unscrupulous money-lender.

The results are that he is disliked by his tribe and other people amongst whom there are now many who are constantly intriguing to get the Sirdar into trouble. More than this is the fact that certain persons of the tribe have been encouraged to show their contempt and dislike of the Sirdar by emigrating to Afghanistan, whence they have returned to this district secretly with the assistance of the Sirdar's ill-wishers and have commenced a series of offences against Government. Such was the origin of a series of cases in which Habib and Fakir and other Lunis were concerned in the early part of 1913. The Sirdar was so powerless that he actually asked for the services of 50 Marris, and the tribe were so in sympathy with the offenders that all efforts to capture or even locate them failed, until at last the Powadhi Marris were secretly employed to search for them in Luni country and succeeded in capturing Fakir, the ringleader, asleep in Gadebar forest. His three companions were unfortunately away having gone to fetch food, but they hearing of Fakir's arrest gave themselves up through the mediation of Mulla Abdul Sattar. The latter being an enemy of the Luni Sirdar, it is not at all improbable that he was as actively concerned in the whole business as any of the Sirdar's Luni ill-wishers.

One Ali Muhammad, Zmarai, wounded in a raid in the Dera Ismail Khan district, was arrested in Zmarai country on information supplied by the Deputy Commissioner of that district. Afterwards being offered a pardon on condition of revealing all he knew, he confessed to having been present in the attack on the Kingri Post Office on 24th January 1912. He made a long statement implicating various persons all of whom who were this side of the border were arrested, but the veracity of the whole statement is open to grave doubts as it is almost certainly false in many particulars. His case is under consideration.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The following table shows the number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during 1912, as compared with the last preceding year :—

—	1911.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1. Criminal	544	636	92*	...	
2. Civil	332	402	70†	...	

* The increase is due to the disturbed state of the district during 1912.

† There has been a decrease of 64 in the number of cases tried under the ordinary judicial procedure.

The findings of the Jirgas were generally accepted and the work done by them during the year under report was satisfactory.

The following are some of the more important cases :—

On the 8th July 1912 one Shikar Khan Naurangzai Hamzazai of Zirra Nali in the Bori Tahsil killed seven Hamzazais including men, women and children, and also a mare of the Mekhtar Patwari, and then fled to Kandahar. His grievance, it appears, was against a Jirga finding over a woman case, and considering himself aggrieved he shot his enemies dead. Shikar Khan is still at large and is believed to be in Afghan territory.

On the 21st August 1912 armed Badmashes, believed to be five in number, appeared in the Bugat Killi of the Duki Tahsil; they murdered Pokhar Dass Bannia and looted his shop. The loss of property is estimated at Rs. 344-12. The offenders could not be found and the case was still pending when the year closed.

On the night between the 1st and 2nd September 1912, Piara Ram Bannia of Musakhel was murdered and some property looted by Badmashes at Kashkai in the Kibzai country of the Zhob district. The case was placed before the special Joint Jirga of Zhob and Loralai held at Murgha from 1st to 4th May. This Jirga awarded that the village of Kashkai should pay Rs. 400 blood-money and Rs. 35 compensation for property. The award of the Jirga has been confirmed.

On the 28th October 1912 Lieutenant Purvis, Medical Officer, Zhob outposts, and his party were attacked by Badmashes at mile 18 from Murgha on the Murgha-Musakhel road. The losses sustained were as follows :—

One sowar, 13th Lancers, killed.

One Lance Duffadar, 13th Lancers, wounded.

One Transport driver killed.

Three horses killed.

Three mules killed.

Property worth about Rs. 958 belonging to Lieutenant Purvis was carried away.

The case was placed before the special Joint Jirga of Zhob and Loralai held at Murgha from 1—4th May. The loss of life and property occasioned by the raid was assessed at Rs. 5,445-8 and a fine equal to that amount has been imposed on the Musakhels and Kibzais in equal shares.

On the 23rd November 1912 a detachment of 13th Lancers proceeding from Musakhel to Kingri was attacked ten miles from the latter place. No loss of life or property was sustained. The case was referred to the special Joint Jirga of Zhob and Loralai which held the Belkhel tribe guilty. A fine of Rs. 500 has accordingly been imposed on the Belkhel Musakhels.

On the 26th November 1912 supplies for No. 6 Mountain Battery were looted between Saradhaka and Dab on the Pishin-Dera Ghazi Khan road. The case was placed before the special Joint Jirga of Zhob and Loralai at Murgha on 1—4th May. This Jirga has recommended the imposition of a fine of Rs. 174 on the Kibzais and this recommendation of the Jirga has been accepted.

On the 15th January 1913 an affray occurred between a detachment of the 14th Sikhs at Toisar and some local people, in which two of the latter were killed and three injured. Two of the Sikhs were also slightly injured. The case was referred to a special Jirga composed of M. Juma Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Barkhan, as President and two leading local Sirdars and two Sikh officers of the 15th Sikhs as members. The special Jirga found four Sikhs accused guilty and the case was finally settled by payment of Rs. 2,125 as compensation to the Musakhels for the lives lost and the injuries sustained.

On the 8th February 1913 a party of Bannias going from Musakhel to Vihoa were held up at Shamoghara, 37 miles from Musakhel and three miles from Chittarwatta on the Dera Ghazi border, by a party of armed Badmashes and were looted of valuables, etc. The case was referred to the special Joint Jirga of Zhob-Loralai held at Murgha on 1—4th May, in accordance with whose award a fine of Rs. 400 has been imposed on the tribes concerned, recoverable as follows :—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Belkhel	200	0	0
Marghzans	100	0	0
Isots	100	0	0

On the 16th February 1913, at Tak on the Loralai Duki road, a Patwari named Badar Din and a line-rider named Pirbux were held up by a band headed by Fakir Luni and their horses and those of their levy escorts were hamstrung. The Patwari and the line-rider were carried away by the raiders and were then set free after some time. Fakir was subsequently captured and his companions surrendered. The case is still under enquiry.

On the 24th February 1913 Fakir Luni and his companions held up at Chamoz between Tor and Wahar on the Pishin-Dera Ghazi Khan road a Patwari and some other travellers and robbed property said to be worth about Rs. 300.

On the 5th March 1913 three or four Badmashes appeared at the Marratangi Thana, robbed the bannia of goods and cash valued at Rs. 446 and wounded him in the arm with a knife ; they also strangled to death the Levy Muharrir Jhandu Shah of that thana. The offenders could not be traced. The case was referred to the Zhob-Loralai special Joint Jirga held at Murgha from 1—4th May, with the result that a fine of Rs. 2,500 was imposed on the following Kudezai sections, *viz.*, Naskhels, Adarzais, Mallazais and Wallazais. The fine to be recovered by the 30th September 1913 and paid as under :—

	Rs.
Blood-money of the muharrir killed	1,600
Bannia's stolen property	446
Bannia's wound	10
Fine (Government)	444
TOTAL	2,500

The Levies of the thana, *i.e.*, one duffadar and 3 sowars, were also dismissed.

On the 8th March 1913 three Ustranas of Duki and two Kandahari travellers were robbed in the Sambar Pass on the Duki-Spintangi road in the Duki Tahsil by three Badmashes. The case was under enquiry when the year closed.

In the month of March 1913 Rozi Dumar of the Sinjawi Sub-Tahsil, an outlaw who absconded with the late Gul Bahram Jogezai Jamadar, Zhob Militia, from the post of Saradarga in January 1909, was captured by the Hyderabad Sind Police and forwarded to Loralai from where he was sent to Fort Sandeman to take his trial before the Political Agent, Zhob, for the offences committed by him in that district.

Fines to the amount of Rs. 17,423-10-9 were imposed in political cases during the year under report against Rs. 4,259-1 imposed during 1911. A sum of Rs. 6,628-6-9 including last year's balance was recovered against Rs. 4,063-9-3 recovered during 1911. Of the sum recovered Rs. 1,900 was credited to Government, and Rs. 4,728-6-9 paid to the injured parties as compensation.

The number of persons punished for crimes under the finding of the Jirgas during 1912 was 134 against 74 for 1911, and that of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour and keeping the peace was 322 against 239 for 1911.

Horse show and horse-breeding.—The annual Gumbaz horse show was held from 26th to 28th March 1913. The total number of animals exhibited was 439 as compared with 471 in 1910-11. The cause of decrease in the number of exhibits is due to severe drought which prevailed last year and to the fact that no fair was held during 1911-12. The total expenditure on the show amounted to Rs. 1,200, of which Rs. 945 were given in prizes.

Two hundred and nineteen mares were covered during the year under review by the Government stallions located in the district.

One of the stallions located at Barkhan died of colic on the 30th November 1912.

No equine disease occurred among the horses during the year.

District Levies.—The total number of levies at the close of the year including those employed on carrying mails was 364 and the expenditure on their maintenanoe amounted to Rs. 1,03,105-9-2.

The proposals submitted by Colonel Kemball in 1906 for additions to the strength of the levies in the Loralai district at an additional monthly cost of Rs. 853 were sanctioned during the year under review, but as conditions have materially changed since those proposals were made a fresh scheme for the utilization of the amount now sanctioned is being worked out for submission to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General. Some sowars and footmen have, however, been engaged as a temporary measure for employment at Musakhel, Kingri and Duki with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

The levies continued to perform their duties satisfactorily and were as usual of great help in the district administration.

The levy thanas were inspected from time to time by various officers in the district.

Roads and Communications.—No new roads or communications were made during the year under report.

Post Office.—No change was made in Postal arrangements during the year.

A temporary service every other day was started between Musakhel and Fort Sandeman in order to have quicker postal communication in connection with the troops patrolling in the Musakhel Tahsil.

The case of attack on the Post Office at Kingri, which occurred in January 1912, was placed before a special Joint Jirga of Zhob and Loralai held at Murgha which recommended that the tribes concerned should be held responsible to make good the loss occasioned by the raiders. The recommendation of the Jirga has been accepted by the Political Agents of Zhob and Loralai and confirmed by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

Land Revenue.—The total realizations under this head are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

	1912-13.	1911-12.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
(1) Demand—		
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous year outstanding at the end of last year.	5,937 4 5	...
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report . . .	3,12,491 0 9	2,97,414 1 5
TOTAL	3,18,428 5 2	2,97,414 1 5
(2) Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of previous year	2,017 1 4	...
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report	2,88,819 8 1	2,65,199 14 10
TOTAL	2,90,836 9 5	2,65,199 14 10
(3) Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions	220 2 0	6,051 1 2
(*b*) Malikana	16,798 11 0	14,184 14 0
(*c*) Suspensions	...	5,880 4 11
(*d*) Grain allowances paid out of revenue in kind	6,631 9 0	6,040 15 0
(*e*) Arrears recoverable	3,941 5 9	56 15 6
TOTAL	27,591 11 9	32,214 2 7

It will be seen that, excluding the arrears, there is an increase of Rs. 23,619-9-3 in the revenue collections for the year 1912-13 as compared with those of the year 1911-12, which occurred under the following heads :—

	Rs. a. p.
Land Revenue	10,895 9 4
Grazing Tax	12,481 2 7
Record Fees	242 13 4
TOTAL . .	23,619 9 3

The increase under Land Revenue was shared by all the Tahsils except the Sinjawi Sub-Tahsil, where the lands which were not under fixed cash assessment yielded very poor crops owing to want of timely rainfall.

The increase under Grazing Tax is chiefly due to the fact that to alleviate the distress caused by the partial failure of the summer rains during 1911-12 in the Musakhel Tahsil, half the grazing tax amounting to Rs. 5,027-3-7 was remitted and the other half of Rs. 5,027-3-7 was suspended. During the year under review no such remission or suspension had to be granted.

The area harvested during the year is compared below with that of the previous year :—

	1912-13.	1911-12.
	Acres.	Acres.
Bori Tahsil	14,554 0 0	13,584 0 0
Duki Tahsil	12,787 0 0	15,442 0 0
Sinjawi Tahsil	4,818 0 0	7,254 0 0
Barkhan Tahsil	15,585 0 0	11,111 0 0
Musakhel	7,362 0 0	4,321 0 0
TOTAL	55,106 0 0	51,712 0 0

No coercive measures were employed in the recovery of revenue.

The net grazing tax collections excluding Hak-i-Malikana amounted to Rs. 55,453-8-9 against Rs. 42,972-6-2 collected in 1911-12. The cause of increase is given above.

Remissions amounting to Rs. 220-2-0 were granted during the year in the Sinjawi and Musakhel Tahsils owing partly to the failure of water of certain springs and partly to the damage caused by rains to the grain.

No new suspensions were sanctioned during the year. Out of the sum of Rs. 5,880-4-11 suspended in 1911-12, Rs. 1,960-1-10 were recovered and Rs. 3,920-3-1 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

Settlement work was continued during the year in the Barkhan Tahsil. The period of the settlement of the Sinjawi Sub-Tahsil expires on the 31st March 1914 and the question of its revision is under consideration.

General condition of the district and the people.—There was no distress in the district and the seasons were normal except in the Sinjawi Tahsil, where the Rabi and Kharif crops were below the average. The public health was on the whole good. Typhus fever broke out at Shabozai in the Bori Tahsil in April and May 1912 and six persons died of it.

Fodder was sufficient during the summer but scarce in the winter, especially in the village Talao and its neighbourhood in the Duki Tahsil where the people applied for permission to graze their animals in the Gadebar reserve forest. The permission was granted.

Various epidemic diseases such as sairao swelling of throat, dysentery and small-pox appeared in some parts of the district from time to time among the cattle and the sheep and goats.

The drought which prevailed during the year 1911-12 caused heavy mortality among the cattle and the zemindars therefore asked for pecuniary assistance to enable them to purchase plough bullocks. The usual allotment of Rs. 9,000 for Takavi advances for the year 1912-13 was found to be insufficient to meet these demands and a further allotment of Rs. 23,500 was obtained for the purpose, of which, however, Rs. 10,180 could not be utilized owing to takavi files having remained incomplete. The following figures show the transanction under takavi advances during the year :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount outstanding on 1st April 1912	33,628	8	0
Advances made during the year	22,320	0	0
TOTAL	55,948	8	0
Recoveries made during the year	15,226	0	0
Balance outstanding on 31st March 1913	40,722	8	0

The prices of foodstuffs ruled generally high during the year and the average rates at Loralai, Sinjawi, Duki, Barkhan and Musakhel are compared below with those of the past year.—

—	LORALAI.		SINJAWI.		DUKI.		BARKHAN.		MUSAKHEL.	
	1911-12	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.
Wheat . . per rupee	11 9	11 3	11 14	11 14	12 9	12 5	14 1	12 7	10 12	10 7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Barley . . . per maund	2 11 5	3 0 1	2 10 4	2 12 9	2 7 0	2 14 1	3 2 0	3 15 6	3 7 1	3 10 11
Indian-corn . per maund	2 14 3	2 15 10	3 4 8	2 13 2	...	2 7 1	...	...	2 15 4	3 2 4
Bhusa . . per maund	...	...	0 12 10	0 14 6	0 9 6	0 9 0	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	0 10 9	0 13 10
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch	Ch.	Ch.
Ghi . . per rupee	12	11	13	12	12	11	12½	11½	13	11½

Migration and Emigration.—The members of the Nawab Kahol section of the Jogezai tribe who were exiled from the limits of the Zhob district and of the Bori Tahsil in the Loralai district by virtue of the Jirga award of 30th July 1907 in the murder case of Nawab Bangal Khan Jogezai were allowed to migrate from the Quetta-Pishin district to the Bori Tahsil and settled down at Zangiwal during March 1913.

Beyond this there were no notable migrations during the year.

Trade.—The principal exports consist of wheat, barley, tobacco, wool, ghi, dried apricots, skins and pomegranates and imports include piece-goods, sugar, tea, timber, oilman stores, dyes, leather goods, gram, rice, pulse, gur and salt. No statistics of trade are, however, recorded in the district.

Mines and Minerals.—The Davispur coal mines at Duki were continued to be worked as before by K. S. Abdulla Asgharali. The output was 255·42 tons as against 187 tons

and 15⅜ maunds during the preceding year, and the amount of royalty recovered Rs. 16-12 as against Rs. 22-6. One accident occurred during the year, in which a man was killed by fall in of roof.

No new minerals were discovered in the district during the year and no new licenses or leases were issued.

Irrigation.—The Inspector-General of Irrigation in India visited the site of the Anambar Scheme in the beginning of November 1912 and discussed the project with the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan in a conference at Quetta on the 14th November 1912. It was agreed that the scheme should be prepared in the first instance for one-half of the area originally contemplated and that the Torwal Scheme should be held in abeyance until the Anambar Scheme has developed.

Forest.—No fresh reservation was made during the year under report.

The contract for the recovery of royalty on wood at Loralai fetched Rs. 1,600 as against Rs. 1,500 last year.

Owing to scarcity of fodder in the neighbourhood of Talao in the Duki Tahsil the Gadebar State forest was opened for grazing of animals other than goats and camels at half rates for a period of three months from December 1912 to end of February 1913.

Excise.—The revenue realized from excise during the year under review was Rs. 11,980-11-11 as compared with Rs. 11,822-10-9.

Education.—The number of primary schools in the district is the same as in the last year, *viz.*, 8. The schools at Mekhtar, Barkhan and Musakhel were closed on account of poor attendance and new schools were opened at Chuharkot, Shado Shahr and Rankhan during the year.

The primary school at Loralai, which was formerly maintained by the Loralai Town Fund, was converted into a Government Anglo-Vernacular Middle School with effect from the 1st January 1913. The whole expenditure of the middle school will in future be debited to Provincial Revenues, the Loralai Town Fund contributing Rs. 1,500 per annum to Provincial Revenues.

The number of scholars receiving instruction in these schools on the 31st March 1913 was 238 as compared with 206 in the previous year.

The expenditure on the maintenance of these schools amounted to Rs. 5,951-5-7 against Rs. 4,389-13-4 for last year.

A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been sanctioned for a new school house with quarters for the staff and a boarding-house at Loralai and the requisite buildings will be constructed during the next year.

Civil and Criminal Justice Law.—The following table shows the number of cases disposed of during the year under report as compared with the last year :—

	Civil.		Criminal.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
Cases.	375	311	98	85
Appeals	14	6	3	1
Revision	...	...	...	...
Total .	389	317	101	86

Jails and Lock-ups.—The total number of prisoners in the various jails and lock-ups in the district at the beginning of the year was 105 and 808 were admitted during the year under report making a total of 913. Of these 803 were released and 110 remained in the jails at the end of the year.

The total cost on guards and maintenance amounted to Rs. 4,901-7-3, giving an average cost per head per annum Rs. 70-12-8.

The health of the prisoners was good. One prisoner died in the Loralai Jail.

The lock-up at Musakhel was converted into a sub-jail with effect from the 1st April 1912, and an allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem was sanctioned for the Constable Muharrir of the Police Thana to keep the registers, etc., connected with the jail.

One prisoner escaped from police custody while a police guard was escorting prisoners to Harnai in June 1912. Every endeavour to recapture the prisoner was made but without success. The Head Constable in charge of the guard was tried under Section 223 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. The three constables forming the guard were punished departmentally.

Stamps and Registration.—The revenue realized from stamps during the year was Rs. 7,785-15 as against Rs. 7,787-1-3 during the last year.

The total number of documents registered in 1912 was 34 against 29 in 1911 and the registration receipts amounted to Rs. 128-4 against Rs. 89-12 for the preceding year.

Local Funds.—The Loralai Town Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 19,610-10-5 on the 1st April 1912. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 21,334-2-1 and Rs. 29,358-2-4, respectively, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 11,586-10-2 on 31st March 1913. In addition to this cash balance, a sum of Rs. 160 is due from Haji Azim Khan Alezai of the advance of Rs. 400 made to him in February 1911.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadan to Hindu employés in the district at the close of the year was 56·8 against 51·69 in 1911.

Employment of local Muhammadans.—The number of local Muhammadans employed in the district at the close of the year was 19 against 20 in the previous year.

Arboriculture.—The Superintendent of Fruit Growing and Arboriculture at Quetta could not supply any trees for plantation during the year under review.

A considerable number of trees was, however, supplied from local nurseries at Duki, Dabarkot and Loralai and planted in the various gardens in the district and along the roads at Duki.

General.—In view of the disturbed condition of the Musakhel Tahsil, military posts were established at the following places in July 1912 to check the activities of raiders :—

Attalkach, Toisar, Lewaghozha, Gauharkach, Tangisar and Bar.

Of these the posts at the 4 last-named places were withdrawn during the year and a new post was established at Sarghandai, midway between Musakhel and Murgha.

The 14th King George's Own Sikhs Infantry at Loralai was relieved by the 15th Sikhs on the 5th February 1913, and the 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers by the 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers on 13th November 1912.

The title of Khan Sahib was conferred on Sardar Allu Khan Leharzai Musakhel on the 14th June 1912 and on Sardar Gulzar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, on the 1st January 1913.

Meetings were held at Loralai and Musakhel to express indignation at the dastardly attack on His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, at Delhi on the 23rd December 1912.

A. RAMSAY, *Maj.*,
Political Agent, Loralai.

APPENDIX IV.

Administration Report of the Zhob District for the year 1912-13.

Area in square miles.—There has been no change in the limits of the district. According to the latest survey its area is 10,315 square miles.

Population.—According to the latest census the population of the district was 70,366.

Principal Officers during the year.—The charge of the district was held :—

1. By Major H. A. K. Gough from 1st to 24th April 1912.
2. By Major A. L. Jacob from 25th April 1912 to the end of the year.

The office of the Assistant Political Agent was held by A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S., throughout the year.

The charge of the sub-divisions in this district was held by—

Upper Zhob Sub-Division.

Khan Sahib Muhammad Gul Khan.

Lower Sub-Division.

Munshi Muhammad Yusaf Khan from 1st April 1912 to 22nd February 1913.

R. S. Bholanath from 23rd February 1913 to 31st March 1913.

The personnel of the Zhob Militia.—Major W. W. Bickford, I.A., from 1st April 1912 to 28th September 1912. / Major W. N. Hay, I.A., from 29th September 1912 to 31st March 1913. } Commandant.

Captain A. E. S. Scott, 2nd-in-Command, Cavalry.

Captain E. Lorimer, Adjutant, Cavalry.

Captain A. S. Auret, 2nd-in-Command, Infantry.

Lieutenant S. P. Williams, Adjutant Infantry, from 15th February 1913 to 31st March 1913.

Captain M. H. Lucas, Reserve Officer, from 3rd February 1913 to 31st March 1913.

General attitude and conduct of tribes—(*a*) *Tribes in the district.*—The behaviour of the tribes in the Zhob district, though not satisfactory in the beginning of the year, has been very good on the whole during the last seven months of it. That of the Bargha Sheranis has been particularly praiseworthy under trying circumstances. No better proof can be adduced of this than the smallness of the amount of compensation they have been called on to pay in recent times as compared with the Largha Sheranis and the Musakhels. The only exception amongst the tribes who behaved well was the Babar tribe. There have been numerous grave outrages committed in the vicinity of their villages and there is no doubt at all that they have all along been harbouring and feeding outlaws. In October four suspected outlaws were caught staying in the village of the headman Haji Salim Khan. The latter and 8 other Babars were tried by the Sibi Shahi Jirga on the count of harbouring offenders and found guilty. They were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The action taken in this case is likely to be a deterrent to those who are inclined to afford help to outlaws. The Kibzais have lately been accused by the Musakhels of harbouring the notorious outlaw Sawan Musakhel and his gang, but there is no proof of this. The unfortunate incidents connected with the death of the late Nawab Bangal Khan Jogezai have been closed as far as circumstances admit by an open reconciliation between the leading members of the Nawab and Ishak Kahols. The reconciliation has taken place after the usual Pathan formalities and it is hoped that it will be a lasting one. The Nawab Kahols have been permitted to reside in the Loralai District and this should have a very good effect on the Sanzarkhel tribe, especially the portion of it residing in the Loralai District.

Baz Khan Jogezai was arrested in December, suspected of being the murderer of Jabbar Shabbozai of Loralai. He is of very doubtful character and had a bad influence on the other members of the Ishak Kahol. At the end of the year he was being removed from Hindubagh to Loralai and was allowed to escape by his Police guard. He has now come in and is on security pending the settlement of the cases against him.

(*b*) *Trans-border tribes.*—Whilst we have seldom had any trouble with trans-border tribes west of Kamaruddin Karez, the contrary has been the case for some years past with those who reside on the other side of the border line between Kamaruddin Karez and Gul Kach.

These latter are all sections of the powerful Sulemankhel tribe and their names are (1) Khoidad Khels, (2) Minzais, (3) Mahmud Khels, (4) Mirkhankhels, (5) Jalalzais and (6) Sultankhels. The Mirkhankhels are really a sub-section of the Sultan Khels. The Khoidad Khels are with perhaps the exception of the Sultankhels, the most powerful. They live wholly in Afghanistan but are dependent for grain on the Wano Agency and a number of their men enter the Derajat and even go as far as Bengal to trade. The Sultankhels spend the winter months mostly in the Wano Agency. The Minzais and Jalalzais live round Wazikhwa in Afghanistan in the summer and the Mahmudkhels and Mirkhankhels at Katawaz. In the autumn all four of these latter sections enter Zhob and graze their flocks between Mir Ali Khel and Gul Kach.

Since the death of their Chief Shahabuddin in 1905 the Khoidadkhels have not been so well in hand and the advent of the modern rifle in large numbers on to the frontier has enabled the most unruly members of the various sections to attempt to gain a livelihood by robbery. There is no doubt that had energetic action been taken in the beginning not only could all these sections have been brought to their senses but the internal state of Zhob would not have become as bad as it has. The possibility of effecting a "Barampta" against the Khoidadkhels or other sections was discussed some years back but it was apparently thought that such action instead of bringing those concerned to their senses would only exasperate them and lead to the commission of still more crimes. Inaction on our part in the face of constant crimes was naturally looked on by the Sulemankhels, as it would be by any Pathan tribe, as a sign of weakness. Crime instead of being prevented was therefore encouraged and all the bad characters from our own side found a safe refuge just across the border whence they could start on marauding expeditions whenever it suited them to do so. The Khoidadkhels have always been at enmity with the various tribes residing on our side of the border and for years past there had been accumulating against the former various cases committed by their tribesmen against ours. All attempts to settle these cases proved ineffectual and it may be imagined that the result could not have been very flattering to our prestige on either side of the border. In October 1912 they were invited to come and see the Political Agent at Hussain Nikka but they refused to do so unless hostages were given. They were told that they would get no hostages and they accordingly did not come in. It therefore became imperatively necessary to bring them to their senses. An order was obtained under section 21 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and on the 30th November 1912 a number of Khoidadkhels were arrested in the Wano Agency by the Political Agent, Wano, at the instance of the Political Agent, Zhob, and were brought in to Fort Sandeman. The few Khoidadkhels who were in Zhob were also arrested. The effect of these measures was instantaneous. The cessation of all crime synchronised with the arrest of these men and their headmen came in of their own accord to see the Political Agent without delay at Fort Sandeman. On their arrival all the cases between them and our tribesmen as well as the Government cases against them were settled. After the settlement of these cases the Khoidadkhels put in an agreement setting forth in detail the various settlements arrived at and stating that in future they would treat the enemies of Government as their enemies and would not give bad characters any help or harbourage and would prevent them traversing their country in either direction.

The other 4 sections of the Sulemankhels, who pass half the year in Zhob, went surety for the fulfilment by the Khoidadkhels of their agreement, and themselves put in an agreement on similar lines regarding outlaws. The Sultankhels of Wano alone remained to be dealt with. A message was sent to them and they were told that some of their people were believed to have taken part in recent raids. They have written friendly letters in reply and promise to keep their tribesmen in hand. They will be interviewed at Gulkach next autumn. The settlement with the Sulemankhels should have a far-reaching effect on this part of the border.

Raids.—There were numerous raids during the year. The most serious ones are detailed below :—

(1) On the 10th April 1912 the parcel mail for Fort Sandeman was looted by a band of badmashes believed to be Sawan's gang, 3 miles from Babar. The case was referred to the Draban jirga and is under discussion.

(2) On the 16th April 1912 a Zhob Militia party of 21 Cavalry was attacked by a band of about 50 badmashes near Gulkach and lost 5 men and one horse killed and 2 men wounded. Five rifles were also taken away. According to the Political Agent, Wano, the outrage was the work of the Ghazni outlaws headed by Shahzor Khan and Manzir.

(3) On the night of 27th April 1912 the shop inside the Musafirpur Thana was looted by a party of 3 badmashes and property to the value of Rs. 825 taken away. The responsibility for the damage was put on the Levies of the Musafirpur Thana.

(4) On the night of 4th May 1912 the Hussain Nikka post was fired on by raiders. One horse was killed and another wounded. This outrage was committed by the Minzai Suleman khels and they have been made to make good the damage done by them.

(5) On the 11th May 1912, a party of Zhob Militia from Gustoi was attacked by badmashes on its way back from getting bhoosa from a village. One sepoy was killed and another seriously wounded and 2 rifles with bandoliers were carried off. This outrage was the work of Kholdadkhels. They have been made to restore the rifles and have agreed to pay the compensation assessed in the case.

(6) On the 14th May 1912, a party of the 122nd Rajputana Infantry escorting the monthly convoy from Dera Ismail Khan was attacked by badmashes at Katao Dabra in the Chuharkhel Dhana just inside Zhob limits. Two sepoys were killed and their rifles carried off. Two sepoys were wounded. Two travellers were also killed and 3 wounded. Spin, the ringleader of the badmashes, was shot dead and a Bahdari rifle belonging to him was captured by the escort. The case has been decided, the responsibility being placed on the sections of the outlaws concerned.

(7) On the 9th June 1912, a large number of Mashud badmashes carried away from the Gomal one hundred cattle belonging to the Gulkach village. A party of Zhob Militia from the Gulkach post pursued and exchanged shots with the badmashes and recovered the cattle. A horse of the Zhob Militia was killed.

(8) On the 14th June 1912, Major Bickford, Commandant, Zhob Militia, who was proceeding on leave escorted by four sowars of the Zhob Militia was attacked by certain Sherani and Wazir badmashes between Fort Sandeman and Babar. Major Bickford was wounded. Two sowars were killed and one sowar wounded, one horse was killed and 2 rifles were carried away. The case was referred to the Daraban jirga and is under discussion with the Political Agent, Wano.

(9) On the night of 1st September 1912, Piararam Banniah of Musakhel was killed and his companion was wounded by 6 badmashes at Kakshai between Lakaband and Musakhel. The responsibility for this has been placed on the Kibzais.

(10) On the 7th October 1912, a patrol from the Chachobi post fell in with 7 men who were thought to have been Mahsuds and were carrying off 14 cows and bullocks with the woman who had been grazing them. The patrol opened fire and the thieves decamped leaving the cattle as well as the woman who belonged to the Chachobi village. Traces of blood showed that one of the badmashes must have been wounded.

(11) On 3rd November 1912, Major Hay, Commandant, Zhob Militia, with a party of 40 Cavalry was attacked by badmashes between Hussain Nikka and Gustoi. One man of the badmashes was killed and another wounded. There were no casualties on our side.

(12) On the 29th November 1912, Lieutenant Middlemass of the 122nd Rajputana Infantry with the China detachment was attacked 7 miles this side of Dhanasar by a gang of about 25 badmashes. Two sepoys were killed, 2 rifles, 2 bandoliers, one belt and 155 rounds of ammunition carried off. One of the badmashes named Baloch Khan a Haripal was killed. The case is still under enquiry.

(13) On the night of 30th November 1912, a band of 20 badmashes murdered the shopkeeper at Brunj. This gang first attacked the village of Khowajakzai, 4 miles north of Brunj after dusk and laying a trap fired on the villagers wounding 5 men and 2 women. The gang then went on to Brunj and strangled the Banniah there but did not loot his shop and apparently stole little if anything from him. They then entered the bungalow and did some mischievous damage to furniture. The gang was led by Bakrai Mandokhel who bolted to Afghanistan last year in consequence of a feud with his tribe.

(14) On the 25th December 1912, the parcel mail for Fort Sandeman was looted by a band of 3 local badmashes at about 1½ miles from Zarozai between Murgha and Lakaband. The tracks were followed for 150 miles and brought to Hurmzai territory. The latter tribe will have to bear the responsibility if they cannot produce the robbers.

(15) On the night of 14th February 1913, the Chachobi village was attacked by a band of badmashes. Of the badmashes a *farari* of Murghbal named Pirdad Muhammadzai fell from a cliff and was severely wounded. The other badmashes escaped leaving Pirdad who was brought to Fort Sandeman, tried and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment.

(16) On the 25th March 1913, an encounter took place between a gang of 2 Sheranis and 8 Mahsud Badmashes and the Sherani scouts in the Kaiserghar range. One Sherani Badmash was captured by the scouts who reported one Mahsud killed and his body lost in the snow.

There were 5 cases of the telegraph wire being cut during the year.

The following measures were adopted to check raids in the district:—

(*a*) The influx of modern weapons of precision across the border made it exceedingly difficult where raids by transfrontier tribesmen were concerned to enforce tribal responsibility with any show of justice. The disturbance of the old balance of power between our own tribesmen and the tribesmen living across our border is not the least among the causes that have led to the turbulent conditions now prevailing on the border. In order to place our tribesmen in a position to cope with well armed agression and to place ourselves in a position to exact from them ancient tribal penalties in the event of their failure to do so 150 Government rifles were distributed under adequate security to our tribesmen living in raidable areas. The result has been satisfactory as none of the weapons have been lost as yet, nor have any of them been used in the prosecution of private feuds.

(*b*) In July a number of extra posts were established to deal with raiders. A perusal of the serious offences committed shows that whereas there were 8 of them in the first three months of the financial year, there were only a similar number during the last 9 months, and it can be said with certainty that had not Sawan and his gang been harboured by the Musakhels the number of crimes committed by outlaws after the establishment of posts would have been reduced to a very satisfactory minimum.

As it was found by experience that the majority of the serious offences had been committed on the main roads between Fort Sandeman and Loralai and Fort Sandeman and Dera Ismail Khan it was thought advisable to concentrate the troops on to these roads and this was done later in the year and since then there have been no serious offences committed by outlaws on these roads.

(*c*) A mobile and armed body of 25 Sheranis was entertained for the purpose of getting information of the presence of outlaws and pursuing and capturing them. This body is doing very useful work.

(*d*) A number of Babar tribesmen were arrested charged with harbouring offenders. Nine of them including the headman were found guilty and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

(*e*) Proclamations have been issued giving the names of outlaws and warning people against harbouring them. Rewards have also been fixed for the arrest of certain notorious outlaws. The result of this, and perhaps partly of the action taken against the Babar tribesmen for harbouring outlaws, was that Baran outlaw for whose capture a reward of Rs. 1,000 had been offered was captured at the close of the year by a Mandokhel in Mandokhel territory. Rozi Dumar, a companion of the notorious outlaw, Gul Bahram Jogezai, was also captured at Hyderabad (Sind). The notorious outlaw, Spin and a Haripal outlaw named Baloch, were killed in encounters. Three other outlaws, namely, Mian Nur and Rozi Babar, and Maindad Sherani were captured and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Miscellaneous.—Up to the Powindah season of 1911 there was no check on the arms and ammunition carried by the Powindahs and they doubtless used to sell a large number in our territory. With a view to ensure that no trading in arms and ammunition takes place in our territory a system of issuing passes has been introduced from the Powindah season of 1912. The arms and ammunition brought by each Kirri are entered in passes at the frontier and securities are taken from the Maliks of Kirris that they will be responsible to see that the arms and ammunition covered by the passes are not sold in our territory. The Kirris passing through Fort Sandeman get licenses as well. Before entering Loralai, Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan districts the arms and ammunition carried by each Kirri are checked by our *tirni* posts and Levy Thanas. This system has worked well and is a great check on trading in arms.

Tribal disputes.—There were no serious tribal disputes in this district during the year.

Jirgas.—The working of the local Jirga system was on the whole satisfactory. But this was not the case with the Sherani joint jirga for out of 13 cases sent to Draban in March many were postponed and others remained unsettled owing to divergence of opinion and partisanship. A joint Loralai Zhob Jirga held at the close of the year had no difficulty in disposing of all eleven cases placed before them, including some which could not be settled at Draban.

Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The number of Jirgah cases during the year was 1,820, as detailed below:—

Criminal	678
Civil	557
Revenue	585
	1,820

The total for the preceding year was 1,894.

The number of persons punished in Criminal cases under jirgah proceedings was 533 against 448 in the preceding year. Out of these 372 were persons who were called upon to furnish security.

The amount of fine inflicted during the year under report was Rs. 5,228-10-11 against Rs. 3,499-6-9 during 1911. The total recoveries on account of fine during the year amounted to Rs. 5,349-0-2 of which Rs. 4,591-10-11 were for the year under report and Rs. 757-5-3 for previous years.

Land Revenue Collections.

Particulars.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
(1) Demand—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of last year	2,008 5 3	820 4 0
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report .	2,12,963 15 0	1,96,535 15 9
TOTAL .	2,14,972 4 3	1,97,356 3 9
(2) Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of Revenue of previous years . .	2,008 5 3	820 4 0
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report . . .	1,92,577 3 8	1,75,093 2 0
TOTAL .	1,94,585 8 11	1,75,913 6 0
(3) Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions	.....	34 3 2
(*b*) Malikana	9,999 11 9	9,026 11 4
(*c*) Suspensions	.....	.....
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue	9,349 11 7	9,359 11 6
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions) . . .	1,037 4 0*	3,022 3 9
TOTAL .	20,386 11 4	21,442 13 9

* Out of the sum of Rs. 1,037-4 a sum of Rs. 217 was written-off (*vide* Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 3650, dated the 2nd July 1912).

Land Revenue.—The net land revenue collections of the year under report after excluding the arrears as compared with the similar figures of the year 1911-12 are given below :—

	Rs. a. p.
1911-12	1,92,577 3 8
1912-13	1,75,093 2 0
DECREASE .	17,484 1 8

The subjoined table shows how the decrease of Rs. 17,484-1-8 has been arrived at :—

Tahsils.	Increase or Decrease.	Land Revenue.	Tirni.	Chromite.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fort Sandeman	—6,168 10 6	—646 4 1	—5,522 6 5	...
Kakar Khurassan	+1,695 0 0	—19 11 0	+1,714 11 0	...
Hindubagh	—2,228 1 2	—70 2 11	—833 6 3	—1,324 8 0
Killa Saifulla	—10,782 6 0	—12,579 12 2	+1,797 6 2	...
NET DECREASE .	—17,484 1 8	—13,315 14 2	—2,843 11 6	—1,324 8 0

The decrease under "land revenue" is chiefly due to untimely and insufficient rain-fall throughout the district during the year under report.

The decrease under grazing tax is merely nominal because a sum of Rs. 3,022 3-9 on account of Tirni due from nomad Powindahs remained unrealised.

The decrease under sub-head "Royalty, etc., on chromite" is due to the surrender of a large number of mining leases consequent on the fall in the prices of chromite.

The area harvested during the year is given below :—

Fort Sandeman	5,588 acres.
Hindubagh	8,379 „
Killa Saifulla	17,370 „
Kakar Khurasan	274 „

No coercive measures were employed in the recovery of revenue.

Field to field survey of the 'abi' cultivated area in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil was completed on 12th November 1912.

General condition of the district and the people.—Good, with the exception of parts where drought and scarcity prevailed.

Public health.—The general health of the district was good and there seems to have been less malarial fever than usual. There were small occasional outbreaks of small-pox and measles.

Prices of food stuff and labour.—Comparatively high rates prevailed :—

	Fort Sandeman.		Hindubagh.		Killa Saifulla.		Kamaruddin Karez.	
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Wheat Sort I, per Re. . .	9 7	8 14	...	...	10 0	...	...	8 3
Wheat Sort II, „ . . .	9 11	9 2	10 2	10 11	10 8	10 15	9 7	9 12
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gram per maund . . .	3 5 8	4 2 0	4 0 7	4 4 10	4 8 9	4 14 7	...	5 4 3
Barley „ . . .	3 0 0	3 3 5	3 8 5	3 7 5	3 2 10	3 0 10	3 15 0	4 5 2
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ghi per Re.	$11\frac{5}{48}$	$11\frac{55}{96}$	$12\frac{7}{16}$	$11\frac{19}{24}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{3}{8}$	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$

Labourers earned from annas 8 to annas 12 a day.

Agriculture.—The crops of several villages in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil were badly damaged by hail and some damage was done to the crops of a few villages in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil and the Kakar Khurasan Sub-Tahsil by rust.

Various diseases appeared in the district from time to time resulting in some mortality among the cattle, sheep, and goats.

One fatal case of anthrax and one of glanders occurred among the horses at Fort Sandeman.

On account of scarcity of grazing a large number of sheep and goats died all over the district towards the end of the year under report.

180 sheep were killed by hail in the Sherani country.

Taccavi.—The following table shows the transactions under this head during the year under report :—

	Outstanding on 1st April 1912.	Advances made during 1912-13.	Total.	Recoveries.		Outstanding on 31st March 1913.
				Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Land Improvement Loans Act.	30,567 0 0	8,667 0 0	39,234 0 0	9,133 8 0	931 4 7	29,940 8 0
			Remitted	160 0 0	25 0 0	.....
Agriculturists Loans Act	6,458 7 3	7,710 0 0	14,168 7 3	4,123 7 3	338 15 5	10,045 0 0
TOTAL	37,025 7 3	16,377 0 0	53,402 7 3	13,416 15 3	1,295 4 0	39,985 8 0

Arboriculture.—Some 1,400 fruit and other trees were imported during the year and planted out.

266 fruit trees were issued to Zemindars from the nursery at Fort Sandeman.

Mines and minerals.—No new minerals were discovered in the district during the year. The chromite ore mines in the Hindubagh Tahsil continued to be worked.

The net output was 3,093 tons against 3,435 tons for the previous year.

Only one application for a mining lease was received and it was under consideration at the close of the year.

One mining lease for chromite was issued.

The revenue realised during 1912-13, was Rs. 11,289-8-0 against Rs. 12,614 in the preceding year.

No accident occurred during the year.

Forests.—No new forest was reserved. The contract for the recovery of royalty on wood at Fort Sandeman for the year 1912-13 fetched Rs. 2,050, the same price as in the preceding year.

The usual measures for the eradication of the bark boring beetle in the Shinghar forests were continued during the year.

Horse Breeding Operations.—The stallion "Mistletoe" was withdrawn from the Zhob Militia lines at Fort Sandeman from 5th April 1912.

Two mares were covered by him.

Education.—No new school was opened during the year.

The number of pupils attending the various schools in the district on 31st March 1913 was 134 against 143 in the previous year.

The expenditure on the maintenance of schools amounted to Rs. 4,034-4-10 against Rs. 4,601-1-9 for last year. The income on account of school fees during the year amounted to Rs. 156-14-0.

The buildings of the Trench Memorial School and the Hindubagh school were completed and occupied during the year.

Zhob Militia.—The sanctioned strength is 610 Cavalry and 802 Infantry composed of Pathans and Brahuis of whom the former preponderate. The Zhob Militia was maintained during the year at a total cost of Rs. 4,47,595-8-4.

Two British Officers and two Companies of Infantry were added to the Militia during the year. The strength of the Cavalry was reduced by 15. The whole of the new Orakzai Company and more than half the new Brahui Company has been recruited.

63 remounts were purchased for the Militia during the year.

The Cavalry was rearmed with the ·303 M. E. Artillery Carbine during the year. The Infantry is now being rearmed with the ·303 M. L. E. I rifle.

The following table shows the transactions under the Zhob Militia Fund during the year 1912-13:—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipt.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
Government Fund	.....	246 3 6	246 3 6	245 15 10	0 3 8
Private Fund	739 4 6	3,53,454 4 11	3,54,193 9 5	3,53,864 7 6	329 1 11

The General Officer Commanding the 4th Division inspected the Corps on the 28th December.

District Levies.—The number of levies including those employed in carrying mails in the district was 381 and the cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,13,677-7-5.

An increase to the strength of the district levies at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,278 a month was sanctioned; 25 Scouts and 1 Munshi costing Rs. 327 a month were employed and the proposals embodying a well considered scheme for utilising the balance of Rs. 951 a month were under consideration when the year closed.

40 Martini-Henry carbines were issued to the Local Levies during the year.

Criminal Justice.—The total number of regular criminal cases before the various courts in the Zhob District during 1912 was 52 including those pending from the previous year against 89 during 1911. All these cases were disposed of during the year.

Civil Justice.—The total number of regular civil cases before the various courts in the district during 1912 was 108 including those pending from the previous year against 152 for the preceding year. Out of these 100 were disposed of, 8 remained pending at the close of the year.

Police.—The following officers held charge of the Zhob and Loralai Police Force:—

Mr. W. L. Shaw, Deputy Superintendent, Police, from 1st April 1912 to 17th October 1912.

Mr. E. J. Gleeson from 18th October 1912 to 31st March 1913.

The total cost of the Police Force in the two districts during the financial year under review amounted to Rs. 98,902-10-0 against Rs. 1,07,962-15-10* in the preceding calendar year.

* Last year's figure represents calendar year's expenditure.

Cognizable Crime.—The total number of true cognizable offences of all kinds given in the police returns for 1912-13 was 69 against 95 during 1911-12.

Eliminating Class VI, (*i.e.*, petty cases) the number of cases was 16 against 25 in the preceding year.

The detail of serious offences is given below:—

Murder	1
Lurking house trespass	4

Under the heading of cognizable cases the percentage of convictions was 75 while 92·86 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 72 and 74·19, respectively.

The percentage of stolen property recovered was 58·43 against 6·04 in the previous year.

Jails and Lock-ups.—The total number of prisoners in the various jails and lock-ups in the district at the beginning of the year was 53, and 720 were admitted during the year under report making a total of 773. Of these 674 were released and 99 remained in the jails and lock-ups when the year closed. The total cost on guards and maintenance amounted to Rs. 3,489-15-8 giving an average cost of per head per annum Rs. 84-14-0.

Registration.—The total number of conspulsory registrations effected during the year was 14 against 25 in the previous year.

The total value of immoveable property affected amounted to Rs. 10,553 against 21,042-12-0.

No optional registration was made during the year.

The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 83-8 and 39-1 respectively.

Stamps.—The Stamp Revenue in 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 5,867-13-0 against Rs. 5,636-4 in the preceding year.

Public Works.—The amount spent on Public Works during the year 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 67,366. The following principal works were carried out during the year:—

1. Part remodelling of the Police lines at Fort Sandeman.
2. Bungalow for two officers of the Zhob Militia.
3. Post at Manikhwa.

Postal.—There has been no change in the Postal arrangements during the year.

Local Funds.—The transactions under this head were:—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	8,481 9 6	21,771 9 5	30,253 2 11	18,956 12 6	11,296 6 5*
Zhob Police Fund . .	9,377 9 2	15,482 2 7	24,859 11 9	15,736 11 11	9,122 15 10

Out of this Rs. 5,000 is invested in Government paper.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadan to Hindu employés in the district at the close of the year was 42·86 against 47·22 at the close of 1911-12.

A. L. JACOB, *Major,*
Political Agent in Zhob.

APPENDIX V.

Administration Report of the Bolan Sub-Division including that portion of the Quetta Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency, for the year 1912-13.

Area.—The area remained unaltered. It is 353* Square Miles.

*According to latest survey.

Population.—According to the Census of 1911 the population of the Bolan Pass including that of the Quetta Nushki Railway Section is 2096 souls.

Principal Officers.—Major R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., held charge of the District up to the after-noon of the 19th August 1912 when he was relieved by Major A. B. Dew, C.I.E., who remained in charge of the District up to the close of the financial year.

Captain E. H. S. James held charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, up to the afternoon of the 30th November 1912 when he was relieved by Captain S. Williams who held the charge up to the close of the year.

General attitude and conduct of the tribes.—The year under report was one of peace and quiet.

Gohar Khan, a Mengal Motabir, who died on 19th February 1912 as mentioned in the last report, was succeeded by his son Himmat Khan, minor, to whom the allowance of Rs. 10 was continued from the Levy Service. During his minority the duties are carried on by one Rakhia Khan Mengal.

No change among the Maliks or Title Holders took place.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The total number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 24 against 7 in the preceding year as shown below:—

Bolan Pass.

Criminal—	
Cattle lifting	18
Theft	3
Throwing stones in trains	1
Beating	1
	23

Quetta Nuski Railway.

Criminal—	
Lurking house trespass	1

Of these 24 cases, 3 were decided by Local Jirga, 13 were decided by the Naib Tahsildar, Bolan, one was transferred to the Native Assistant, Sarawan, and 7 were under enquiry when the year closed.

The increase in the number of cases of cattle lifting is due to the fact that most of the goats of Railway people went astray whilst searching for grass.

District Levies.—The strength and composition of levies as well as the cost of their maintenance during the year under report are as detailed below :—

—	No. of Levies.	Sanctioned monthly cost.	Actual expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bolan Posts	121	1,230	14,760	...	...
Bolan Railway Posts		447	5 364	...	...
Quetta Nushki Railway	15	206	2,494	22	...
TOTAL	136	1,883	22,618	22	...

Increase of 22 is due to privilege leave allowance of a levy Moharir.

Their work continued to be satisfactory.

Roads and communications.—The Railway Department have made a road from Mastung Road Station to Wali Khan Bazar which is of convenience to the public.

Police.—The number of cognizable cases of all kinds was 41 against 22 in the previous year. Eight cases were cancelled by orders of the court owing to a mistake of fact.

The increase of 19 in the number of cases under report over the previous year's figures is owing to police having detected 3 cases of smuggling, under the Excise Act, besides 2 cases were registered under the Railway Act, 9 cases under section 34 of the Police Act, one under the Arms Act, 4 under sections 302, 325, 353 and 457 of Indian Penal Code.

There were 4 cases of burglary.

Conviction was obtained in 24 cases. Out of stolen property to the value of Rs. 3,832-4 property to the amount of Rs. 3,558-15 was recovered against Rs. 225-10 and Rs. 35-8, respectively of last year.

With regard to the working of the Police a reference to this office letter No. 808, dated the 10th May 1913, is solicited. It is trusted that under the new arrangements the Mach Police Thana may be abolished, as there is now no necessity for it.

Postal.—No additions or alterations were made in the Postal arrangements.

Land Revenue.—The land revenue collections during the year amounted to Rs. 5,273-8-11 against Rs. 3,916-10-4 recovered in 1911-12.

1.—Demand.

	For 1912-13. Rs. a. p.	For 1911-12. Rs. a. p.
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the last year	406 1 11	60 1 3
(*b*) On account of revenue gross for the year under report	*4,867 7 0	4,262 11 0
TOTAL DEMAND	5,273 8 11	4,322 12 3

*This includes the following items:—

		Rs. a. p.
Royalty, etc., on coal		225 10 0
Record fees		2 3 9
Compensation for water of Bibinani spring	Rs. 50 10 8	173 2 1
Ditto taken in excess	Rs. 38 7 5	
Ditto Rindli spring	Rs. 84 0 0	
Sale proceeds of dry wood		15 9 8
TOTAL		416 9 1

2.—Collections.

	For 1912-13. Rs. a. p.	For 1911-12. Rs. a. p.
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years	406 1 11	60 1 3
(*b*) On account of the revenue for the year under report	4,867 7 0	3,856 9 1
TOTAL COLLECTIONS	5,273 8 11	3,916 10 4

The increase in the revenue collections for the year under report is due to the fact that more land was brought under cultivation, that both the Rabi and Kharif crops were excellent, and that wheat and barley were sold at higher rates than in the past year.

There is no income under Grazing Tax as none is levied.

General condition of the district and people.—The general condition of the District and people was good. The prices of food stuffs were the same as in the previous year. Condition and wages† of labour remained unchanged. No new Takavi advance was given.

†Six annas to eight annas per diem.

Mines.—No new lease for coal mining was granted during the year under report. The Bohr Coal Mine was not worked during this year also. The one at Mach worked by Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel yielded an output of 39,428 maunds of coal and 844 maunds of coal dust against 61,606 maunds of coal and 6,482 maunds of coal dust respectively in the previous year.

The decrease in the output of coal and coal dust is due to less demand.

There was no emigration or immigration beyond the usual movements of the nomadic population.

Irrigation, Forests and Education.—There is no irrigation work and none was undertaken during the year under report.

Water pipe line was laid at Mastung Road Railway Station during the year under report.

There are no reserved forests, schools or libraries in the Sub-Division.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

—	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 1st January 1913.
Civil—					
1911	4	79	83	73	10
1912	10	44	54	51	3
Criminal—					
1911	...	84	84	80	
1912	4	122	126	124	2

The cause of decrease in the number of Civil cases is the same as that given in the last year's report, *viz.*, restrictions imposed on Levies borrowing money from local shopkeepers.

The increase in the number of Criminal cases is due to want of proper vigilance on the part of the Police and the Levies over the detainees in the Plague Camp, who if properly watched would have little chance to escape detention and thus be subjected to criminal proceedings.

Jails and Lock-ups.—The number of lock-ups is the same as before. There is no jail in the District.

Registration and Stamps.—Six documents were registered during the year under report, 5 relating to immoveable property to the value of Rs. 2,405 and one to an agreement of partnership.

The sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 423-12 against Rs. 385-14 in the preceding year.

Local Funds.—The following table shows the condition of the Bolan and Quetta Nushki Railway Bazar Fund :—

—	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. as. p.	*Rs. as. p.*	*Rs. as. p.*	*Rs. as. p.*
Bolan Bazar and Quetta Nushki Railway Fund.	340 7 11	2,497 7 0	1,661 4 1	1,176 10 10

The increase is due to good income from Mach Garden during the year under report.

General.—The post of Second Reader fell permanently vacant and was given to a Hindu official eligible for promotion according to seniority. The last vacancy was given to a Hindu Clerk who was formerly on the Extra Establishment of the District.

No local men, domiciled Hindus or Muhammadans were employed.

The income on account of Provincial Revenues of the Sub-Division under report and from Establishments paid from Provincial Revenues amounted to Rs. 17,149-8-5 against Rs. 13,612 for 1911-12. The increase falls chiefly under (1) Fluctuating collections, (2) Stamp head duty, (3) Income Tax, (4) Unclaimed property and (5) Pension contributions.

The Plague Inspection camp remained at Hirok from the 31st March to 31st October 1912. Owing to outbreak of cholera in Sind in the autumn all passengers from that Province were quarantined for 7 days.

There was 1 case of Small-pox at Mushkaf Railway Station.

No mining accidents occurred.

Six accidents took place on the Railway line, one of class A and 5 of Class C in four of which one man and three animals were killed and in two one man and one animal were wounded.

Through the continued efforts of Captain E. H. S. James and Captain Williams towards improvement of Mach Garden its income is increasing yearly. The sale of sugar-cane fetched Rs. 180 this year against Rs. 77 last year. Experiments of rice and potatoes only yielded the price of seed sown. But the labour was chiefly supplied free by the State prisoners, and it is not probable that this can be arranged for in the future.

The Levy Posts were duly inspected by the officers concerned.

A. B. DEW, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VI.

The Administration Report of the Chagai Political Agency for the year 1912-13.

Area.—The area of the Chagai Political Agency, which is estimated to stand at 19,022 square miles, remained unaltered throughout the year.

Population.—The census operations of 1911 showed the population of the district to number 16,344 persons.

Principal Officers.—The charge of the district was held by Major F. C. Webb-Ware, I.A., C.I.E., from 1st April to 23rd May and again from 30th November to 31st March. In the *interim*, it was held by Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Grey, I.A.

General attitude and conduct of the various tribes.—This district is a loyal and contented one and under this heading there is little of interest to record. A raid on a somewhat large scale, into the western portion of the Agency was engineered, in December last, by a refuge named Nausherwan who resides at Basabad, a place in Afghanistan, lying West of Kandahar. Some 96 camels were carried off as the result, out of which 60 were recovered. The representations made to the Kandahar authorities elicited the stereotyped reply that nothing could be ascertained on the subject. A further representation followed with the result that it is now reported that Nausherwan has been arrested. The camels were traced across the Frontier to the various places where they were sold. The names of all the men implicated were obtained and supplied to the Governor of Eastern Garmsel. It seems unlikely, however, that the guilty parties will be punished, for in cases like this the local transfrontier authorities always strive to shield the delinquents.

2. The state of the border beyond the Perso-Baluch frontier is about as unsatisfactory as it can well be. No attempt was made by the Persians to restore authority, doubtlessly because they have neither the means nor power of doing so. Raids from Sarhad, into the Bam and Kain Districts, continued unabated, the largest being that directed against Neh, where property to the value of from two to three lakhs of rupees was carried off. Among the property looted, on this occasion, was that of a Caravan on its way from Nushki to Meshed. This has done much harm for it is the first blow of any magnitude which trade by the Nushki route has suffered. All attempts to obtain redress from the Central Government at Teheran have failed, no doubt because they are quite indifferent. Unless order is restored among the Baluch, inhabiting the Frontier line, we are likely to have considerable trouble in future. Lawlessness on one side of a Frontier line will always reflect itself, in course of time, on the other.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the past year, was 57 as against 32 for the previous year. The number of prisoners tried totalled 30, of whom 10 were discharged and 20 suffered punishment of various descriptions. The decisions given by the Jirgas were generally accepted.

The aggregate of the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 884 of which Rs. 634 were credited into the treasury and Rs. 190 were paid to the parties interested, as compensation for injuries.

District Levies.—These fall under three separate categories, *viz.*, (*a*), Chagai Levy Corps, (*b*) General levies and (*c*) Railway Levies.

(*a*) The Chagai Levy Corps, which possesses a strength of 126 rank and file, is divided as follows :—

Jamadars	5
Dafedars	5
Pay Naiks	5
Sowars	111
TOTAL	126

In addition to the foregoing, 1 salutri, 1 nalband and 3 bhishtis are also maintained, on the Corps strength.

(*B*) *General Levies.*—The strength of these remained unaltered, during the year, and stands as follows :—

Inspector of Levies	1
Jamadars	6
Dafedars	22
Sowars	156
Havildars	3
Lance Naiks	2
Footmen	32
TOTAL	222

This is exclusive of tribal levies, numbering 17, maintained for Government service by the Zaggar Mengal and Sanjerani Sardars. Their strength is :—

Jamadar	1
Dafedars	3
Sowars	13
TOTAL	17

In addition to the foregoing, 9 Muharrirs, 19 shopkeepers, and one Bhisti, are also maintained.

(*C*) *Railway Levies.*—Their strength stands as follows :—

Sowars	3
Footmen	4
TOTAL	7

The actual cost of maintaining the District, as well as Chagai Levy Corps Levies amounted to Rs. 1,19,985-14-3 as detailed below :—

	Rs. a. p.
Chagai Levy Corps	45,343 12 0
District Levies	74,642 2 3
TOTAL	1,19,985 14 3

as against a sanctioned expenditure of Rs. 1,21,360. The difference is to be explained by casualties and other petty savings.

Police.—These comprise merely the Nushki Havalat and Treasury guards and are under the charge of the Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi. There is nothing of interest to record under this heading.

Roads and Communications.—The communications in the Chagai Agency consist merely of the tracks with which the country is intersected in all directions. The Nushki-Seistan trade route is itself merely one of such tracks, although the most important and best. The intention had been to level and improve this track, converting it into a Kacha road but it was found that the provision of adequate funds could not be arranged.

Postal Arrangements.—The dâk arrangements remained the same as in previous years. The service worked smoothly and well throughout the year.

Immigration and Emigration.—There is nothing to record under either head.

Horse Breeding Operations.—Here again there is nothing to record. Chagai produces camels, rather than horses. Last year, no Government Stallion was sent to Nushki owing to the Levy lines in which the old stable was located being in the contractor's hands under repairs.

Land Revenue.

—	For the year under report.	For preceding year.
1. Demand—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous year outstanding at the end of the last year.	32 12 3	32 11 0
(*b*) On account of the revenue (gross)	40,548 6 3	81,905 6 4
TOTAL DEMAND	40,581 2 6	81,938 1 4

—	For the year under report.	For preceding year.
2. Collections—	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue for previous years . .	0 1 3	32 11 0
(*b*) On account of the revenue for the year under report . .	38,464 0 5	77,950 1 5
TOTAL COLLECTION .	38,464 1 8	77,982 12 5
3. Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions	...	...
(*b*) Malikana	1,982 10 8	3,817 8 8
(*c*) Suspensions	...	...
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind . . .	98 7 0	105 0 0
(*e*) Arrears recoverable other than suspensions . . .	35 15 2	32 12 3
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES .	2,117 0 10	3,955 4 11

The revenue on cereals is taken by *Batai* or *Tashkhis* while that on *Sabzkhurda* and *Palezat* is recovered at cash rates.

The Muafis granted to the Zemindars amounted to Rs. 1,044-5-11 divided as under :—

	Rs. a. p.
Land Revenue	766 3 11
Grazing tax	278 2 0

The collection under Grazing Tax amounted to Rs. 15,550-8-10 divided as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.
Nushki Tahsil	7,128 10 8
Chagai Tahsil	8,421 14 2

General condition of the District and People. (*1*) *Nature of the season.*—The season can only be described as having been fair ; the rains opened well but were disappointing, as they terminated much earlier in the season than is usual. The result was, naturally, reflected in the crops which were stunted.

(*2*) *Public health.*—With the exception of the commoner complaints, such as malaria, diseases of the digestive system, eye and skin, the general health of the district was good and no epidemic disease appeared. The sanitation of the Nushki town was much improved by the laying down of brick drains and these drains, together with the excellent supply of water which is now laid on in pipes from the Dosi reservoir, are looked to, materially, reduce sickness and malaria which has been of late years so common.

The average daily attendance in the Nushki, Dalbandin and Kacha dispensaries was 70·28, 28·92 and 28·80, respectively. At Nushki 247 indoor patients were treated during the year, of whom 69 came from beyond the Frontier. The number of indoor patients treated at Kacha and Dalabandin was 89 and 90, respectively.

The rainfall registered at Nushki was 6·43 inches as against a fall of ·99 inches for the previous year.

Irrigation.—There is nothing under this head to record.

Forests.—The steps taken to prevent the Khaisar Forest in the Nushki Tahsil suffering any damage have proved thoroughly effective.

Education.—There is only one Primary school in the District and this is located at Nushki. The average daily attendance at this school, during the year under report, was 22·73 as against 25·06 for last year. There were opened, during the year, 7 grants-in-aid schools, of which three were established in the Nushki Tahsil, two in the Chagai Tahsil, and two in the Western Sanjerani country. The three schools in the Nushki Tahsil gave satisfactory results, the average daily attendance standing at 19·5, 14·5, and 25, respectively. The schools opened at Saindak and Chagai had to be closed down for want of boys, the attendance at those opened at Dalbandin and Robat was poor. The latter two schools have, however, been retained for another year.

The maintenance charges of the Nushki Primary school amounted to Rs. 606-3-8 and of the other schools to Rs. 645-7-3.

Jails and Lock-ups.—There are no jails or subsidiary jails in the agency. The number of persons received into the Nushki lock-up, during the year, amounted to 29 excluding the three prisoners who were in confinement at the close of last year. All these prisoners were disposed of in due course during the year.

Registration.—This Act does not apply to the Chagai Agency.

Stamps.—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,034-8 as against the sum of Rs. 650 received the previous year.

Local Funds.—The Nushki Town fund is the only excluded local fund in the Chagai Agency. On the 1st April 1912, the opening balance of this fund stood at Rs. 4,468-3-4 and at the close of the year at Rs. 4,249-10. The income for the year amounted to Rs. 3,920-12-10 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,639-6-2. A loan of Rs. 2,500 was obtained from the Pishin Bazaar Fund to cover expenses connected with the sanitation of the Bazar.

Municipalities.—There are none in the agency.

Public Works.—The following list gives the original works which were taken in hand and completed during the year, *viz*:—

(1) Quarters and office for the District Overseer at Saindak.
(2) Workshop for the further section of the trade route at Saindak.
(3) Quarters and office for the Thana Munshi at Saindak.
(4) Government shop and godown at Kacha.
(5) Construction of a small staging bungalow at Amalaf.
(6) Construction of a small staging bungalow at Ahmadwal.
(7) Construction of a Government shop godown at Yadgar.
(8) Construction of a Levy fort at Sohtagan.

In addition to the foregoing the bungalow, servants' quarters and Serai and Mahmankhana at Chakal were provided with iron roofs. The Chhapparkhana Bungalows at Humai and Mashki Chah were re-roofed and stone flooring was laid down in the Chapparkhanas at Saindak and Kirtaka.

Annual repairs were carried out in the case of all buildings where funds admitted of this being done.

Prices and Labour.—The average cost of wheat in the Nushki Tahsil stood at 10 seers 15 chattacks and of barley 12 seers 7 chattacks per rupee. In the Chagai Tahsil the average prices were wheat 9 seers 7 chattacks and barley 11 seers 15 chattacks per rupee.

Agriculture and Agricultural stock.—Agricultural stock suffered no loss during the year. The inhabitants of the agency are, for the most part, pastoralists and only those in the extreme eastern portion of the District are Zamindars by inclination and training.

Takavi Advances.—The Takavi advances which were made in the course of the year numbered thirteen, the value being Rs. 3,460.

The balance Takavi outstanding at the close of the year stood at Rs. 4,925 and the recoveries which were made were principal Rs. 1,600, interest Rs. 212-7-6.

Arboriculture.—A sum of Rs. 2,675-1-1 was devoted to this purpose which includes a sum of Rs. 732, which was contributed by the Nushki Town Fund. The number of trees and cuttings planted out stands at 29,411.

Trade.—The value of the trade which passed through Nushki, during the year in review, amounted to Rs. 46,40,170, divided as follows:—

Country.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Afghanistan	12,41,971	10,29,295	22,71,266
Persia	19,43,758	4,25,146	23,68,904
Total .	31,85,729	14,54,441	46,40,170

The comparison between these figures and those registered in the preceding year, gives the following result :—

Trade with Afghanistan and Persia shows increases of Rs. 4,55,212 and Rs. 4,28,624, respectively, and the total increase over last year's figures was Rs. 8,83,836, a figure which, it is estimated, would have been about 1½ lakhs higher had it not been for a landslip blocking the Quetta-Nushki branch railway, for rather over a fortnight.

General.—The Kacha detachment of 67th Punjabis was relieved on the 21st November by the detachment of the 1-7th Gurkha rifles and the latter was, in turn, relieved on 31st March by a detachment of 121st Pioneers.

The percentage of Muhammadan to Hindu employés in the District, at the close of the year, was 63 as against 37.

There are no local men, either domiciled Hindus or others, employed in this Agency, the explanation being, as heretofore, that no locally educated men have so far become available.

No case of opium smuggling came to notice during the year.

F. C. WEBB-WARE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Chagai.

APPENDIX VII.

Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1912-13.

I.—Introductory.

1. The Public Works (inclusive of the Irrigation and Mining) in the six Civil Districts, Quetta, Kalat, Chagai, Sibi, Loralai and Zhob, of this Agency remained under the control of the Commanding Royal Engineer, 4th (Quetta) Division, Military Works Services, and Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Baluchistan, during the year.

2. All the Civil and Military works in these districts are supervised by Military Works Services Officers and Subordinates except certain Civil Works at remote places which are supervised by the District Local Public Works Department Establishment under the orders of the Political Agents. Estimates and plans for such works are however scrutinized by Military Works Services Officers.

3. For the supervision of irrigation works there is a special Irrigation Officer on deputation from the Punjab, who has the necessary subordinates, office and other establishment under him for the purpose.

4. For the supervision of mines there is a Sub-Inspector of Mines under the immediate orders of the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department.

5. The appointment of the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Baluchistan, was held by Colonel G. Williams from 1st April to 12th July 1912 and from 15th January 1913 to the end of the year and by Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Duff, R. E., from 13th July 1912 to 14th January 1913.

II.—45. Civil Works, Imperial.

1. The original and additional grants allotted during the year by the Government of India, Public Works Department, the Director-General of Post Offices and Telegraphs and the Post Master-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle, for outlay on the Postal and Telegraph buildings in Baluchistan, amounted to Rs. 30,794, *i. e.*, for :—

	Rs.
Major Works	9,000
Minor Works	10,844
Repairs	4,800
Establishment	5,694
Tools and Plant	456
TOTAL	30,794

2. Out of Rs. 9,000 allotted for Major Works, a sum of Rs. 8,965 was spent on the construction of a combined Post and Telegraph Office and quarters for the staff at Nushki which were completed during the year. Nearly the whole of the final grants under—

	Rs.
(i) Minor Works	10,844
(ii) Repairs	4,800

were spent on extension of the telegraph godown at Chaman and on improving and repairing other Postal and Telegraph buildings in this Agency against Rs. 28 and Rs. 9,173 spent on these heads respectively in the previous year.

III.—45. Civil Works, Special Revenues.

1. The original grant for outlay during the year was Rs. 7,30,000 but this was finally increased to Rs. 7,84,133 by additions to and withdrawals from the original grant.

The following is the detail of the modifications which amounted to Rs. 54,133.

		Rs.
(1)	Transferred from Civil Department Budget	2,785
(2)	Ditto ditto	1,782
(3)	Ditto ditto	682
(4)	Transferred to Irrigation Budget	—6,000
(5)	Ditto from Civil Department Budget	437
(6)	Ditto ditto ditto	4,460
(7)	Ditto ditto ditto	12,000
(8)	Ditto ditto ditto	31,125
(9)	Ditto ditto ditto	1,097
(10)	Transferred to Civil Department Budget	—3,000
(11)	Ditto from ditto ditto	2,765
(12)	Ditto from ditto ditto	6,000
	TOTAL ...	54,133

2. Nearly the whole of the final grant of Rs. 7,84,133 was spent during the year; of this a sum of Rs. 7,48,418 was spent in India and the balance Rs. 35,715 was reserved for expenditure in England as detailed below :—

		Rs.
(1)	Constructing Tahsil Buildings at Nushki	5,215
(2)	Ditto ditto Dalbandin	13,500
(3)	Ditto Dak Bungalow, etc., at Dalbandin	2,000
(4)	Providing water supply at Nushki	11,000
(5)	Ditto at Musa Khel	4,000
	TOTAL ...	35,715

3. The following is the list of Major Works carried out during the year :—

Serial Item No.	Name of work and station.	Name of Civil District.	Amount of estimate.	Actual outlay to end of 1911-12.	Approximate outlay during 1912-13.	Remarks.
	Civil Buildings.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Constructing Assistant Chaplain's quarters, Quetta.	Quetta-Peshin.	11,478	11,479	—8	Completed.
2	Constructing quarters for Senior Chaplain, Quetta.	,,	11,814	...	11,886	,,
3	Improving existing and constructing new Civil Buildings, Nushki.	Chagai	1,03,899	34,521	68,923	,,
4	Constructing Tahsil buildings at Dalbandin.	,,	1,01,004	...	33,222	In progress.
5	Constructing Levy Post at Sohtagan.	,,	14,357	7,300	7,000	Completed.
6	Improving Civil Hospital at Harnai.	Sibi	18,515	...	14,920	In progress.
7	Constructing New Police Lines, Sibi.	,,	6,750	...	5,931	,,
8	Constructing a Boarding house for Barnes school, Sibi.	,,	18,595	...	9,644	,,
9	Constructing Jirga Hall, Loralai .	Loralai	9,078	5,173	4,174	Completed.

Serial Item No.	Name of work and station.	Name of Civil District.	Amount of estimate.	Actual outlay to end of 1911-12.	Approximate outlay during 1912-13.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10	Improvement, Civil Hospital, Loralai.	Loralai	28,238	...	16,619	In progress.
11	Constructing Tahsil buildings, Gwal Hyderzai.	Zhob	32,165	31,125	892	Completed.
12	Constructing Fort and Tahsil, Manikhwa.	„	23,299	...	23,990	„
13	Constructing 2 Single Officers' quarters. Zhob Militia, Fort Sandeman.	„	14,103	...	14,550	„
14	Remodelling Police lines, Fort Sandeman.	„	23,843	...	5,757	In progress.
15	Constructing a defensible post for the Zhob Militia at Waziribagh.	„	13,112	...	2,487	„
	Communications.					
16	Additions to Dak Bungalow at Quetta.	Quetta-Peshin.	8,241	...	6,119	Completed.
17	Improving Peshin—KhushdilKhan Road.	„	23,750	...	8,556	In progress.
18	Constructing Dak Bungalow at Nushki.	Chagai	17,224	7,889	3,936	„
19	Constructing Dak Bungalow at Dalbandin.	„	14,958	...	7,029	„
20	Improving Fort Sandeman, Gomal Road.	Zhob	47,267	47,034	1,392	Completed.
21	Improving Upper Zhob Road (Fort Sandeman to Hindubagh).	„	33,164	31,808	1,324	„
22	Improving Hindubagh-Loiband Road.	„	6,632	6,138	493	„
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
23	Providing piped water supply at Mastung.	Kalat	13,077	12,765	237	Completed.
24	Providing piped water supply at Nushki.	Chagai	30,395	4,964	24,094	„
25	Additional water supply, Dalbandin.	„	25,618	...	24,806	„
26	Drainage at Nushki . . .	„	...	...	2,360	In progress.
27	Providing piped water supply, Jhatpat.	Sibi	49,470	18,700	31,230	Completed.
28	Constructing Needle Weir on Nari River.	„	14,218	8,900	5,279	„
29	Providing drainage system, Loralai.	Loralai	16,915	14,125	2,626	„
30	Piped water supply, Musakhel .	„	17,866	...	16,681	In progress.

Minor Works.

4. A sum of Rs. 124,840 was allotted and spent during the year on original works costing under Rs. 5,000 each, under the three heads, Civil Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, against Rs. 1,04,806 spent under this head in 1911-12.

Repairs.

5. The cost of repairs, special and ordinary, during the year under the three heads, Civil Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, was Rs. 1,56,982 against Rs. 1,68,463 spent in 1911-12.

Works in charge of Civil Officers.

6. A sum of Rs. 1,32,303 was spent by Civil Officers on original works and repairs, costing under Rs. 2,500 each as detailed below, from the funds provided in the Civil Department Budget of the Agency during the official year 1912-1913 in addition to the sum of Rs. 7,84,133 referred to in paragraphs 8 and 9 above :—

			Original Works.	Repairs.
			Rs.	*Rs.*
Political Agent, Quetta, Peshin District			43,039	11,440
Do.	Sibi	„	4,110	9,328
Do.	Loralai	„	3,211	4,912
Do.	Zhob	„	10,658	4,336
Do.	Kalat	„	5,803	3,780
Do.	Chagai	„	21,522	10,164
		TOTAL	88,343	43,960
		GRAND TOTAL	1,32,303	

Revenue.

7. Receipts chiefly comprise rents of Civil Buildings. The amount realised was Rs. 33,353 against Rs. 32,875 for the previous year.

Famine Relief Works.

8. *Nil.*

Contribution Works.

9. The construction of " The King Edward Memorial Serai at Quetta " was commenced and Rs. 15,000 spent during the year.

Experimental Artesian Water Borings.

10. A sum of about Rs. 903 was spent under this head during the year, in connection with the Irrigation Water Supply at the Experimental Farm, Quetta, where two additional artesian wells were sunk.

IV.—43. Minor Works and Navigation.

1. The original grant for the year for expenditure on Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation in the Agency was Rs. 1,06,000. This amount was increased to Rs. 3,63,000 by additions sanctioned during the year. The increase of Rs. 2,57,000 is made up as follows :—

		Rs.
(i) Additional grants sanctioned by the Government of India, Public Works Department, for :—		
(a) Khushdil Khan Improvements	2,05,000	
(b) Nar Nullah Project	46,000	
		2,51,000
(ii) Transferred from Civil Works Budget for remodelling Shebo main branch.		6,000
TOTAL		2,57,000

2. The distribution of the total grant of Rs. 363,000 was as follows :—

	Capital Accounts.			
	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Nar Nullah project	37,510	7,990	500	46,000
Shebo	29,100	900	...	30,000
Khushdil Khan improvements	1,62,000	38,300	4,700	2,05,000
Miscellaneous works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	12,685	22,735	2,730	38,150
Total Capital accounts	2,41,295	69,925	7,930	3,19,150
	Revenue Accounts.			
Shebo	19,930	5,460	300	25,690
Khushdil Khan	11,780	5,580	800	18,160
Total Revenue Accounts	3,1710	11,040	1,100	43,850
Grand Total	2,73,005	80,965	9,030	3,63,000

3. The total expenditure was distributed thus :—

Particulars.	Capital.		Revenue.
	Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	Works for which no Capital and Revenue Accounts kept.	Works for which Revenue and Capital Accounts are kept.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Works	2,07,159	11,045	32,251
Establishment	53,715	16,776	11,040
Tools and Plant	25,440	5,184	1,185
Total	2,86,314	33,005	44,476

	Rs.
Total for Capital Works	3,19,319
Total for Revenue Works	44,476

4. Capital works on which expenditure was incurred are—

(*a*) *Shebo Canal.*

	Rs.
(1) Strengthening Tank No. 4	636
(2) ,, Tank No. 3	18,000
(3) Remodelling Main Branch and Feeders to Tanks Nos. 3 and 4	14,005
Total Works	32,641
Establishment, Direction and Accounts	7,507
Tools and Plant	...
Total Shebo Canal	40,148

(*b*) KHUSHDIL KHAN RESERVOIR.

I.—Ordinary Khushdil Khan Works.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Haikalzai Branch		—909
II.—Improvement Scheme.	*Rs.*	
(1) Preliminary expenses	4,301	
(2) Raising Dam	1,12,168	
(3) Outlet tower	365	
(4) Combined head works at Tor Murgha including marginal bund.	2,812	
(5) Tor Murgha Feeder Cut and Foot Bridge	2,229	
(6) Distributaries	12,858	
(7) Buildings	6,372	
		1,41,105
TOTAL WORKS .		1,40,196
Establishment, Direction and Accounts . .		38,300
Tools and Plant		28,245
TOTAL KHUSHDIL KHAN .		2,06,741
TOTAL SHEBO CANAL .		40,148
TOTAL SHEBO AND KHUSHDIL KHAN .		2,46,889

(*c*) *Nar Nullah Reservoir.*

	Rs.	*Rs.*
(1) Spin Karez, Head Works	684	
(2) „ „ Feeder Cut	—4,056	
(3) Hanna Head Works	—43	
(4) Hanna Feeder Cut	—4,573	
(5) „ Fall into Reservoir	880	
(6) Gravity Dam	3,558	
(7) Bye Wash	—652	
(8) Buildings	5,675	
(9) Distributaries	22,286	
(10) Maintenance	12,764	
TOTAL WORKS .	36,523	
Establishment, Direction and Accounts .	7,990	
Tools and Plant	360	
TOTAL .	44,873	
Less—Receipts on capital accounts . .	264	
TOTAL NAR NULLAH . .	44,609	
		44,609

Grand total Capital Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept . 2,91,498

(*d*) Capital works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept :—

Miscellaneous works.

	Rs.	*Rs.*
(1) Purchasing 50 iron shutters	2,819	
(2) Repairs to workshop building, etc.	96	
(3) River discharge observation in Baluchistan . .	973	
Quetta-Peshin District.		
	Rs.	
(4) River discharge observations in Peshin . .	280	
(5) Survey operations, Shebo reservoir scheme .	101	
(6) Preliminary Survey, Kakar Lora Project . .	515	
	896	

	Loralai District.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
(7)	Preliminary expenses in connection with Anambar reservoir.	1,223	
(8)	Repairs to Anamabar *viala* for damage by flood	70	
			1,293
	Sibi District.		
(9)	Preliminary Survey of Beji Reservoir	1,266	
(10)	Huts for Gauge Readers at Beji and Dada rivers and Sinking shafts in connection with Sibi Scheme	616	
			1,882
	Zhob District.		
(11)	Fixing gauges in Zhob	340	
(12)	Survey operations	1,255	
			1,595
	Total works		9,554
	Establishment, Direction and Accounts		16,694
	Tools and plant		1,471
			27,719
			27,719
	Grand total Capital		3,19,217
(e)	Suspense		—710
			3,18,507

REVENUE WORKS.

(1) *Shebo Canal.*

		Rs.		
(a)	Extensions and improvements	6,891		
(b)	Maintenance and repairs	13,690		
	Total works, Shebo Canal		20,581	
	Establishment, Direction and Accounts		5,580	
	Tools and plant		678	
	Grand total Shebo Canal			26,839

Khushdil Khan.

Maintenance and repairs	11,670		
Establishment, Direction and Accounts	5,460		
Tools and plant	507		
Grand total Khushdil Khan			17,637
Grand total Revenue works			44,476

5. Revenue collected during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
*Rabi	8,445	54,407
Kharif	356	2,984
Total	8,801	57,391

	Shebo.	Khushdil Khan.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Water rates	8,801*	57,391*
Water power	21	...
Fines	202	98
Rent of buildings	...	190
Miscellaneous canal produce	232	63
Navigation	...	46
Miscellaneous	...	154
Total revenue	9,256	57,942
Grand total		67,198

against Rs. 769 and Rs. 45,637 for the year 1911-1912 for Shebo and Khushdil Khan Canals respectively. The increase is due to gradual greater efficiency of the staff and distribution system, and also to favourable rains.

6. The revenue realised by months as credited into the Treasury is as under :—

Month.	Shebo Canal.		Kushdil Khan.	
	Civil Department.	Public Works Department.	Civil Department.	Public Works Department.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
April 1912	...	...	...	7
May „	...	50	...	49
June „	...	21	...	30
July „	...	30	...	36
August „	...	23	...	48
September „	...	38	...	34
October „	647	7	4,524	32
November „	...	210	513	20
December „	...	...	261	28
January 1913	...	66	659	25
February „	345	10	1,976	88
March „	7,809	...	49,458	154
Total for 1912-13	8,801	455	57,391	551

7. Forty-one local men were employed on petty establishment during the year.

V. Narrative progress report on Irrigation works in Baluchistan.

Quetta-Peshin District.

1. *Shebo Canal.*—The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 41,199 including Rs. 1,051 Indirect Charges and the total to end of the year was Rs. 7,83,874.

2. The total rabi crop of about 1,000 acres, was matured with canal and storage water during the year.

A small area of about 77 acres of kharif crops was also irrigated and matured during June, July, August and September 1912.

3. The water run in the canal was as follows :—

	Average.
April 1912	17·13 cusecs.
May „	2·70 „
June „	1·10 „
July „	7·16 „
August „	3·87 „
September „	1·25 „
October „	1·185 „
November „	3·7 „
December „	26·6 „
January 1913	24·86 „
February „	35·43 „
March „	37·32 „

From October 1912 to 15th December 1912, the canal supplies were given for sowing the rabi crop of the year and about 1,500 acres were put down, mostly wheat.

4. Tank No. 1 has never before been filled to any appreciable extent and has never held up water used for irrigating ; this is the first year it has helped to mature crops. Tanks Nos. 3 and 4 have held record supplies.

From 16th December 1912 to March 1913, water was stored in the four tanks and the gauge of tanks rose to :—

Tank No.	1	.	.	.	.	7·8 feet on	23rd	March	1913.
„	„ 2	.	.	.	.	4·7 „	„	„	„ „
„	„ 3	.	.	.	.	10·4 „	„	15th	„ „
„	„ 4	.	.	.	.	12·12 „	„	„	„ „

(*a*) On account of the small capacity of the Batazai Distributary, which feeds tanks Nos. 1 and 2, these could not be filled upto the full supply level. Floods in the Kakar Lora last for a short time, and it is only by running large supplies in the Distributary that these two tanks can be filled. Measures for remedying this state of affairs are under consideration.

(*b*) Proposals for increasing the capacities of Main Canal and distributaries have been submitted to the Local Government.

(*c*) A proposal to augment the Shebo Canal Supplies from the Khushdil Khan, or Tor Murgha direct, is under investigation.

5. *Khushdil Khan Reservoir.*—The capital outlay during the year, including improvements, was Rs. 2,12,103 which includes Rs. 5,362 as indirect charges, and the total to the end of the year was Rs. 12,98,759.

6. In May 1912, the Khushdil Khan canals were constructed into an independent charge under a Sub-Divisional Officer, and the services of Mr. W. C. Batta, Assistant Engineer, were secured. He was relieved by Mr. A. B. Aitken, Assistant Engineer, on 14th November 1912.

7. All the works detailed in paragraph 2 (*b*) except Tor Murgha Head Works, were completed and the following are still in progress :—

(*i*) The Outlet Tower.

This was raised 8 feet high but the ornamental work could not be completed, as the Reservoir filled too quickly.

(*ii*) Tor Murgha Feeder Cut.

The feeder cut has been widened to 160, bed width and will now be able to carry 4,000 cusecs, or practically the whole of the combined normal discharge of the Barshore and Tor Murgha Rivers. Dressing of the side slopes remains.

(*iii*) Distributaries.

Extension of Upper Karballa Branch.

The work has been done for a considerable length. Six small syphons have been built, and one large syphon of cement concrete is in progress, under a drainage.

8. Damage to the extent of about Rs. 4,000 was done to the newly begun marginal bund by heavy storms, but effective measures were taken at once and the bund was saved. This means that additional water valued at about Rs. 35,000 was held up at the outlay of Rs. 4,000. This bund has now been completed and made secure.

9. Two new falls and 19 new outlets were built on Distributaries.

Two syphons on the Haikalzai Distributary were constructed. Also a Catch Water Drain on this Distributary was excavated, along the right boundary, as great trouble was experienced from side drainages.

10. The following surveys in connection with the Improvement Scheme were undertaken, and completed :—

1. Survey of the Tor Murgha and Barshore rivers and Head Works.
2. Cadastral survey of the area of land commanded by the first two outlets on the Haikalzai Distributary.
3. Surveys for extension of the Upper and Lower Karballa Branches across the Peshin Lora.
4. Surveys for extending the Haikalzai Distributary to help the Shebo Canal.

11. The Reservoir gauge on the 1st April 1912 was 29·50 and after maturing the rabi and kharif crops of 1912-1913 and sowing the rabi for 1913-1914, the gauge fell to 20·25 on the 13th December 1912. During the next winter the gauge of the Reservoir rose to 34·00 which figure was reached on the 31st March 1913. This is the maximum in the history of the scheme.

12. About 4,244 acres of Rabi crops sown in 1911-12 were matured, and 602 acres of Kharif crops were sown and matured during the year.

13. The average water run into the canal was as under :—

		Average.
April	1912	39·77
May	„	36·25
June	„	20·82
July	„	10·06
August	„	12·7
September	„	8·08
October	„	·5
November	„	24·66
December	„	11·51
January	1913	1·93
February	„	1·9
March	„	...

14. This is the third consecutive year in which the Khushdil Khan Reservoir has filled to its previous maximum (this year four feet more) which augurs well for the next two years, during which heavy harvests are assured.

15. Great efforts are being made to increase the irrigation on both systems ; to make more economic use of the water ; to prevent present wasteful methods of irrigation by inducing the zemindars to construct water courses which will serve plots $\frac{1}{10}$ acre in extent, instead of watering from field to field as now obtains, and to put the revenue work on a proper footing.

Nar Nullah Reservoir.

16. The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 45,728 including Rs. 1,119 Indirect charges and the total to end of the year was Rs. 9,91, 777.

All the works in connection with the project were completed during the year, and the Capital Account finally closed on the 1st March 1913.

17. Work on the Gravity Dam was resumed in June 1912. The total quantity of masonry done during the year was 32,902 cubic feet, and the total up to date is 4,93,234 cubic feet.

18. The distributary system was completed in all respects and a few improvements effected.

An aqueduct on the Main Line was found necessary, to cross a drainage and was built.

A reinforced concrete syphon, 500′ long was built under the Hanna river, where it crosses the Canal and the Cantonment Distributary was extended to irrigate land to the south of Quetta.

19. The year has not been favourable for the project. The winter floods were all small. In July a sudden flood came down the Hanna river and the feeder cut ran full for the few hours the flood lasted. The Spin river was also in flood, some of the water was caught but owing to the absolute newness of the works coupled with extreme dryness the Feeder cut breached, and some of the water was lost.

The gauge readings of the Reservoir on 31st March 1913 was 39·20, representing a capacity of 50·2 millions of cubic feet. The water is being given to Cantonments.

20. The Nar Nullah canal was opened on the 10th May 1912, to give water to the Sirki Circle, as an experimental measure. The loss in the channel was great, pointing to the necessity for waterproofing it. This has been done, and the loss now between Reservoir and the Cantonment outlets is only about 8 per cent.

15, 33, 036 cubic feet of water were given to Quetta Cantonment during October and November 1912, and a sum of Rs. 255-8 was realized and shown as Receipts on Capital Account. However this must be regarded in the light of an experiment.

21. Proposals for increasing the Nar Nullah Supply were considered. All the Hanna valley water during winter might be purchased if the zamindars and Cantonments can come to reasonable terms. The matter is under investigation.

22. There seems to be no doubt that all the channels of the Nar Nullah system must be waterproofed ; this must be considered as the most important work on this system and executed as funds permit.

Registering river gauges.

23. The work of recording floods of the following rivers in the Quetta-Peshin District was continued :—

1. Kakar Lora at Shebo Head.
2. Peshin Lora at Said Hamid.
3. Barshore River at Head works.
4. Tor Murgha river in hills.
5. Tor Murgha river at Head works.
6. Tor Murgha Feeder Cut.
7. Sura Khulla near Spin Karez.

Rain and snow gauges have been fixed at Sabura in Toba-Kakri Circle.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

Anambar Project.

24. Alternate proposals in accordance with Sir John Benton's note and Mr. Nethersole's instructions were prepared and a final project to cost approximately Rs. 32,11,191 is now under consideration. Mr. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, examined the site in November 1912.

25. The floods of the Anambar river were recorded throughout the year.

Zhob District.

26. The Irrigation Officer visited Fort Sandeman and examined the country between Hindubagh and Fort Sandeman. A promising project for the irrigation of the tract between Killa Saifulla and Badinzai is in progress of survey.

There is enough water to irrigate about 1,00,000 acres per year on the average ; the silt question will be, as usual, the crux.

27. The work of recording flood gauges is being carried on at Gawal Haiderzai in the Zhob and at Khara for the Kandil river.

28. Two small schemes are practicable, and the estimates are now under consideration. The estimates are for—

1. Constructing a watercourse from a spring called the Upper Kesh, at an estimated cost of Rs. 19,359, to irrigate a patch of land on the left bank of the Zhob river.
2. Constructing a watercourse from a spring now called the Lower Kesh, at an estimated cost of Rs. 19,440 to irrigate a patch of land on the right bank of the Zhob river.

Both plots are situated in Hindubagh Tahsil.

Both works are expected to be productive.

SIBI DISTRICT.

Beji Scheme.

29. A preliminary project for constructing a reservoir at Gamboli in the Beji valley, about 35 miles from Babar Kach, was prepared and shown to the Inspector-General of Irrigation during his visit to Baluchistan in November last. The question relating to the share of water claimed by Kalat State has not yet been settled and consequently the final project has not been prepared.

30. An estimate for the construction of a permanent weir at the Nari Canal Head, amounting to Rs. 2,00,000, is about to be submitted to the Government of India for sanction. The object is to put the perennial supplies at Nari on a more stable basis, and minimise percolation. It is also hoped that some 3,000 acres, which fail on the average each year, will be matured in future, and that irrigation from the existing canals will increase.

31. The construction of a temporary needle weir and certain auxiliary works across the Nari river were completed at a total cost of Rs. 14,179, but the weir was washed away by the very high and unexpected floods in July. The total expenditure incurred on the experimental weir during the year under review was Rs. 5,279.

32. Total maintenance charges including establishment, etc., on the Nari canals were Rs. 2,093.

33. Large floods came down the Nari river during July and August 1912, such as no temporary weir could withstand. Not only was the weir washed away, but a large mass of rock slipped down from the hill on the left bank above the canal head, and blocked the waterways. The rock has been blasted away at a cost of Rs. 2,231.

34. Flood gauges were recorded at Nari, Sangan and Beji during the whole year.

General.

35. The year was the third of a series of favourable ones for the Khushdil Khan system; and this means, with the large amount of water in the reservoir, which is being utilized economically as the methods of irrigation in vogue permit, that the next year will yield a record Rabi.

The Shebo canal system is also improving; it is expected that next rabi the irrigation will be at least 2,500 acres, instead of 1,500 acres now sown.

The Nar Nullah system has not done well so far, but it has not yet been fully tested.

VI.—Railways.

1. Both the Sind-Peshin and Mushkaf Bolan sections of the North-Western Railway have been worked continually throughout the year.

2. *Permanent Way.*—Arrangements have been made to renew four miles of sleepers between miles 156 and 160 with new deodar sleepers and 40 lbs. chairs. This work will be finished by end of March 1913. During the year 1912 no renewals or strengthening of the permanent way was done.

3. *Tunnels.*—These are in good order and none of the cracks previously reported have opened out.

4. No floods of unusual character occurred during the year. A breach occurred behind a 10′ bridge near Saranan and the wing wall foundations were badly undermined. Several temporary blocks occurred on the Sind Peshin and Nushki branches but were cleared with slight detention to traffic.

5. *Station buildings and yards.*—A new turntable at Quetta was completed during the year. Apart from this no works of special interest were done.

6. *Accidents.*—No serious accident occurred during the year.

7. *Nari Bridge.*—The west abutment of this bridge has cracked very badly due probably to expansion and contraction of the girders which the Executive Engineer in charge reports is not properly provided for.

8. *Watering arrangements.*

(*a*) A gravity supply at Mastung has been put in and is working satisfactorily.

(*b*) The reservoir at Nushki was completed during the year and supplied water all last hot weather. Nushki town will take water from there this year. Some work still remains to be done to the outlet pipe and further protection works below the dam. A big flood in December broke off the 12″ sluice pipe and valve and also the 12″ main. These have been repaired and a second cushion dam built below the first one. This should prevent any further damage.

(*c*) The water supply at Sibi was as unsatisfactory as usual. The 7″ main supply pipe to the filter beds silted up completely in October. As there was a small outbreak of cholera at the time the consequences might have been serious as the supply of filtered water failed completely. Proposals for improving the supply for the Town and Railway have been submitted to the Government of India.

VII.—Plantation and Preservation of trees.

1. In accordance with the instructions contained in the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture Resolution No. 21-34-14, dated 11th July 1905, this matter has received attention throughout the year, 349 new trees being planted.

VIII. Mines.

Establishment.

1. The usual establishment consisting of a permanent Sub-Inspector, a clerk, and a temporary khallasi were maintained throughout the year at a cost of Rs. 4,139-12-1.

Coal Mines.

2. The coal mines at Khost continued to be worked by the North-Western Railway.

3. No transfers, relinquishments or surrenders of leases took place during the year.

4. Out of the 11 applications (10 for mining leases and one for a prospecting license) received during the year five were withdrawn by the applicants, and one was refused. In one case a lease was executed on the 17th March 1913.

In the case of the remaining four applications orders were passed by the Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General approving the grant of the concessions asked for, but the execution of the deeds could not be completed before the year closed.

5. The coal mines employed daily on the average 1,159 labourers (1,136 male adults and 23 children under 12 years age) against 887 labourers (849 male adults and 38 children) during the previous year.

The following is the detail of distribution of labour as regards below and above ground work during 1912 :—

	Male adults.	Children.
Below ground	801	2
Above ,, ...	335	21
Total	1136	23

No female labour was employed in the coal mining industry throughout Baluchistan.

6. There has been a slight improvement in the coal industry in Baluchistan as compared with previous year. Labour was plentiful during the winter but the Railway Department had to import as usual a part of the labour they required during summer for work on their Khost mines.

7. The rates of wages paid in each district are shown below :—

District and Mines.	Rate for			Remarks.
	Below ground work.	Above ground work.	Average daily wages below ground or above ground.	
British Baluchistan.				
Sibi District.				
Khost Mines . . .	...	...	Ranging from Re. 0 7 0 to Re. 1 0 0 for workmen.	
Harnai Sharigh mines of Baluchistan Coal Company.	...	...	Varying from Re. 0 8 0 to Re. 1 0 0.	
Loralai District.				Coal cutting is generally paid for by piece work and the rates and conditions vary in each case.
Duki Mines . . .	...	...	Re. 0-4-0 per bag of $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of coal which comes to Re. 0-10-0 a day.	
Agency territories.				
Kalat District.				
Mach and Degari Mines .	Varying from Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 1-4-0.	Varying from Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 0-10-0		
Quetta Peshin District.				
Sor Range Mines. . .	...	...	Varying from Re. 0-6-0 to Re. 0-10-0.	

8. The health of the workmen generally is said to have been good throughout the year and the sanitary condition of and the arrangements in the mines are reported to have been satisfactory.

As usual in the autumn malaria prevailed amongst the employes of Khost mines and the mines of the Baluchistan Company near Sharigh.

5,724 fever cases were treated in the hospital at Khost during the year under report against 4,275 during 1911 and 4,347 during 1910.

9. The working of the mines generally is said to be satisfactory. All defects or irregularities brought to notice by the Sub-Inspector of Mines in mines other than the Khost mines of the North-Western Railway, were communicated to the lessees for necessary action.

The Khost mines are worked under proper supervision of Government officers.

10. The following statement shows how the quantities of coal and coal dust mined and exported from the mines during the calendar year 1912 compare with that won and exported during 1911 :—

Description of Mines.	Quantity mined during				Quantity exported during				Remarks.
	1911.		1912.		1911.		1912.		
	Coal.	Coal-dust.	Coal.	Coal-dust.	Coal.	Coal-dust.	Coal.	Coal-dust.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
British Baluchistan.									
Khost Mines of North-Western Railway.	39,574	...	38,242	...	39,574	...	14,174	21,383	
Harnai and Sharigh Mines of Baluchistan Coal Company.	2,836	...	6,215	...	835	722	2,091	2,973	
Rai Sahib Rocha Ram's mines, Sharigh.	...	...	1,019	...	...	...	630	448	
Duki Mines in Loralai District.	187	...	255	...	346	48	256	...	
Mr. Clement's mines . .	882	...	...	...	561	426	...	...	
Agency Territories.									
Mr. Patel's Mach Mines lease No. 10.	...	...	...	...	2,486	60	1,679	34	
Sirdar Bahawal Khan's Degari Mines.	3,109	68	1,672 35	...	212	...	114	205	
Messrs. Sorabjee and Company's Degari Mines.	...	...	...	...	809	329	649	72	
Sor Range mines of Baluchistan Coal Company.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	414	
Messrs Hassanali and Company.	...	...	...	...	93	214	163	275	
Messrs. Heeramal S. V. and Company.	...	...	...	...	87	...	41	...	
Mr. Patel, C.I.E. . .	...	...	...	...	...	133	8	693	
Mr. S. Pheroze Shaw . .	3,434	...	6,981	...	525	1,470	285	1,217	
Messrs. Alli Bhoy Brothers	...	...	...	...	117	982	20	608	
Messrs. Sorabjee & Co. .	...	...	...	...	55	37	18	31	
Messrs. Sorabjee and Company's Lez.	...	...	...	...	18	87	1 2	918 48	
Total .	50,022	68	*54,419	...	45,718	4,508	20,135	29,319	

*Includes both coal and dust.

11. The approximate value at pit's mouth of the total amount of coal and coal-dust mined throughout Baluchistan is estimated to be Rs. 5,19,283 against Rs. 5,12,708 during 1911-12.

The rates at which the above value has been arrived at varies in the case of each individual mine on account of the different quality of the coal and the distances of each mine from the market.

They may be summed up as below :—

Mines.	Value at pit's mouth per ton.		Remarks.
	Coal.	Coal-dust.	
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
British Baluchistan.			
Khost Mines of North-Western Railway	11 0 0	...	
Harnai and Sharigh Mines of the Baluchistan Coal Company.	13 11 0	...	
Duki mines	8 0 0	...	
Rai Sahib Rocha Ram and son's mines	9 12 0	...	
Agency Territories.			
Quetta-Peshin District	...	3 13 0	
Kalat District	8 12 0	5 4 0	

12. The following is the detail of the revenue assessed during the calendar year 1912 for coal mines :—

District.	Amount of				
	Dead rent.	Royalty.	Surface rent.	Demarcation fee.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Quetta-Peshin District	596 0 0	...	11 10 0	...	607 10 0
Sibi District	1,460 0 0	85 8 0	6 6 0	64 0 0	1,615 14 0
Railway mines	...	64 1 10	39 7 0	...	103 8 10
Loralai District	...	16 0 0	0 12 0	...	16 12 0
Kalat District	516 0 0	40 9 0	8 4 0	...	564 13 0
Total	2,572 0 0	206 2 10	66 7 0	64 0 0	2,908 9 10

and the actual amount of revenue realised during the financial year 1912-13 is :—

District.	Amount of				Total.
	Dead rent.	Royalty.	Surface rent.	Demarcation fees.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Quetta-Peshin District .	499 4 0	0 0 0	9 3 0	0 0 0	508 7 0
Sibi District . . .	2,220 0 0	149 9 10	48 1 0	48 0 0	2,465 10 10
Loralai District . .	0 0 0	16 0 0	0 12	0 0 0	16 12 0
Kalat District . .	601 0 0	59 12 0	10 14 0	0 0 0	672 1 7
(*a*) Penal interest on Prosp	ecting license	, etc. 7 7 (*a*)			
	3,320 4 0	225 13 5	68 14 0	48 0 0	3,662 15 5

13. There were 15 accidents, 9 fatal and 6 serious, during the calendar year as detailed below :—

	Fatal.	Serious.	Total.
Khost Mines	7	6	13
Baluchistan Coal Company's Sharigh Mines, lease No. 61	1	0	1
Rai Sahib Rocha Ram and Sons, Sharigh Mines . .	1	0	1

This gives a ratio of 12·94 per cent. of persons employed. The number of accidents during the previous year was 10 (7 fatal and 3 serious), all in Khost mines, or a ratio of 11·21 per 1,000 persons employed.

14. Mr. J. C. Leach, Inspector of Mines in India, 2nd Circle, inspected the coal mines in operation in the Harnai Valley including the Khost mines of the North-Western Railway once.

None of the District Magistrates or the District Medical Officers inspected any of the mines.

The Sub-Inspector of Mines employed in the province inspected Duki mines twice and all the other mines at frequent intervals.

Chromite mines.

15. The Baluchistan Mining Syndicate and Mr. C. R. Lindsey, who are now working their respective concessions in joint interest, surrendered 33 chromite leases for areas aggregating to 2,905 acres and these were cancelled during the year under report.

Besides this these parties submitted notices for the surrender of 14 additional leases for areas amounting to 1,204 acres, expiring either on 30th June 1913 or 31st December 1913. These surrender notices were accepted.

16. No fresh leases for mining chromite were executed during the year and only one application for a mining lease for this mineral remained undisposed of.

17. The following is the detail of concessions held on 31st March 1913 by the several lessees for chromite excluding those under surrender notices expiring during 1913 :—

	No. of leases.	Acres.
The Baluchistan Mining Syndicate . . .	26	3,356
Mr. C. R. Lindsey	30	2,803
Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C. I. E. . .	3	251
Mr. Clement	1	80
Total .	60	6,490

The leases worked by concessionaires are as follows :—

	No. of leases worked.
Baluchistan Mining Syndicate	2
Mr. Lindsey	8
Mr. Patel	3
Mr. Clement	*Nil.*
TOTAL	13

The remaining 47 concessions have never been worked.

18. The average daily employment of labourers in the chromite industry throughout Baluchistan was 63 male adults against 80 in the previous year and 65 during 1910. Only five labourers were employed below ground. No female or child labourer was employed.

The wages of coolies varied from 6 annas to 10 annas a day.

19. The amount of chromite ore raised and exported during the last five years is as below.

—	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Amount raised	3,721	4,325	1,737	3,804	2,890
Amount exported	4,135	4,221	1,540	3,704	3,099

20. The chromite ore won throughout Baluchistan, during the year under report, *viz.*, 2,890 tons, is roughly valued at Rs. 57,800 at pit's mouth. This figure has as heretofore been obtained by taking an average rate of Rs. 20 per ton for the ore produced. Owing to the varying grades of the ore and to the considerable difference in transport charges according to the position of the workings it would be difficult to fix an exact rate for each mine.

21. The assessed revenue from the chromite mines during the calendar year 1912 amounts to :—

District.	Amount of				Total.
	Dead rent.	Royalty.	Surface rent.	Demarcation fee.	
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p*
Quetta District	720 0 0	0 0 0	5 1 0	0 0 0	725 1 0
Zhob District	8,349 0 0	2,924 0 0	16 8 0	0 0 0	11,289 8 0
TOTAL	9,069 0 0	2,924 0 0	21 9 0	0 0 0	12,014 9 0

and the revenue actually realised during the financial year 1912-13 amounted to :—

District.	Amount of				Total.
	Dead rent.	Royalty.	Surface rent.	Demarcation fee.	
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Quetta District	680 0 0	0 0 0	5 1 0	0 0 0	685 1 0
Zhob District	8,349 0 0	2,924 0 0	16 8 0	0 0 0	11,289 8 0
Total	9,029 0 0	2,924 0 0	21 9 0	0 0 0	11,974 9 0

22. No accidents occurred in the chromite mines and none of these mines were inspected by any of the District and Medical Officers or by any officer of the Indian Mines Department.

The Sub-Inspector of Mines in the province visited the areas under operation as occasion demanded.

Other minerals.

23. Five applications for the grant of concessions for mineral oils were received and 3 remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

24. Limestone to the extent of about 292 tons valued at pit's mouth at about Rs. 7,148-12-0 was quarried during the year against 252 tons valuing at Rs. 4,804 during the previous year, in Kalat Agency.

General.

25. The prospects of the development of the Mining Industry in Baluchistan are on the whole encouraging.

There are large quantities of a very fair grade of coal available, but the local consumption is at present small and what is required is an outside market.

Bengal coal is entirely used in Karachi and Sind and an additional Agency for this coal was opened at Quetta during the year under report.

26. As regards chromite ore large quantities of ore of a high grade are available in the Zhob District, but owing to the high cost of camel transport to the railway, the low price at present obtainable in the European markets and high freights to Europe, the profits on the industry are small.

The construction of the branch line of the North-Western Railway from Khanai to Hindubagh would enable Baluchistan ore to compete on favourable terms with ore from other sources, and would certainly produce a large increase in the industry.

QUETTA:
The 2nd June 1913.

J. C. RIMINGTON, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

APPENDIX VIII.

Annual Report for the year 1912 by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.

1. During the year the number of dispensaries of all classes in the Province was increased from 37 to 39.

The dispensary at Turbat (Kej, Mekran) was reopened for work from 1st January 1912.

A new dispensary at Dalbandin which was sanctioned in 1911 was opened during the year under report being housed temporarily in some rooms of an old building.

2. The returns of civil patients treated by the Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of the detachments at Murgha and Mir Ali Khel have for the first time been included in this report.

3. A dispensary was, as usual, opened at Ziarat during the Ziarat season and closed on the 29th October 1912.

4. During the year an entirely new dispensary building on modern lines has been completed and occupied at Nushki and plans have been prepared for a much-needed new dispensary at Harnai. Arrangements have been completed for partially rebuilding and adding to the Loralai Civil Hospital, and for greatly improving the Sinjawi Dispensary while at Dalbandin a dispensary will be built during 1913. In all these cases the bulk of the indoor accommodation is provided in the form of family wards which is that most acceptable to the people of the country.

5. The total number of cases treated at dispensaries of all classes was 3,41,924, an increase of 35,753 cases over the preceding year or 11·67 per cent.

It was noted in the Report for 1911 that the figure attained in that year constituted a record and an increase of over 11·67 per cent. on the highest previous figures is remarkable. There has been no epidemic in any way sufficient to account for it and the increase is spread over many ordinary diseases so that again the gratifying conclusion appears that the treatment afforded in the dispensaries is gaining in favour among the people.

Excluding the figures from the private non-aided dispensaries, there has been an increase of 36,349 or 13·13 per cent., in the number of persons attending the other dispensaries of the province.

The most notable increase in any dispensary has been shewn in the returns of the Loralai Civil Hospital, where 26,555 patients have been treated as against 19,486 in 1911, an increase of 7,069, and the daily average attendance has been raised from 96·12 to 115·81. The next largest attendance shown is that of the Quetta Civil Hospital, 22,178, a decrease of 927 on the figures of the previous year.

6. The number of inpatients was 6,396, an increase of 675 or 11·80 per cent. over the number of the previous year. This is another strong proof of increasing confidence on the part of the people.

In the State Public, Local Fund and Private aided dispensaries the total of inpatients is shown to be 4,559 being an increase of 337 or 7·98 per cent. over the previous year. The death-rate increased from 2·87 to 3·16.

7. In these dispensaries there were 346 beds available, 275 for men and 71 for women, showing an increase of 1 for women. Out of the total beds, 169·34 were occupied daily on the average. From the figures it appears that 48·94 per cent. of the beds provided were occupied constantly, an increase of 2·79 per cent., as compared with the last year.

8. The principal diseases for which treatment was sought are detailed below and a comparison of their incidence with that of the previous year is given :—

Name of diseases.	1911.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Malaria	72,021	87,823	15,802	...	21·94
Diseases of the eye	24,279	27,955	3,676	...	15·14
Diseases of the Respiratory system	25,191	24,038	....	1,153	4·03
Other diseases of digestive system	39,916	46,730	6,814	...	17·07
Dysentry and Diarrhœa	9,207	11,653	2,446	...	26·56
Ulcers	37,702	37,859	157	...	0·41
Other diseases of the skin	11,117	15,603	4,486	...	40·35
Rheumatic Fevers and Rheumatism	9,161	10,224	1,063	...	11·60

Cases of poisoning by opium and other drugs show an increase of 8 cases or 2·28 per cent., as compared with the previous year. Of the total of such cases 216 or 60·17 per cent. occurred in Quetta town or district.

9. Out of the total of persons treated in the Province, 75·21 per cent. attended State Public, Local Fund and private aided dispensaries.

The attendance of Muhammadan women (adults) again shows an increase this year of 3,385 or 13·55 per cent. which is most satisfactory.

10. The surgical operations performed in the State Public, Local Fund and Private aided dispensaries amounted to 5,298, showing a net increase of 7·33, or 16·05 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The increase or decrease in the number of operations performed in the following dispensaries is noted opposite each and it is satisfactory to note how few and small the diminutions have been. The largest of these in Kelat, is explainable by several changes of personnel.

No.	Name of Dispensary.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Quetta	...	33
2	Pishin	...	1
3	Chaman	58	...
4	Gulistan	187	...
5	Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner's Camp Dispensary	...	8
6	Sibi	...	22
7	Harnai	1	...
8	Jhatpat	43	...
9	Kohlu	22	...
10	Ziarat	20	...
11	Loralai	43	...
12	Duki	69	...
13	Sinjawi	34	...
14	Barkhan	44	...
15	Musakhel	96	...
16	Fort Sandeman	...	4
17	Killa Saifulla	...	16
18	Female Dispensary, Fort Sandeman	...	1
19	Hindubagh	61	...
20	Kalat	...	54
21	Female Sibi	...	...
22	Panjgur	...	14
23	Nushki	100	...
24	Female Quetta	19	...
25	Kacha	...	20
26	Dalbandin	39	...
27	Kej	70	...
	TOTAL	906	173
	Actual increase	733	

11. The total income of the State Public and Private aided dispensaries was Rs. 1,25,254, being an increase of Rs. 41,459 and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,20,749 being an increase of Rs. 40,901 as compared with the previous year. The increase in the expenditure is shown under the following heads :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Building and repairs	16,878
(*b*) Europe and Bazar medicines	20,129
(*c*) Pay of Medical Officers and Establishment excluding Nurses	3,755

and are due to—

(i) Erection of new dispensary buildings at Nushki and improvements in the other dispensary buildings.

(ii) Adjustment of cost of medical stores for the new Dispensary at Dalbandin and extra medical stores for other dispensaries according to the revised equipment list sanctioned by the Government of India.

(iii) Cost of establishment for the new Dispensary, Dalbandin.

12. Fifty-nine cases of small-pox came under treatment at the various dispensaries as noted below, against 74 cases in 1911.

Quetta	9
Pishin	3
Chaman	1
Sibi	13
Loralai	4
Fort Sandeman	1
Killa Saifulla	1
Jhatpat	5
Nushki	6
Female Dispensary, Sibi	5
Shahrigh	5
Khost	3
Mach	3
TOTAL	59

13. Cholera appeared at Sukkur in May and rapidly spread over the Shikarpur and Jacobabad Districts of Sind. The infection was then brought across the border to the adjoining district of this Province.

The first case occurred in Kandrani, a village 30 miles from Jhatpat in the Nasirabad Tehsil of the Sibi District. There were recorded 84 cases and 49 deaths in the following villages in Nasirabad Tehsil of the Sibi District :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
1. Kandrani	20	9
2. Adampur	11	7
3. Deh Ghazi	11	5
4. Deh Mazai	4	3
5. Deh Gandhar	3	1
6. Dhandu	3	3
7. Daulatpur	12	8
8. Deh Banda	5	4
9. Sobhatpur	3	1
10. Hamidpur	1	1
11. Abdul Rahman Goth	1	1
12. Shahpur	10	6
TOTAL	84	49

In August and September an outbreak occurred in the Magassi territory near Jhal and in all 46 cases and 36 deaths came to notice. Following on this in September the disease appeared in Dhadar village at the foot of the Bolan Pass where 77 cases and 38 deaths were recorded, the last case occurring on the 12th October.

Precautionary measures to limit the spread of the disease were taken in the Nasirabad tehsil and at Dhadar and appear to have been effective.

14. The total number of cases of malarial fevers treated during the year under report at the various dispensaries was 87,823 as against 72,021 in the preceding year being an increase of 15,802 or 21·94 per cent.

A notable increase was recorded at the following dispensaries :—

Quetta	1,026
Sibi	1,425
Loralai	3,072
Khost	1,585

Malaria is undoubtedly the most important factor influencing the health of the people. During the year an attempt has been made to obtain knowledge of the real local and seasonal incidence of malaria by taking, in a number of places at the end of every quarter of the year, a spleen-census of the children. The result has been to show an enormous local divergence in the incidence of the disease, the children at Chaman having at the highest only 2·41 per cent. of enlarged spleens and those at Sinjawi 91·89 per cent. while the variations in season are of as marked interest.

15. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 11,888 against 14,981 in the previous year, a decrease of 3,093 or 20·65 per cent. Of the total cases 9,478 or 79·73 per cent. were recorded as successful. The decrease was specially noted in the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi districts.

Quetta-Pishin	1,581
Sibi	3,791

The reason for the decrease in the number of vaccinations in the Sibi District is that no work was done in the Bugti country where in the previous year (1911), 3,209 persons were vaccinated.

16. The Segregation Camp was located as usual at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi in the winter months. The number of persons inspected was 93,566 being 4,086 more than in 1911. Of these 51,183 were passed on at once, 27,256 were disinfected before release, and 15,127 were detained under observation. There was no case of plague in the whole province.

17. The Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan inspected the undermentioned dispensaries and the Civil Surgeons of different places inspected the dispensaries in their own district. During my absence on privilege leave for 3 months from 27th November 1912 the charge of current duties of the office of the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Baluchistan, was held by Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. MacLeod, C.I.E., I.M.S.

Sibi.	Bostan.
Jhatpat.	Ziarat.
Mach.	Pishin.
Kolpur.	Shelabagh.
Harnai.	Gulistan.
Loralai.	Chaman.
Duki.	Nushki.
Sinjawi.	Sheikhwasil.

18. A local man was engaged as dresser in the Chaman Dispensary but he subsequently resigned his appointment.

19. The medical establishment has been strengthened by the appointment of a Military Assistant Surgeon to the Quetta Civil Hospital in place of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Following the increase of grade pay granted from the 13th May 1912 to Sub-Assistant Surgeons in military employ the salaries attached to all posts in the Province which are held by Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons, have been revised, an equal increment of pay being conceded, while the number of 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons allowed for has been increased from 5 to 7.

A. L. DUKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer
in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX IX.

Annual Imperial Report of Army Remount Department for the year 1912-13.

HORSE BREEDING.

1. *Stallions at work.*—During the year under report number of stallions at stud work was 27 in hot weather and 25 in cold weather.

2. *Mares covered.*—927 mares were covered during the year under report as against 1,019 the previous year, *vide* table below :—

	1912-13.	1911-12.
Quetta-Pishin	187	177
Kalat	463	450
Nushki	...	26
Sibi	132	171
Loralai	145	165
Fort Sandeman	...	30
TOTAL	927	1,019

3. *Produce.*—Number of foals produced during the year under report was 489 against 602 last year, *vide* table below :—

DISTRICT.	Mares covered in 1911-12.	Foals produced in 1912-13.	Mares covered in 1910-11.	Foals produced in 1911-12.
Quetta-Pishin	177	83	242	128
Kalat	450	244	509	289
Nushki	26	16	20	7
Sibi	171	58	192	85
Loralai	165	88	172	93
Fort Sandeman	30	...	29	Not known.
TOTAL	1,019	489	1,164	602

4. *Castration.*—230 colts were castrated during the year under report as against 176 the previous year, as under :—

	1912-13.	1911-12.
Quetta-Pishin	41	36
Kalat	77	75
Sibi	49	30
Loralai	63	35
TOTAL	230	176

5. *Branded mares.*—At commencement of the year under report number of mares on the register was 2,026. 187 mares were branded during the year, raising the register number to 2,213.

Of 2,213 mares, 323 were removed from the register on account of death, old age and sale or transfer to other districts. Number on register at end of the year was 1,890, *viz.* :—

	1911-12.
Quetta-Pishin	259
Kalat	787
Nushki	35
Sibi	369
Loralai	440
TOTAL	1,890

Mule and Donkey Breeding.

6: *Stallions at work.*—During the year under report number of stallions at stud work was 6 in hot wheather and the same number in cold weather.

7. *Mares covered.*—Number of pony mares and donkey mares covered during the year under report was 170 and 233 as against 141 and 178 the previous year, as per table below :—

District.	1912-13.		1911-12.	
	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.
Quetta-Pishin	15	96	12	45
Kalat	103	119	74	117
Sibi	38	18	44	16
Loralai	14	...	11	...
Total .	170	233	141	178

8. *Produce.*—52 mule and 94 donkey foals were produced during the year under report, as against 64 and 126 respectively last year, as per detail below :—

Mule produce.

Pony mares covered in 1911-12.	Foals produced in 1912-13.	Pony mares covered in 1910-11.	Foals produced in 1911-12.
141	52	144	64

Donkey produce.

Donkey mares covered in 1911-12.	Foals produced in 1912-13.	Donkey mares covered in 1910-11.	Foals produced in 1911-12.
178	94	267	126

Horse fairs and shows.

9 During the year under report 3 shows, Quetta, Sibi, and Gumbaz, were held in Baluchistan.

The following are brief remarks on the above 3 shows :—

Quetta.—Number of animals present was 430 against 472 the previous year, and the number competing for prizes 425 against 447 last year.

The show was on the whole a very fair success, though the numbers competing were a few less than last year. Several reasons were given such as cholera in Kalat State and the outbreak of glanders which made men suspicious of bringing their animals in, but the real reason was the lack of market at the show.

The brood mare and branded filly classes were decidedly good. The two year old fillies were specially good and were on the whole a very good class.

The young stock classes were very fair, but not so good as last year. Light bone was noticeable and crooked legs were too common.

Donkey classes were quite good.

Five remounts were purchased by Army Remount Department, 7 by Native Cavalry, 2 by Police and 10 by Zhob Militia. Also 3 young mules were purchased by Army Remount Department.

Sibi.—Number of animals attending the show was 442 against 401, and the number competing for prizes was 427 against 395 last year.

Considering that 1912-13 was a year of drought and great shortage and that it was the second consecutive year of drought, the show was on the whole a success, and as there have been good and pretty general rains in Baluchistan during February 1913, it is hoped that next year will show an improvement in both numbers and condition.

The branded mares shown were an exceptionally good lot. The branded filly class and the 2 year old filly class were not quite so good either in quality or quantity. Young stock (foals and yearlings) were a shapely lot on the whole and the best of them were good,

but they showed a want of size and bone, which was no doubt due to poor feeding. The stock by Arab stallions were rather disappointing, being distinctly undersized, whereas the stock by thoroughbred stallions were rather on the leg. The donkey classes were good.

Six remounts were purchased by the Army Remount Department and 16 by the Police.

Gumbaz.—Number of animals present was 439 against *nil* the previous year, and the number competing for prizes was 389 against *nil* last year.

It is difficult to judge if this year's fair was a success or not. In numbers it was considerably less than 1910-11 when the last fair was held, but this seemed chiefly due to a severe drought last year, and the fact that no fair was held last year. Also the fair was not sufficiently advertised.

The brood mare and branded filly classes were fair. The stamp of mare shewn was on the whole good. They were small mares but had lots of bone and substance. There were many mares for mule breeding. The young stock shewn were not a very good lot with the exception of class yearlings by Arab stallions, which was on the whole a good class.

Two remounts were purchased by Army Remount Department.

GENERAL REMARKS.

10. Horse and mule-breeding operations have, on the whole, and taking in to consideration the very bad year, been successful.

Owing to the drought in Kachi District many mares have been taken south into Sind for grazing and I regret to say many have been sold to Punjab and Multan dealers. This accounts for the falling-off in number of mares covered.

A considerable increase in the number of mares covered for mule and donkey breeding is satisfactory. As is also the increase in the number of castrations. The numbers at Sibi show, although not what they should have been, were more than the previous year, and Gumbaz Fair was, I think, successful, and I trust that this year with better rains and better crops breeders will have a good year to compensate for two very bad ones.

A severe outbreak of glanders occurred in January 1913 in Kachi District. The outbreak was immediately dealt with and has been successfully checked. In this respect a full report is being submitted separately.

R. BEATTY, *Capt.*,

Superintendent, Army Remount Department,
Baluchistan Circle.

APPENDIX X.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Police for the year 1912.

Strength and cost.—The strength and cost of the police stand as follows :—

District.	1911.		1912.	
	Strength.	Cost.	Strength.	Cost.
		Rs.		*Rs.*
Quetta-Pishin	705	2,11,452	704	2,15,894
Sibi	301	76,255	301	79,206
Zhob and Loralai	328	1,00,733	327	99,392
Bolan	12	2,568	12	2,568
Nushki	71	15,374	71	15,840
Total	1,417	4,06,382	1,415	4,12,900

The extra cost in the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi districts is due to the pay for the Assistant Superintendent of Police sanctioned for Quetta being drawn for the whole year instead of for a portion of the year as was done in 1911, and to the extra cost entailed consequent on a certain number of the senior officers of the force having taken long leave.

In addition to the 1,415 men referred to above, 35 special police costing Rs. 8,162 were maintained. Of these, 24 were kept for Plague Inspection duties and the remaining 11 for the Murree Brewery Company and the Railway Pay Clerk. The cost of this establishment was paid by the departments and firms which maintained it.

Shortly after the close of the year sanction to the scheme for the reorganisation of the police was received.

Crime and Criminals.—The number of cognisable cases of all kinds dealt with by the police during the year was 1,509 against 1,781 in the previous year. Eliminating the cases which fall under class VI—petty offences of public nuisance—which form the larger majority of the cases, the number of cognisable cases was 548 against 441 in the previous year. This increase of 107 cases chiefly occurred in the Quetta-Pishin District and consisted of cases of "ordinary theft" and of "receiving of stolen property." There were 95 cases of burglary and 6 of murder against 112 and 5 respectively for the previous year. There is a large decrease in the number of cases falling under Class VI.

The distribution of the cases by districts is as follows :—

	1912.	1911.
Quetta	1,093	1,199
Sibi	238	373
Zhob	24	53
Loralai	37	67
Bolan Pass and Railway district	41	22
Nushki Railway district	76	67
Total	1,509	1,781

The analysis below shews the working of the police during the year :—

District.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta	1,093	867	79·32	1,022	908	88·85	19,321	4,128	21·36
Sibi	238	151	63·44	254	199	78·34	3,109	764	24·57
Zhob	24	19	79·17	28	23	82·14	33	33	100
Loralai	37	33	89·19	37	33	89·19	901	515	57·15
Bolan Pass and Railway district	41	24	58·53	44	30	68·18	3,832	558	14·56
Chagai	76	62	81·58	74	64	86·48	270	42	15·55
Total	1,509	1,156	76·60	1,459	1,257	86·15	27,466	6,046	21·99

The results under "Cases" and "Persons" are satisfactory, but under "Property" indifferent owing principally in two cases, where large sums of money had been stolen, to belated reports having been made to the police.

Internal Economy.—The number of admittances to hospital shewed an increase of 289 over the number for the previous year, the figures for 1912 being 998 against 709 in 1911. This increase occurred chiefly in the Sibi district where there were 290 admittances against 64 in the previous year.

Nine men were punished judicially and 32 departmentally against 10 judicial and 52 departmental punishments in the preceding year. Fifty-six men were given rewards of the aggregate value of Rs. 583-8-0 for good service. The general conduct and discipline of the force continued satisfactory.

The percentage of Hindus to Muhammadans was 37·29 and of the illiterate to the educated members of the force 25·8. The percentage of resignations was 7·7 against 5·57 in 1911. There was the usual difficulty of procuring recruits in the Zhob district, though the prospect of recruitment in the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi districts seemed more favourable than usual.

T. W. HAIG, *Lieut.-Col.*,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Inspector-General of Police in Baluchistan.

APPEN

Excise

IMPERIAL

Excise revenue and net revenue of the

DISTRICT.	DETAILS OF GROSS RECEIPTS												
	Imported Foreign Liquors.	COUNTRY SPIRITS.						BEER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.				OPIUM AND ITS	
	License fees.	Duty.	Vend fees (wholesale and retail).	Rent of Distillery.	Total.	Fees for manufacture and vend.	Total of columns 6 and 7.	Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Totals of columns 2, 8 and 11.	License fees (wholesale and retail).	Gain on sale proceeds of Excise opium.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Quetta-Pishin .	9,386	*99,752 4 0	‡25,577 8 0	1,800	1,27,129 12 0	...	1,27,129 12 0	51,586 5 0	700	52,286 5 0	1,88,802 1 0	15,340	3,730 6 2
Sibi . . .	433	†12,873 8 0	5,120 0 4	...	17,993 8 4	...	17,993 8 4	...	...	...	18,426 8 4	1,700	768 8 4
Loralai . .	162	5,000 8 0	3,750 5 4	...	8,750 13 4	...	8,750 13 4	...	...	...	8,912 13 4	1,070	447 14 7
Zhob . .	151	...	...	...	...	7,600	7,600 0 0	...	...	...	7,751 0 0	710	373 6 11
Bolan Pass and Nushki Ry.	100	1,471 0 0	360 0 0	...	1,831 0 0	...	1,831 0 0	...	...	...	1,931 0 0	450	523 0 5
Chagai . .	...	§1,260 0 0	400 0 0	...	1,660 0 0	...	1,660 0 0	...	...	...	1,660 0 0	905	...
TOTAL . .	10,232	1,20,357 4 0	35,207 13 8	1,800	1,57,365 1 8	7,600	1,64,965 1 8	51,586 5 0	700	52,286 5 0	2,27,483 6 8	20,175	5,843 4 5

	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
*Actual amount recoverable for 1912-13	.....	99,861 10 0
Amount recovered and credited into Treasury during 1911-12 for 1912-13 . . .	184 6 0	.....
" " " " " " " " in 1912-13 . .	99,752 4 0	99,936 10 0
Amount recovered in excess . .		75 0 0

But the excess amount, *viz.*, Rs. 75, was subsequently refunded to the person concerned during the year, *vide* Table No. 2, column No. 13.

DIX XI.

Table.

FORM No. 1.

Baluchistan Agency for the year 1912-13.

DURING THE YEAR FROM

PREPARATIONS.	DRUGS OTHER THAN OPIUM.						FINES, FORFEITURES AND MISCELLANEOUS.			GRAND TOTAL.	Total Charges as in Imperial Form No. 2.	Net return for the year.	REMARKS.
Total.	License fees for wholesale and retail sale of Bhang, Charas and Ganja.	Duty on Bhang.	Duty on Charas.	Duty on Ganja.	Warehouse dues.	Total.	Fines and forfeitures.	Other items.	Total.				
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
19,070 6 2	8,108 0 0	...	...	...	...	8,108 0 0	25	...	25	2,16,005 7 2	10,321 15 9	2,05,683 7 5	
2,468 8 4	2,900 0 0	760	10,077 12 0	150	7 2 0	13,894 14 0	101	...	101	34,890 14 8	2,598 11 0	32,292 3 8	
1,517 14 7	1,550 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,550 0 0	...	...	...	11,980 11 11	...	11,980 11 11	
1,083 6 11	1,100 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,100 0 0	...	...	...	9,934 6 11	...	9,934 6 11	
973 0 5	402 0 0	...	...	...	...	402 0 0	...	...	...	3,306 0 5	...	3,306 0 5	
905 0 0	555 0 0	...	...	...	...	555 0 0	15	...	15	3,135 0 0	...	3,135 0 0	
26,018 4 5	14,615 0 0	760	10,077 12 0	150	7 2 0	25,609 14 0	141	...	141	2,79,252 9 1	12,920 10 9	‖2,66,331 14 4	‖These figures do not include a sum of Rs. 6,622-6-2 on account of the sale price of Excise opium issued from the Quetta Treasury.

	Rs.	a.	p.
†Amount recoverable	13,393	8	0
Credited into Treasury during 1911-12	520	0	0
„ „ „ „ 1912-13	12,873	8	0
‡Actual amount recoverable	23,610	0	0
Credited into Treasury during the year for 1912-13	23,610	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ 1913-14	1,967	8	0
TOTAL	25,577	8	0
§Amount due	1,180	0	0
Amount credited in accordance with verified accounts received for 1913-14	1,260	0	0
	80	0	0

C. ARCHER,

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL FORM No. 2.

Excise charges of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1912-13.

DISTRICT.	DETAILS OF CHARGES DURING THE YEAR.													
			SUPPLIES AND SERVICES.						CONTINGENCIES.					
			Rewards.			Other charges.								
	Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Liquor of all kinds.	Opium.	Intoxicating drugs.	Liquor of all kinds.	Opium.	Intoxicating drugs.	Liquor of all kinds.	Opium.	Intoxicating drugs.	Refunds.	Grand total of charges.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*							*Rs. a. p.*			*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Quetta-Pishin	5,090 0 0	834 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,322 9 3	...	...	*75	10,321 15 9	*Refund of still-head duty on country liquor.
Sibi	1,453 0 0	946 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	199 6 0	...	...	...	2,598 11 0	
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baluchistan	6,543 0 0	1,780 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,521 15 3	...	...	75	12,920 10 9	These figures do not include a sum of Rs. 178-3-0 on account of Railway freight on Bengal Excise opium.

C. ARCHER,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL FORM NO. 3.

Manufacture, Licenses, and shops in the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1912-13.

District.	MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR.			VEND OF LIQUOR AND DRUGS.									NUMBER OF SHOPS LICENSED TO SELL BY RETAIL.										NUMBER OF LICENSES FOR SALE OF		REMARKS.
				NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF					NUMBER OF SPECIAL LICENSES FOR RETAIL SALE OF LIQUOR OTHERWISE THAN IN ORDINARY RETAIL SHOPS.				Foreign and fermented liquors.			Country spirits.			Opium and its preparations.		Drugs other than opium.				
	Number of breweries.	Number of Central Distilleries.	Number of outstill.	Foreign spirits and fermented liquors.	Fermented liquors only.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Drugs other than opium.	Hotel and refreshment rooms.	Dak Bungalows.	Military Canteens.	Others.	Off the premises.	On the premises.	Fermented liquors only on the premises.	Distillery spirits.	Outstill spirits.	Total.	Opium including poppy heads.	For medical purposes (Druggists' permit and the like).	Bhang, charas and ganja together.	Cocaine and novocaine, etc.	Denaturalized spirits.	Medicated wines.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Quetta-Pishin	1	1	...	5	1	...	...	1	1	1	5	3	10	1	2	13	...	13	7	6	7	4	9	...	
Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	6	...	...	3	...	...	26	...	26	18	...	25	...	2	...	
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	16	...	17	...	1	...	
Zhob	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	15	15	...	15	...	...	...	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
TOTAL	1	1	1	5	1	1	...	9	4	11	5	3	15	1	2	47	15	62	60	6	68	4	12	...	

C. ARCHER,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL FORM No. 4.

Duty and Consumption in the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1912-13.

DISTRICT.	INDIAN MADE RUM.	COUNTRY SPIRIT ISSUED FROM THE CENTRAL DISTILLERY.				COUNTRY SPIRITS ISSUED BY RETAIL SALE IN THE OUTSTILL AREA.		OPIUM AND ITS PREPARATIONS.				Quantity of poppy heads sold to the Public by retail vendors.	DRUGS OTHER THAN OPIUM.							REMARKS.
		Issues in Imperial gallons.						Issues from the Government Treasuries.		Price per seer.			Amount sold by retail.				Retail average.			
	Number of Imperial gallons imported direct from India.	At strength of 10° U. P.	At strength of 20° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of Columns 3 and 4.	Rate of duty per proof gallon.	At strength of 15° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof.	Government opium imported from Benares.	Confiscated opium.	Wholesale (*i.e.*, price at which opium is issued from the Treasury).	Retail (*i.e.*, average price at which retail vendors sell).		Bhang (in seers).	Charas (in seers).	Ganja (in seers).	Cocaine in grains.	Bhang (per seer).	Charas (per seer).	Ganja (per seer).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
					Rs. a. p.			M. S. C. T.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	S. Ch. T.					*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs.*	Rates of duty per proof gallon are :—
Quetta-Pishin	...	16,849	4,481	18,748·9	(*a*) 5 8 11 5 8 9 (*d*) 4 7 1 4 6 0 (*c*) 6 1 9 (*e*) 4 9 9	...	...	12 17 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	16	50	14 6 2	360	440	15	2,457$\frac{1}{2}$	3 0	40 0	20	(*a*) Quetta Town— 10° U. P. Rs. 5-8-11 20° U. P. ,, 5-8-9 (*b*) Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division— 10° U. P. Rs. 3-14-3 20° U. P. ,, 3-14-6 (*c*) Special Permits— 10° U. P. Rs. 6-1-9 (Only issued in one strength.) (*d*) All other areas :— 10° U. P. Rs. 4-7-1 20° U. P. ,, 4-6-0 (*e*) Regiments of Indian Army :— 20° U. P. Rs. 4-9-9
Sibi . .	...	3,369	114	3,123·3	(*d*) 4 7 1 4 6 0 (*b*) 3 14 3 3 14 6 (*c*) 6 1 9	...	...	2 22 7 $2\frac{1}{2}$	...	16	40	...	510	285$\frac{9}{16}$	...	...	2 4	40 0	...	
Loralai .	...	915	383	1,129·9	(*d*) 4 7 1 4 6 0	...	...	1 19 11 $2\frac{3}{4}$	...	16	46$\frac{1}{2}$	...	24$\frac{1}{16}$	83$\frac{13}{16}$	...	...	4 0	40 0	...	NOTE :—100 gallons of rum were imported by the Military authorities for use of the regiments stationed at Quetta during the year which have not been shown in this statement.
Zhob . .	...	...	...	...	...	G 1,734	1,473·9	1 9 12 $3\frac{1}{4}$	...	16	40	...	38$\frac{14}{160}$	56$\frac{5}{64}\frac{28}{0}$	...	...	4 0	40 0	...	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	...	359	10	331·1	(*d*) 4 7 1 4 6 0	...	...	1 29 11 4	...	16	50	1 0 1	20$\frac{71}{160}$	20$\frac{101}{320}$	$\frac{1}{80}$	...	3 0	40 0	20	
Chagai .	...	295	...	265·5	(*d*) 4 7 1	...	...	...	...	16	50	1 10 2$\frac{1}{2}$	4$\frac{1}{2}$	4$\frac{25}{32}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	...	3 0	40 0	20	
Baluchistan .	...	21,787	4,988	23,598·7	...	1,734	1,473·9	19 19 1 $3\frac{1}{4}$*	...	16	40 to 50	17 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	957$\frac{37}{40}$	897$\frac{43}{128}$	15$\frac{21}{80}$	2,457$\frac{1}{2}$	2-4 to 4	40 0	20	

* 12 Chattaks 4 tolas of confiscated opium was received from Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, which was issued along with the excise opium. One maund 29 seers 11 chattaks 4 tolas of opium shewn against Bolan pass and Nushki Railway District were actually issued to the Kalat State Licenses.

C. ARCHER,

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL FORM No. 5.

Incidence of consumption in Baluchistan for 1912-13.

DISTRICT.	POPULATION (FINAL FIGURES, 1911 CENSUS.)					NUMBER OF SQUARE MILES PER SHOP FOR THE SALE OF			NUMBER OF PERSONS PER RETAIL SHOP FOR THE SALE OF			GROSS EXCISE RECEIPTS PER TEN THOUSAND OF TOTAL POPULATION TO NEAREST RUPEE.				REMARKS.
									LIQUORS.	DRUGS.						
	Indigenous Muhammadans.	Other Muhammadans.	Hindus including Sikhs, Brahmans.	Others.	Total.	Country spirits.	Opium and its preparations.	Hemp drugs.	Country spirits (column 19 of Form No. 3).	Opium and its preparations (column 20 of Form No. 3).	Other drugs (column 22 of Form No. 3).	From spirits and fermented liquors (column 12 of Form No. 1).	From opium and its preparations (column 15 of Form No. 1).	From drugs other than opium (column 21 of Form No. 1).	Net excise revenue from all sources per 10,000 of total population (column 27 of Form No. 1).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Quetta-Pishin . .	87,253	19,449	16,176	4,770	127,648	401	746	746	9,819	18,235	18,235	14,791	1,494	635	16,113	
Sibi . . .	103,154	5,319	8,488	228	117,189	430	622	448	4,507	6,510	4,688	1,572	211	*1,186	2,756	*Due to the duty for the whole Baluchistan being credited to the Sibi District.
Loralai . . .	63,838	12,917	3,942	72	80,769	2,508	470	443	26,923	5,048	4,751	1,103	188	192	1,483	
Zhob	61,100	6,988	2,106	172	70,366	688	688	688	4,691	4,691	4,691	1,102	154	156	1,412	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Ry.	851	571	647	27	2,096	88	118	118	524	699	699	9,213	4,642	1,918	15,773	
Chagai	14,976	940	419	9	16,344	19,622	19,622	19,622	16,344	16,344	16,344	1,016	554	340	1,918	
Baluchistan . . .	*331,172*	*46,184*	*31,778*	*5,278*	*414,412*	*875*	*904*	*797*	*6,684*	*6,907*	*6,094*	*5,489*	*628*	*618*	*6,427*	

C. ARCHER,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Table showing convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan during 1912-13 and two preceding years.

Name of Municipality or District.	Population as per census of 1911.	1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.	
		Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quetta Municipality	17,021	17	9·99	16	9·4	34	19·98
Quetta Cantonments	16,901	27	15·97	38	22·48	19	11
Quetta-Pishin District (other than above)	93,726	5	·53	...	...	3	·03
Sibi Municipality	5,492	7	12·75	3	5·46	9	16·38
Sibi District (other than above)	111,697	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai District	80,769	4	·49	2	·25	...	...
Zhob District	70,366	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	2,096	1	4·77	2	9·54	...	...
Chagai District	16,344	...	...	...	...	...	...

C. ARCHER,

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

PART II.

NATIVE STATES.

Review of the Kalat State Niabats Administration Report by the Political Agent, Kalat.

General and Political.

There has been no change in area or population. His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., was the recognized Chief of the State during the year. His Highness remained at the capital Kalat throughout the year and travelled nowhere in the State.

2. The present Political Adviser took over charge on the 31st July 1912; he has shewn great interest in the welfare of the State especially in the administration of the Niabats, and introduced some far-reaching reforms most important of which has been crop area measurement, a check by chosen Munsiffs at the time of "batai" and the placing of His Highness' stable on a more suitable footing.

His Highness looks up to and trusts Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah and the latter is also on friendly terms with the leading Sardars.

3. The areas given in paragraph 2 of the report are misleading, in that the actual extent of the Niabats has never been measured. In comparison with tribal areas the lands under the Niabat administration are very much less in extent though as regards cultivation far more profitable. This is but natural as in the division of lands when conquered by the Brahuis, the Khan of that time of course took the more valuable property as his own share and left the larger grazing tracts to the tribesmen.

Administration of lands.

4. It is hoped that the Political Adviser may be able to simplify the present system of revenue in the Niabats in future years. Village and Niabat boundaries and a *muafi* list are very necessary as well as where possible, a freer system of "ijaras". I agree with the Political Adviser's remarks regarding the difficulty of recovery of revenue from the Dombkis in the Lehri Niabat.

Protection.

5. Calls for no remarks. His Highness has assured me that he will slowly reduce his so-called army and try and arrange to get better class men to serve him.

Production and Distribution.

6. The high prices prevailing for wheat are explained by the shortness of supply owing to lack of timely rains, and the large migration of people to Sind.

7. *Agricultural stock.*—There has been a slight improvement in the number of agricultural stock, except in the case of sheep and goats, this is probably due to emigration of the tribes owing to better feeding in the hills.

8. *Public Works.*—As roads and buildings have been much neglected of recent years and this being a country where if regular repairs are not carried out buildings and roads soon deteriorate, extra expenditure has been necessary under this head, though it is a very small proportion of what is required.

9. The glanders which broke out amongst His Highness herd of horses has been a merciful dispensation of Providence, as it has brought this long pending matter to a head, and enable the Political Adviser to recognize and put the whole stable on a sound footing at the express wish of His Highness.

10. If a comparison of receipts and expenditure is made, His Highness has recovered more in proportion from the five Niabats under his direct control,

even allowing for the reduction mentioned by the Political Adivser, than from those six administered for him. It is doubtful if even the people have profited owing to the horde of greedy officials employed. It is not right that this should be so, and under the new system it is hoped that far better results will be attained and this reproach removed.

11. The Political Adviser accompanied me on tour through all the Niabats of which he is in charge and agreed with me that measures of improvement were possible. Most important of which appeared to be better supervision of officials and a more complete system of check in revenue matters. There has been a loss in recent years to the Niabats through the unlawful appropriation of lands by those not entitled to them and also by the promiscuous granting of Sanads without due reason by His Highness. The alteration in dates for the financial year agreeably to the procedure in the rest of the Province, will be beneficial in the future, although it complicates a comparison as regards recent years with the year under report. The present Adviser has shown the expenditure of the year which does not appear in previous reports. The income of the Niabats for the 15 months not including quit-rents and subsidies which remained constant, was Rs. 4,32,760-3-5 as against Rs. 2,77,987-7-1 for the previous year. The Political Adviser lays stress on the increase in the Kharif crops over previous years. It is hoped that this increase will continue or be improved on in future years. The item of expenditure which may be noted is that of "gallas". This has been large, but it is only within the last month of the year under report that it was found possible to take action in this connection. The total income of the State was as follows :—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Subsidies and quit-rents	2,81,500	0	0
Revenue from Niabats	4,32,760	3	5
Interest on money invested in Government securities and which is credited into the Khan's Fund ...	1,45,250	0	0
Income of the Jirga Fund	17,220	0	0

EDUCATION.

12. The number of scholars are less than in previous years, whereas the cost of education has increased, the Political Adviser explains this by the totals being for 15 months and the fact that out of this period for 6 months most of the children went to Kachhi.

13. Since the closing date of the year on which this report is based certain most important changes have been ordered by His Highness in the administration of the State, which will help to put matters on a more stable financial basis.

14. Now that His Highness has realized that the State is not his private property but that he holds it in trust for his heirs and successors and for the benefit of his subjects; with Rs. 41,50,000 as a reserve in Government paper and with an income which exceeds expenditure, the State should in the near future, be in a flourishing condition.

A. DEW, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

No. 59, dated Mastung, 23rd June 1913.

From—K. B. MIR SHAMS SHAH, I.S.O., Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat,

To—MAJOR A. B. DEW, I.A., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1912-13.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

2. The area of the State comprising Sarawan, Jhalawan and Kachhi, excluding Makran and Kharan is as detailed below:—

	Sq. miles.
Sarawan	4,339
Jhalawan	21,128
Kachhi	5,310
	30,777

In these areas are the following Niabats of His Highness the Khan in which revenue is collected:—

1. Kalat (including Mungochar).
2. Zehri.
3. Sorab.
4. Mushkai.
5. Khozdar.
6. Mastung.
7. Dhadar.
8. Bhag.
9. Nasirabad.
10. Gandawa.
11. Lehri.

Of the above Niabats, Kalat and Mastung are situated in Sarawan; Zehri, Sorab, Mushkai and Khozdar in Jhalawan; and Dhadar, Bhag, Nasirabad, Gandawa and Lehri in Kachhi.

3. The first five Niabats of those mentioned in the above sentence are directly under His Highness the Khan. There is a Naib or in certain cases a Janashin in each of these Niabats who collects revenue. There being no proper system or sufficient supervision, the income from these Niabats has become, much less than before. There is no regular account existing of the revenues of these Niabats, but it is estimated that the total income to His Highness from these in both cash and kind amounts approximately to Rs. 60,000, and it is said that previous to this the income derived from them was more than double this sum.

4. The last 6 Niabats from number six to eleven, mentioned in paragraph 2 above are under the control of the Political Adviser on behalf of His Highness the Khan. There are Mastaufis, Naibs and Janashins, with staff and Levies appointed in these Niabats who work under the orders of the Political Adviser, a regular account of revenues being kept in them. Before my taking over charge of the office of the Political Adviser the custom was that although the annual Budgets of this office were shown to be for the financial year, yet the accounts of the income and expenditure explained therein were actually for the calender year, *i.e.*, the year beginning from 1st January of one year and ending on the 31st December of the same year. The result was that confusion resulted in reconciling the accounts for 12 months from January to December and April to March. After I took over charge of my present office I brought the accounts of income and expenditure on the footing of a financial year. The income of these six Niabats this year from January 1912 upto end of

March 1913, from all sources, as per detail given below amounts to Rs. 7,14,260-3-5 :—

	Rs.		Rs.	a.	p.
		1. Quit rent and subsidy from the British Government noted on the margin*	2,81,500	0	0
* Annual subsidy	1,00,000				
Quit-rent of Quetta	25,000				
Bolan Transit dues	30,000				
Quit-rent of Nushki	9,000				
Quit-rent of Nasirabad	1,17,500				
2. Land Revenue			3,54,310	2	7
3. Salt and saltpetre dues			1,068	14	3
4. Court fees			3,147	14	0
5. Income from Excise and other intoxicating drugs			14,092	13	10
6. Octroi			30,694	6	0
7. Interest from the banks, etc.			1,718	4	0
8. Fines and forfeitures of property			2,383	2	6
9. Rent of the State Buildings			455	0	0
10. Miscellaneous income of contracts, etc.			24,889	10	3
		TOTAL	7,14,260	3	5

In the year under report the land revenues, as has been mentioned above, amounts to Rs. 3,54,310-2-3. There have been 3 crops in this year, the revenue of each of which is detailed as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
First Kharif	39,295	1	2
Rabi	1,38,824	15	6
Second Kharif	1,93,399	9	0

After I took over charge of my office in August 1912, I had the opportunity of making better arrangements for the recovery of revenue from the second Kharif mentioned above. So far as I have been able to do, I have made every endeavour to obtain the revenues of this crop in a thorough way, the result of which has, in my opinion, been an excellent one, and there has been, as will be observed, a good increase in the revenues. To facilitate comparison with past years, I attach hereto a statement showing the decennial income (from 1903 to 1912) from the revenues of the Niabats in the order of crops. This statement has been prepared with great difficulty by my office owing to the fact that the accounts were not kept in a proper and regular manner with regard to some of the introductory years. The statement in question will show that the amount of revenue of the second Kharif of the year under report (1912-13), given at the bottom of the statement, is Rs. 1,93,399-9-0. This was an average crop and the prices of the grain were also comparatively low. Comparatively the income of this second Kharif is greater than the first Kharif, *i.e.*, the Kharif of 1912 by Rs. 1,54,104-7-10. It is greater than the average income from Kharif of the first five years, of the last five years, and the average income from Kharif of the last 10 years by Rs. 1,14,524-3-5, Rs. 97,869-5-2, and Rs. 1,06,203-12-3 respectively. As appears from the statement of the last 10 years, the year 1909 was the best year from point of view of income from revenues, when the income from Kharif alone had been Rs. 1,41,863-2-7, but this year's income from second Kharif exceeds that figure also by Rs. 51,536-6-5. It is also a noteworthy fact in connection with the income of the last years that they also included the supposed increment which resulted from charging higher rates than those prevailing locally for the revenue grains supplied as fodder to His Highness the Khan's "gallas." I have since the beginning of January last stopped this system of charging higher rates and have fixed the rates of grain supplied as fodder to "gallas," according to the rates prevailing locally or the rate at which the State revenue grain has been sold to the contractors.

5. The amount of cash in hand and arrears recoverable on 1st January 1912, was Rs. 1,91,528-12-0 which added to the total income of the State for the

year under report, that is Rs. 7,14,260-3-5 as has been shewn in the previous paragraph, comes to Rs. 9,05,788-15-5. The total expenditure of the year under report amounts to Rs. 6,45,827-1-7, full particulars of which have already been submitted to you in the quarterly accounts, and a summary detail of which is noted on the margin.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Paid in cash to His Highness	2,45,000	0	0
Disbursement to His Highness' order	44,478	13	6
Fodder supplied to "gallas"	90,144	5	8
Political Adviser and his establishment	48,973	7	6
Assistant Political Adviser and his establishment	697	4	3
Niabats	85,749	8	1
Dispensaries	8,463	12	2
Schools	3,452	4	6
Public Works	10,875	3	6
Jail	1,519	11	3
Contribution towards the maintenance of the Ex-Khan's family	33,750	0	0
Grain allowances to *Mowajib-khors, Wazifa-khors* and mosques, etc.	21,537	9	8
Expenses in connection with the Coronation Durbar during the year under report	22,363	12	9
Miscellaneous expenses such as seed for State lands, watching of crops, etc., etc.	28,821	4	9
TOTAL	6,45,827	1	7

6. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan proceeded to Kalat on the 19th June 1912, to pay a visit to His Highness the Khan of Kalat and put up at the Residency there. On the 20th June 1912, His Highness the Khan of Kalat paid a formal visit to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, which was returned by the latter to His Highness in Miri the same evening. On the 21st June 1912, His Highness gave a garden party in honour of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in General Mir Bahram's garden after which the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General went to see the tombs of the late Khans. On the 23rd June 1912, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General returned to Mastung from Kalat.

7. I took over charge of the office of the Political Adviser from K. B. Qazi Jalal-ud-din Khan, C.I.E., late Political Adviser, on the afternoon of the 31st July 1912. In September last, I made a tour in Jhalawan with the Political Agent, Kalat, which lasted for a few days. Again in November and December last, I left Mastung in company with the Political Agent, Kalat, and made a tour of Sarawan to a certain extent, and then from Kalat I toured with him throughout Jhalawan and the Levy Tracts as far as Karachi, whence I returned to Head-Quarters. After this in February last I halted at Sibi, and a few days in Dhadar and in March last toured in Kachhi, in company with the Political Agent checking the Niabat offices while on tour. As the Political Agent will probably mention in his report about His Highness the Khan, the Sardars, the tour and the general condition of the country I have not touched on the subject in this year's report.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND AND WATER.

8. No revenue land settlement has been made in the State. The land revenues are collected in kind, excepting of course, a portion of the Mastung Niabat where fixed permanent *zari-kalang* is levied, *i. e.*, the revenue is partly collected in kind and partly in cash. The rate of assessment is different in different places and in many cases most intricate and troublesome. The revenue is collected from 1-10th of the total produce to ½ of it. Coercive measures are not adopted to recover the revenues, on the other hand loss has continually occurred in their full recovery, on account of the old system being followed and the Niabat staff being powerless. This is especially the case in Lehri Niabat where great difficulty is experienced in connection with the revenues on account of dual Government.

PROTECTION.

No British Indian Laws or Acts are in force in the State. Taking the local requirements into consideration a set of rules was framed in 1902, under the Civil Law, and is acted upon in the State. The cases generally, following the custom of the country, are settled by Jirgas and in certain cases by Mohammedan Law and the judgment of the State courts also. Court fee is charged at the rate of 7½ per cent. in civil cases.

Since I have joined this post, efforts are being made to remove the defects in civil and criminal procedure and especially those regarding revenue matters. I trust I shall have in future opportunity to frame laws and regulations to suit the requirements of the country and gradually put the administration on a regular basis.

11. There is no regular army in the State. There are some irregular troops with His Highness in Kalat, comprising cavalry and infantry. Their

number in the year under report was 450. His Highness has got 100 snider rifles which were given to him by Government. There are 29 guns also with His Highness out of which 20 are unserviceable. These troops which serve no useful purpose, are directly under His Highness the Khan of Kalat. I cannot exactly state the expenditure incurred on their upkeep, but it is estimated that it is Rs. 50,000 annually.

12. There is a small Judicial guard attached to my office, numbering 12, armed with snider rifles. The expenditure incurred on this guard during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,181-6-3. There are local Levies (sowars and footmen) employed in the State for the maintenance of peace, collection of revenues and as guards on Jails, lock-ups and treasure. The number so employed during the year was 214 and their total cost Rs. 40,644-1-10. Jemadars and Karawas are also temporarily employed to look after the crops when necessity for their appointment arises. The total cost on them during the year under report was Rs. 5,807-4-8.

13. The number of all cases, Criminal, Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous decided by this office was 202 which is less than the cases decided last year by 47.

The number of civil suits decided by the Niabat Courts was 158 of the value of Rs. 12,738-2.

14. There is a small lock-up in each of the Niabats where prisoners and accused undergoing trial are kept. During the year under report 189 prisoners were detained in them at a cost of Rs. 1,519-11-3. The proposal for having a regular Jail is under consideration.

15. No registration work is carried out in the State nor is there any Municipality.

Production and Distribution.

16. The rain that fell in the early part of the year under report was injurious to the Rabi crops and Palezes in the Mastung Niabat. Similarly rain in July last caused loss on the threshing floors. Flood water reached the Niabat Bhag and irrigated the lands there although in certain parts the second rabi crop was poor owing to the lands having been irrigated late in the season. The severe cold also affected the *jowari* corn in the Kachhi Niabats. Locusts appeared in small numbers in Lehri and Dhadar Niabats, in the months of September and October last and did some damage to the second Kharif.

17. In connection with labour there is nothing noteworthy as compared with last year.

The rate of wheat was a little higher in the year under report than last year, it being between 7 and 8 seers a rupee.

18. There are no regular forests in the State, but there are many "apurs" (Juniper) trees in the Harboi hills lying in the south-east of Kalat. This forest has been reserved and its boundaries marked.

19. Trade and manufacture are the same as last year, and nothing fresh to note.

20. *Public Works.*—The total expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 10,875-3-6. This amount was spent on most needful repairs of buildings and roads. As the buildings and roads in the State are in a very miserable state on account of not having been sufficiently repaired for many years past, considerable funds are required to get them thoroughly repaired, provisions to meet which are being made in the current year.

21. The Post and Telegraph offices are the same as in the last year, and there is nothing noteworthy about them. Proposals are under consideration to improve the system of postal service now in vogue and to open more offices in the State.

22. There is no mint in the State and the British Indian coin is the current coin every where in the State.

23. The general condition of the State and its people has been good as regards public health. Cholera appeared in September and October last in the Dhadar Niabat where there were 77 cases during 45 days out of which 38 died, while the rest survived the attack. Small-pox appeared in the Niabats of Mastung, Bhag and Dhadar in January and February last. In all 1,143 children were vaccinated. Several deaths also took place from this disease.

24. There are no means by which the number of births and deaths can be ascertained in the State.

25. It appears from the information to hand that the number of agricultural stock, etc., in the State Niabats is as follows :—

Horses	627
Mares	1,070
Donkeys	1,720
Bullocks	6,025
Cows	2,442
Buffaloes, male	8
„ female	35
Sheep and goats	10,427
Ploughs which are worked by 2 oxen	2,475
Carts, country	746

Glanders broke out this year in Kachhi among the horses of His Highness the Khan's *galla*. Strict precautions were adopted so as not to allow this disease to spread farther. The instructions of the Superintendent, Army Remount Department, were followed. Fifty-nine animals were destroyed on account of being diseased or suspected, and 16 other animals were also destroyed which were suffering from other diseases. Strenuous efforts are being made to improve the condition of the *gallas*, which were in a wretched state.

26. The state as regards country liquor was almost the same as last year. At the request of the British Baluchistan authorities the rate of the sale per bottle of liquor has been raised according to the rates prevailing in British territory, so that the rates being uniform, the chances of smuggling may disappear. Probably this will lead to decrease in the consumption as well as reduction in the income from this source.

Revenue and Finance.

27. Details regarding revenue and other sources of income are given in paragraph 4.

In the year under report, *i.e.*, in the year 1912-13, January to March, the total income, not counting subsidies and quit rents, of the Niabats amounts to Rs. 7,14,260-3-5 against Rs. 5,56,987-7-1 during last year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,57,272-12-4 in the year under report.

This marked increase is firstly due to the fact that the year under report as regards accounts of receipts and expenditure given in this report is of 15 months while the last year's was of 12 months' duration. Secondly because greater care was taken and efforts made to watch the crops which have resulted in this improvement.

Vital Statistics.

28. There are dispensaries at Kalat, Mastung, Dhadar, Bhag and Gandawa. The Kalat dispensary is maintained by the British Government and that at Dhadar by the Church Missionary Society which opens at Dhadar in the winter season and at Mastung Road in summer. In the State dispensaries 26,745 patients were treated, the cost of the up-keep of the hospital being Rs. 8,463-12-2 in the year under report.

It is proposed to open a good hospital maintained by the State at Kalat and to improve the other dispensaries.

Education.

29. There are schools at Mastung, Dhadar, Bhag, and Gandawa, the number of boys reading in them is 167, and the total expenditure on education during the year has been Rs. 3,452-4-6. These schools teach up to Upper Primary Standard. It is proposed to improve education and schools in the ensuing year.

Miscellaneous.

30. There are no printing presses in the State.

There is a small library in the Civil Station at Mastung.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

MIR SHAMS SHAH,

Political Adviser to H. H. the Khan of Kalat.

Statement showing the Land Revenue of the Kalat State Niabats,

Number.	Year.	MASTUNG.			DHADAR.			BHAG.		
		Rabi.	Kharif.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	1903	76,865 4 10	5,354 9 11	82,219 14 9	558 10 0	37,922 14 1	38,481 8 1	6,475 12 0	8,755 13 10	15,231 9 10
2	1904	69,597 14 10	9,769 15 8	79,367 14 6	10,693 13 7	28,069 2 3	38,762 15 10	54,260 14 4	19,503 1 5	73,763 15 9
3	1905	73,430 6 10	19,822 3 1	93,252 9 11	13,506 2 5	51,843 9 2	65,349 11 7	324 2 9	305 12 3	629 15 0
4	1906	72,235 13 10	18,689 10 6	90,925 8 4	16,491 9 1	46,047 8 3	62,539 1 4	3,092 0 8	355 9 4	3,447 10 0
5	1907	88,471 15 5	21,772 3 4	1,10,244 2 9	16,102 8 3	41,027 0 11	57,129 9 2	17,727 1 1	53,194 5 6	70,921 6 7
6	1908	79,494 5 2	17,014 8 11	96,508 14 1	13,719 9 5	48,038 12 0	61,758 5 5	44,019 7 11	25,944 5 1	69,963 13 0
7	1909	92,969 0 7	24,007 14 6	1,16,976 15 1	16,945 0 6	49,167 0 10	66,112 1 4	61,822 6 6	90,085 7 8	1,51,907 14 2
8	1910	85,390 8 8	36,038 7 7	1,21,429 0 3	11,693 10 5	41,440 9 5	53,134 3 10	21,909 13 5	24,451 8 6	46,361 5 11
9	1911	68,279 15 11	13,801 15 9	82,081 15 8	8,652 8 11	29,797 0 8	38,449 9 7	22,388 4 8	12,411 2 7	34,799 7 3
10	1912	76,584 12 1	*17,209 7 5	93,794 3 6	8,128 8 10	37,150 3 5	45,278 12 3	156 7 3	568 10 8	725 1 11
TOTAL . .		7,83,320 2 2	1,83,481 0 8	9,66,801 2 10	1,16,492 0 5	4,10,503 12 9	5,26,995 13 2	2,32,176 6 7	2,35,575 8 3	4,67,751 14 10
Average of the first 5 years from 1903 to 1907.		76,120 4 9	15,081 11 8	91,202 0 5	11,470 8 8	4,982 0 6	52,452 9 2	16,375 15 9	12,422 14 10	32,798 14 7
Average of the 2nd 5 years from 1907 to 1912.		80,543 12 5	21,614 7 7	1,02,158 4 0	11,827 14 1	41,068 11 7	52,896 9 8	30,059 4 9	30,692 3 8	60,751 8 5
Average of 10 years from 1903 to 1912.		78,332 0 3	18,348 1 8	96,380 1 11	11,649 3 3	41,050 6 9	52,699 10 0	23,217 10 3	23,557 8 10	46,775 3 1
2nd Kharif, 1912-13 .		.....	17,209 7 5*	.....	16,429 1 9	.....	.....	1,05,899 2 4	.....	.....

*NOTE.—In this statement the sum of Rs. 17,209-7-5 shown on account of kharif for 1912 for Mastung Niabat is the same as that for 2nd kharif for 1912-13 for the same Niabat, one item has been shown for kharif of 1912 which answers for both kharif I and kharif II.

in cash, for the last 10 years, i.e., from 1903 to 1912.

NASIRABAD.			GANDAWA.			LEHRI.			TOTAL.		
Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
33,847 11 1	21,275 2 4	55,122 13 5	18,820 6 2	29,463 10 5	48,284 0 7	25,219 7 4	22,544 13 6	47,764 4 10	90,276 8 6	1,96,827 11 0	2,87,104 3 6
6,382 14 11	2,659 12 9	9,042 11 8	12,054 6 4	10,605 14 7	22,660 4 11	21,704 15 0	5,875 0 9	27,579 15 9	1,14,866 15 10	1,36,310 14 7	2,51,177 14 5
610 6 4	3,532 12 5	4,143 2 9	7,121 6 4	19,923 9 7	27,044 15 11	1,310 1 10	486 13 5	1,796 15 3	42,694 6 9	1,49,522 15 8	1,92,217 6 5
2,020 2 5	3,699 4 4	5,719 6 9	14,318 13 4	20,293 6 6	34,612 3 10	7,688 12 6	2,325 9 6	10,014 6 0	62,301 0 6	1,44,957 3 9	2,07,258 4 3
2,428 0 8	7,467 3 0	9,895 3 8	16,887 6 10	14,526 3 2	31,413 10 0	9,320 8 3	11,007 9 6	20,328 1 9	84,237 12 5	2,15,694 5 6	2,99,932 1 11
8,426 11 5	4,360 12 9	12,787 8 2	19,085 2 4	16,654 12 5	35,739 14 9	15,854 0 7	6,909 13 7	22,763 14 2	1,18,119 8 7	1,81,442 13 0	2,99,562 5 7
3,688 8 5	5,308 6 10	8,996 15 3	16,694 6 8	18,307 14 0	35,002 4 8	18,704 14 0	6,740 10 2	25,445 8 2	1,41,863 2 7	2,62,578 8 1	4,04,441 10 8
1,943 14 11	2,676 7 9	4,620 6 8	14,644 14 2	18,103 2 6	32,748 0 8	19,014 4 8	1,099 1 0	20,113 5 8	1,06,245 1 2	1,73,161 5 10	2,78,406 7 0
6,913 6 8	5,086 5 2	11,999 11 10	16,143 5 3	15,283 4 2	31,426 9 5	5,058 12 8	632 1 1	5,690 13 9	73,058 5 11	1,31,389 13 7	2,04,448 3 6
660 15 4	2,895 0 8	3,556 0 0	9,039 15 0	13,732 9 0	22,772 8 0	4,099 11 4	7,893 11 8	11,993 7 0	39,295 1 2	1,38,824 15 6	1,78,120 0 8
66,922 12 2	58,960 11 0	1,25,883 7 2	1,44,810 2 5	1,76,934 6 4	3,21,744 8 9	1,27,975 8 2	65,515 4 2	1,93,490 12 4	8,71,957 15 5	17,30,710 10 6	26,02,668 9 11
9,057 13 6	7,726 13 4	16,784 10 10	13,840 7 10	18,962 8 10	32,803 0 8	13,048 12 2	8,447 15 9	21,496 11 11	78,875 5 7	1,68,662 10 1	2,47,537 15 8
4,326 11 4	4,065 6 7	8,092 1 11	15,121 8 8	16,424 5 2	31,545 13 10	12,546 5 5	465 1 1	13,011 6 6	95,510 3 10	1,77,479 8 0	2,72,989 11 10
6,692 4 5	5,896 1 1	12,588 5 6	14,481 0 3	17,693 7 4	32,174 7 7	12,797 8 10	6,551 8 5	19,349 1 3	87,195 12 9	1,73,071 1 6	2,60,266 14 3
8,403 1 6	...	...	15,308 8 7	...	...	30,150 3 5	...	...	1,03,399 9 0	...	...

There was only one kharif which has been included in the 2nd kharif whereas in the case of other Niabats there were 2 kharifs, namely, 1st kharif and 2nd kharif. Therefore only

MIR SHAMS SHAH,

Political Adviser to H. H. the Khan of Kalat.

REPORT ON THE TRIBAL AFFAIRS OF SARAWAN, JHALAWAN AND KACHHI.

General and Political.—Major Benn, C.I.E., held charge of the Agency up to 19th August 1912, on which date Major Dew relieved him. There was some misunderstanding in the earliest part of the year between Sardar Khan Muhammad, Zarakzai, and the authorities; the "Sarbarah" of the petty tribe of Nichara had also been giving himself airs and had put himself in opposition to the leading Chief of Jhalawan. The Political Agent toured in Jhalawan at the end of August and these troubles were satisfactorily settled. The Political Agent toured throughout Jhalawan during November and December, many outstanding cases were settled. The services of the Native Assistant, Jhalawan, were placed at the disposal of the Political Adviser for duty in the Niabats as his Assistant on the 1st November 1912. The appointment of Native Assistant in Jhalawan has not been filled up and the result has been peace and contentment among the Sardars and people. Changes and reductions were made in several of the thanas both in Sarawan and Jhalawan, and the duties of the Thanadars defined in such a manner as to prevent interference in the Chiefs' responsibilities and administration of their tribes. It was ordered that no Jirgas were to be assembled by subordinate officials, and that all cases for Jirga should be put up to the Political Agent for instructions. This has resulted in a large reduction in the number of cases.

2. Sardar Rustam Khan, Muhammad Hasni, is the only Sardar who has continued to be at all contumacious; being weak mentally, physically, and in importance, no notice has been taken of him, he will no doubt shortly come in to beg for forgiveness and claim his pay. With the exception of the above, the Sardars of all the main tribes have been loyal and ready to afford every assistance possible in the administration.

3. Sardar Shakar Khan, Mengal, renounced the Chiefship in favour of his son Mir Allahdina in January of the present year and Sardar Allahdina's appointment was sanctioned by His Highness and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and he has managed the affairs of his tribe successfully up to date. Sardar Allahdina was granted a taccavi advance of Rs. 4,000 from State funds to assist him in rebuilding his private house and karez, which had deteriorated during his detention in Quetta.

4. Sardar Daud Khan, Kambrani, was invested with the Sardari Khillat by His Highness and his appointment recognized by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General. During the Sibi Jirgas many outstanding and important cases relating to the different tribal areas were settled, and the first instalment of the Sind raid compensation was paid up on due date.

5. *Administration of land.*—The country and people are under their tribal Chieftains who are responsible to the Political Agent for maintenance of peace and order. The Political Agent has an Assistant Political Agent and a Native Assistant under him. No revenue is collected.

6. *Criminal and Civil Justice.*—Only tribal law custom and "shariat" prevail. The number of cases settled was 1,341, this includes a number of outstanding cases, but not those settled by the Chiefs of their own accord. The charge of the State Jail has been handed over to the State authorities. Similarly the Public Works have been handed over to State control.

Miscellaneous.

7. Food stuffs were at famine prices in Jhalawan which caused an exodus of the tribes to Sind. Expenditure on taccavis and irrigation works would greatly militate against this recurring trouble.

A. B. DEW, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

REPORT ON MAKRAN.

1. *General and Political.*—Area and population same as last year.

2. Gross revenue was Rs. 80,000.

3. Nawab Mir Mehrullah Khan, C.I.E., remained in charge throughout the year, though for the last four months he has been very ill and incapacitated from discharging his full duties.

4. All the revenues are divided between the Kalat State and the Gitchki Sardars, the share of the former is spent on the administration to which the latter do not contribute; in fact for some years, the Kalat State had been largely out of pocket on account of Makran. With proper care and a suitable system the revenue receipts will increase. The Political Agent toured through Makran during the month of January, and inspected the Nizamat. Arrangements were made for regular accounts, and a check on revenue receipts; the Nazim was assisted to draw up the necessary rules for his Naibs to ensure proper supervision. The estimated increase for next year is Rs. 20,000. In future years Makran should show a good surplus to the State after providing for all expenditure.

5. No taccavi advances were made or financial assistance given towards irrigation or agricultural improvements. No remissions or suspensions of revenue were made. Certain taxes imposed by the Nazim during the last few years have caused much discontent and are under investigation. The state of the servile dependants is in many cases deplorable, action is being taken to ameliorate their condition.

6. *Legislation.*—Justice is supposed to be administered by tribal laws or "Shariat", but the Nazim's Court is very powerful, and most decisions are arrived at according to his dictation.

Military.—No Military force is maintained by the State. The strength of the tribal levies was shown as 85 at a cost of Rs. 14,754. Arrangements are being made to reduce this force and put it on a sounder basis, so that only those may be borne on the rolls who perform some service to the State.

Makran Levy Corps.—The charge of the Assistant Political Agency and Commandant, Makran Levy Corps, was held by the following officers:—

Captain T. Keyes from 1st April to 29th May 1912, and 16th December 1912 to 31st March 1913.

Lieutenant H. C. Robson in addition to his own duties as Adjutant, Makran Levy Corps, from 30th May to 12th July 1912.

Lieutenant S. Williams from 31st July 1912 to 15th December 1912.

The adjutancy was held by Lieutenant Robson throughout the year.

The position of the Assistant Political Agent is a delicate one and requires great tact under the present system, in dealing with the Nazim. The officers holding the appointments have done well in this respect.

The strength of the Makran Levy Corps has remained the same, though the duties have been onerous, as they had to supply guards to the Railway Survey Parties in Persia.

The Political Agent inspected the Head Quarters at Panjgur and examined the accounts.

The Corps is a most excellent institution and reflects the greatest credit on all the officers who have been in it and brought it to its present state of efficiency, it is suited in every way for the purposes for which it is required and has an excellent *esprit-de-corps*; there is also a sound spirit of *camaraderie* between the British and Native Officers and the men are willing and untiring in the heavy duties imposed on them. The question of an increase in numbers and of the State bearing a share of its cost is under consideration and a

separate report is in course of preparation. The Levy Corps are quite capable of meeting any internal trouble that might arise in Makran, and for all ordinary purposes of watch and ward on the frontier. A combination amongst the Gitchkis either amongst themselves or in league with the tribesmen is highly improbable. The present generation of Gitchki Sardars have no other ideas except their internal feuds and *Schadenfreude* is the one great pleasure of their lives. A new generation is growing up with far more advanced ideas and the Nazim finds it difficult to understand this. The leading Chief's eldest son is studying under the Political Adviser as a Naib Tahsildar; Sardar Mehrab Khan's son is going through a course of training with the 15th Cavalry at Ferozpur, and the son of Mir Abdul Karim Gitchki is with Vaughan's Rifles at Quetta. Other young men are with the Makran Levy Corps.

Nawab Mir Mehrullah Khan, the Nazim, who has done excellent work for years in keeping Makran fairly quiet, is unable to grasp the alteration in the affairs of to-day, he is a great reactionary and treats all the young men above referred to as naughty children. He has a great dislike to the Makran Levy Corps which he takes no trouble to hide. His methods of administration are very primitive, and he looks on himself as a sort of hereditary ruler and in no way subservient to His Highness. One cannot but admire the old gentleman in many ways, but there is no doubt that he is the cause of the country remaining in such a backward condition.

The cost of the Makran Levy Corps was Rs. 1,78,778 against Rs. 1,75,494 last year. One hundred and twenty-four men were on escort duty in Persia and from accounts received they were apparently doing very well. The Assistant Political Agent toured over Dasht, Kulanch, Mand, Boleda and down the frontier from Parom to the sea; Aspikan to Gishtagan had not been visited since 1872.

There were no extradition cases and a total of 1,877 cases under criminal and civil justice.

The total number of prisoners was 74 confined in the various Forts and Niabats.

Price of Food Grain.—Average price of wheat was 12 seers per rupee.

Trade and Manufacture.—Total value of imports and exports was Rs. 4,48,760 and Rs. 2,42,600 respectively.

Public Works.—Total expenditure on Public Works from Provincial revenues was Rs. 8,611 and from Makran revenues Rs. 2,150.

Post Office.—Total postal receipts Rs. 30,218 as against Rs. 29,207 last year.

Owing to a change in the calling of steamers at the port of Pasni two deliveries of mails are made in the fortnight.

Agriculture and Agricultural Stock in the Country.—The number of agricultural stock is reported as practically the same as last year.

Excise, Forest, and Irrigation.—The same as last year.

Vital Statistics.—The total number of cases treated in the Panjgur and Turbat Hospitals was 21,041 and 4,605, respectively.

Births and Deaths.—There were 1,360 births and 674 deaths reported.

Education.—A new school was opened at Turbat; the average attendance at the school at Panjgur was 25.

Miscellaneous.—A party of the Makran Levy Corps had a *fracas* with some Persian Baluch over the loan of a camel for transport purposes. One Post Munshi was wounded and 4 Persians were killed and 4 wounded.

No cases of gun running occurred during the year under report.

The possibilities of increasing the cultivated area in Makran are large; the soil is fertile and water near surface, encouragement and assistance are required, as well as more freedom to the ordinary people to enable them to reap what they have sown.

The trade in sharks' fins on the coast is decreasing owing to a falling off in the demand from China and smaller prices offered. The quality of edible fish on the coast is exceptional, but with no means of transport or preservation, development cannot be expected.

It is proposed to introduce a more suitable form of preservation of the noted Panjgur dates for the European market.

Applications for prospecting licenses for oil have been made and are now under consideration of the Government of India.

A. DEW, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

REPORT ON KHARAN.

On the whole the year has not proved very eventful. The administration of the State which was placed in the hands of Shahgassi Mauladad, during Sardar Habibullah Khan's minority, was conducted by him with considerable ability and care. Towards the close of the year, however, the young Sardar fell into the hands of various persons who proffered him advice which was not in the interests of the State but was shaped to advance their private ends. It was found necessary for the Political Agent to visit Kharan in November and again a few months later. The position the administrator has to fill in Kharan is no easy one, for while the responsibility of conducting the State, in its best interests, falls to him he has also to try and please his young Sardar, for as hereditary Shahgassi of the Kharan State he naturally looks forward to continuing in this appointment when the young Sardar is granted full powers a few years hence. After various intrigues, the aim of which was to discredit Shahgassi Mauladad, matters reached a crisis and it was found necessary to break up the circle of ill advisers with which the young Sardar was surrounded. This was done, the trouble then terminated, and the administration of Kharan is again proceeding as smoothly as was the case at the beginning of the year. On the occasion of the last visit paid by the Political Agent to Kharan, various matters connected with the administration of the State were gone into and, where friction had shown itself, such alterations and modifications as were called for, in the interests of those concerned, were introduced.

One of the most pleasant features of the year has been the strict attention which the administrator has paid to the observation of the various obligations into which the State has entered from time to time and which were duly renewed at the time the young Sardar was made Chief. The steps taken by the administrator to discourage dealing in rifles have been particularly successful and the traffic in these has now practically ceased. So strict was the attention given to this matter that the owners of all breech-loading rifles in Kharan are now registered, and the possession of a rifle, without a license, renders its owner liable to be punished and the rifle itself to be confiscated.

The result of the settlement arrived at between the late Sardar Yakub Khan and the Local Government, in regard to the boundaries of Kharan, has shown itself in the remarkable absence of any new Frontier disputes. While the arranging of the limits of the Kharan State proved itself to be a task as tedious as it was thankless and difficult, yet we are being well repaid by results for the trouble expended in the matter. Not least has the State itself benefited, for where friction once existed on its borders, peace and quietude now reign and people go about their business without fear or restraint. In consultation with the Political Agent, Kalat, arrangements were concerted to work off all outstanding cases between Kalat and Kharan. Some of these cases date back a considerable time and many have given rise to no little ill feeling. Under the arrangement which was arrived at, a joint Jirga is to assemble at Khozdar, in Jhalawan, in either October or November next, and all these cases will then be placed before it.

Towards the close of the year, the Local Government, having carefully reviewed the facts relating to the murder of the late Sardar Yakub Khan, at the hands of Mir Amir Khan Nausherwani, passed orders that Mir Amir Khan was to suffer 5 years' simple imprisonment. Amir Khan is a son of the late Sardar Azad Khan and being thus a man of advanced age he is not likely to outlive this sentence, for long. The murder of his nephew has thus not only involved him in punishment himself, but it has led to his son, Mir Yusuff's imprisonment for a period of 11 years and has also resulted in the confiscation, to the Kharan State, of such property as he had inherited from Sardar Azad Khan as well as the property he had amassed during a long life devoted to trading and the accumulation of wealth. The punishment is sufficiently severe to serve as a deterrent to any one in Baluchistan who may be disposed to follow his example. It having been shown that the murder had been long premeditated and that the deceased Sardar had, throughout his

life treated his uncle with great consideration and kindness, the crime was one of a particularly repellant nature.

It has been noted that the borders of Kharan enjoyed peace throughout the year. In the case, however, of the Kharan-Persian frontier an exception has to be made. Here, owing to the continuance of thefts, for which the Sarhaddis were responsible, there was constant friction which at times showed a tendency to lead to actual skirmishing. The Damanis of Sarhad are a predatory tribe who have made the most of the disturbed conditions, into which Persian Baluchistan has lapsed, to fill their pockets by raiding. Almost throughout the year these Damanis have been engaged in a series of forays, the parties they sent out varying in strength from four or five men to as much, it is even alleged, as a thousand. The most noteworthy raid was that directed against Neh, said to represent a loss in cattle and property of between two and three lakhs of rupees. So far these raids have been directed against the Persian districts lying north, south-west, and west of the Sarhad, but there cannot be a state of undisguised lawlessness existing on one side of a frontier without its effects, directly or indirectly, showing themselves on the other. This is what is happening on the Kharan-Persian border. It is true that the steps we have taken to safeguard this frontier, the most recent of which has been the erection of our Sohtagan Fort, has discounted any actual attempt at outrage on any pronounced scale, but several cases have occurred where camels have been lifted and there are many signs to show that the encouragement which the Sarhad Baluch have received, as the result of their frequent and successful forays, into Persian territory and the impunity with which these have been pressed home, has led to a frame of mind which is ominous to the peace of this border. A little determination on the part of the Persian authorities would prevent any further development of the evil, but the Central Government at Teheran has already too much on their hands to be able to direct their attention to such a distant frontier as this and the Provincial authorities at Kirman have neither the funds nor the men available with which to impress their authority.

F. WEBB WARE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Chagai.

REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE LAS BELA STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST MARCH 1913, BY THE POLITICAL AGENT, KALAT.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The report submitted by the Wazir apparently contains much the same information as that submitted for the previous year, it does not seem to have been shown to the Jam who is really responsible for the administration for the State and under whose orders the Wazir carries out such duties as are performed by him. I took over charge from my predecessor on the 19th August. I proceeded to Karachi on the 10th October 1912, where I had several interviews with the Jam. I received a number of petitions regarding the administration including several from the Jam's relations and connexions who had been ordered to live outside the State limits. I suggested to the Jam that perhaps there would be less intrigue and he would be able to have better supervision over his relatives, if they lived in the State and that it would certainly be more economical. The Jam did not agree to these proposals, but afterwards permitted the return of his younger brother to the State. The Jam has since shown more interest in the administration of his State. While at Karachi I made the acquaintance of Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, the Jam's eldest son. A separate report is submitted regarding the boy.

I toured through the State during the months of December and January.

The duties of the Wazir do not seem to be properly defined, he exercises no control or supervision over the State finances, and the system of legislation is entirely according to the whim of the Jam, who is supposed to decide every case, there is no delegation of authority to other officials, this causes great delay in administration.

There does not appear to be any suitable check on the land revenue; the Wazir has at my suggestion been preparing a list of muafis.

The Jam has refused to continue either the Jagir or allowance allowed by his father to Bibi Sultan Khatun who was the wife of Mir Wali Muhammad Mengal, to her husband even during his life-time, and is putting every difficulty in the way of the marriage arranged by my predecessor between the Jam and the daughter of Mir Wali Muhammad. The Jam's want of appreciation of the political exigencies of the case has greatly upset the Mengal tribe.

CHAPTER III.

Legislation and Protection.

It seemed to me problematical that justice was administered according to tribal custom, and that far better results would be obtained if the heads of tribes were given more responsibility and more closely associated with the Jam and Wazir in the administration. The so-called Jail, like the rest of the buildings in the State, was in a very dilapidated condition. The case of suicide mentioned in the report showed a complete lack of proper supervision, and the idea was prevalent throughout the country that it was a case of torture, although the enquiry held by Wazir and Jam disproved this.

The Military forces of the State are not worthy of the name, and it would be a great improvement if the Military Police were disbanded, and of even greater importance the reduction and placing on a sound footing of the Lasi *fauj*, the cost of these is out of all proportion to the revenues of the State, nor does there seem to be any necessity for the present numbers. It is doubtful if the full numbers shewn are entertained, or whether they are employed on the duties intended. There is too much talk of guards, it would almost appear as

if the officials were in a foreign country when they go on tour. Little expenditure, if any, is made on improvements in irrigation or taccavi advances to the zamindars though there are great possibilities of increasing the agricultural area in the State.

The duties on imports and exports are too high and the restrictions such as to limit the trade. In the budget for the year under report the duties stand at a similar amount to the land revenue, *viz.*: 1 lac each. The fishery and other contracts at the ports are on the increase amounting to Rs. 40,000 but these ports might be developed and prove more remunerative.

	Rs.
Total income of State ...	270,008

Expenditure—

	Rs.
Jam's family and allowances to members of family	63,715
On up-keep of Jam's horses and camels, etc.	18,623
Military escort	48,867
Public Works including Establishment's pay	9,632
Educational	377
Medical	3,768
Civil Establishment	58,631
Contingencies, Miscellaneous and balance	66,395*

* There is little to show how this amount is expended as no balance is shown or any statement made.

I suggested the works now in progress and the expenditure on public works has increased by Rs. 7,000.

As the people are docile and well conducted there does not seem any necessity for such a large military expenditure.

CHAPTER V.

The figures here shown are not borne out by those given in the budget sent me for information, the Wazir is being asked to explain discrepancies.

CHAPTER VII.

The number of poor students given scholarships is small. Education in the State is neglected.

Levies.—The administration of the Levy tracts between Bela and Sind leaves much to be desired, I enquired into the troubles which had arisen during the Sind raids, and found the blame rested with a Pathan Inspector of Police employed by the Jam and sent with the Wazir when the latter was deputed to arrange for patrolling the border. The Wazir had failed to appreciate the feeling of the tribes as to their insulting treatment by this Inspector. The tribes of the Levy Tract are far from being content under the rule of the Jam, who demands taxes from them and gives nothing in return.

A. B. DEW, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE LAS BELA STATE FOR THE YEAR 1912-13.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The approximate area of the State is 7,132* square miles, but the northern boundary is still undefined. The population according to the census of 1911 was 61,205 persons, *i.e.*, 32,640 males and 28,565 females.

* According to the latest survey.

The gross average annual revenue of the last five years is Rs. 2,78,351. The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other State.

The full name and title of the Chief is Jam Mir Kamal Khan. He is a Jamshedi, and was born in 1872. His hereditary title is "Jam." He is entitled to a personal salute of 9 guns and to be received by the Viceroy. The heir-apparent is his eldest son, Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, who was born on 4th January 1896 and attends the Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. His school reports show that he is progressing favourably and plays all games. The question of the Jam's third marriage with the daughter of Mir Wali Muhammed, Mengal, is still pending.

A reconciliation was arrived at between the Jam and his younger brother, Mir Murad Ali Khan, who came to live in Bela in December last.

Jam Mir Kamal Khan administered the affairs of the State and the post of Wazir was held by Mr. S. D. Turner throughout the year. The following officers were in the political charge of the State :—

Major R. A. E. Benn, I.A., C.I.E., 1st April 1912 to 19th August 1912; Major A. B. Dew, I.A., C.I.E., 20th August 1912 to 31st March 1913.

The Jam stayed within the limits of the State during the year except for a short period when he went to Karachi to see the Political Agent, Kalat, and obtain medical advice.

Major Benn visited Hab and Major Dew toured through the Levy Tracts and Las Bela during the year.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

There was no change in land taxation. The total revenue assessment for the year under report amounted to Rs. 80,092-15-2, of which Rs. 35,193-3-8 were realized in cash and kind and the recovery of the balance was suspended.

CHAPTER III.

Legislation and Protection.

Civil and Criminal Justice is administered in accordance with tribal custom and the ancient usage of the country, but Hindu, Mohammadan and British Indian Law are used as a guide when necessary.

The Court of the Jam has full powers and his decisions are final except that sentences of death require confirmation by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

Criminal Justice.—Criminal cases of all descriptions numbered 429 including 17 which were pending from the previous year. Of these 422 were disposed of leaving 7 pending at the close of the year. In these cases 505 persons were arrested of whom 180† were convicted, 324‡ discharged and 1 was under trial on the 31st March 1913.

† One of these died in the Jail.

‡ Includes 2 who escaped from the Jail.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 5,584-14-9 and the amount of recoveries Rs. 3,463-9-9.

Fines amounting to Rs. 6,016-3-6 were realized, leaving Rs. 5,450-12 still recoverable.

No capital sentence was passed nor any appeal made.

There was one case of suicide by an under-trial prisoner.

Civil Justice.—The number of Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous cases was as follows :—

	1912-13.	1911-12.
Civil	481	
Revenue	353	1,154
Miscellaneous	174	
Execution	169	237
TOTAL	1,177	1,391

The value of the civil and execution cases disposed of during the year was Rs. 22,291-7-1 and Rs. 7,926-2, respectively.

Extradition.—The Extradition Act is not in force in the State.

Prisons.—The State possesses one Jail at Bela. Diet and clothing of the prisoners are supplied by the State. The number of prisoners in this Jail at the close of the year was 15 against 13 on the 31st March 1912 and the cost of maintenance of prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 1,694-9-7 against Rs. 1,186-6-4 in the preceding year. One prisoner died in the Jail of kidney disease.

Registration.—The number of documents registered was 160, against 153 last year, representing property worth Rs. 8,522 against Rs. 24,091-11-6. And the fees realized amounted to Rs. 900-4 against Rs. 1,157-13.

Military Forces.—The State forces consist of the Lasi *Fauj* and Military Police. The former is recruited from the natives of the State and the latter are Punjabi Mahammadans, Sikhs and Dogras. The number of Lasi Fauj on the 31st March 1913, was 413* and that of Military Police 62 (footmen). The cost of their maintenance came to Rs. 39,402 and Rs. 10,413, respectively, against Rs. 35,373 and Rs. 12,365 last year. The Lasi *Fauj* performs police duties at Bela and in rural areas, furnishes guards over the Treasury and Magazine at Bela, attends on the Jam and his family and furnishes a camp guard for the Wazir while on tour. The duties of the Military police are to furnish guards for the Jail and the Wazir while at Bela.

* 31 Cavalry, 18 Artillery, 364 Infantry.

Village Watchmen.—The number of village chowkidars (*Fasli* sepoys) remained at 53 as last year. Besides watching the crops they work as distributors of irrigation water (*Mirabs*).

Armament.—There has been no change in the armament of the State during the year. There are now only 3 serviceable guns in the State.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.—Owing to want of rain the "Wanda" (Rabi or spring crops) which generally consists mainly of *jowar*, *mung* and mustard seed was bad. But the "Was" (Kharif or autumn crops) which consists of *jowari*, *mung* and a small quantity of cotton was good owing to timely and sufficient rain.

The revenue realized from the newly introduced crops was :—

	1912-13. Maunds.	1911-12. Maunds.
Wheat	11·30	12
Barley	171·20	19·20
Gram	—	20·10

Sugar-cane and potatoes have not commended themselves to the zamindars.

Wages and Labour.—Labour is not drawn from any particular tribe, but generally from the poorer members of the population. The average rate for unskilled labour in the State is about 4 annas a day. The demand for skilled labour is almost *nil* and it is therefore not procurable.

Trade and Manufacture.—Trade is in the hands of Khojas and Hindus. The exports chiefly consist of dried fish, mustard seed, hides, potash, coriander seed, sheep and goats, woollen sacks, saddle bags, grass, fuel, gum, *gugal*, wool and *ghee*. The last two commodities are brought in from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The chief imports are rice, cloth, tobacco, wheat, barley, dates, dwarf palm leaves, ropes and sugar. The duty on imports and exports amounted to Rs. 1,09,466 against Rs. 1,14,648 last year.

Handsome hand-made woollen rugs (durries) and fine silk embroidery for women's dress are made in the State for domestic use.

Silversmiths, dyers and tanners are to be found in the large towns. Mustard oil is expressed at Bela, Uthal and Liari in primitive wooden mills worked by camel power. The drying and curing of fish for export is a large and growing industry on the coast; Ormara, Dam and Gadani being the chief centres of the trade.

Forests.—There are extensive tracts of forest in the State and the forest receipts are realized mainly from *gugal* gum, camel grazing in the mangrove and *babul* tracts, and export of grass and firewood to Karachi.

Grazing tax recovered during the year amounted to Rs. 1,821-12-9.

Public Works.—The new works which were in hand at the close of the year were :—

1. Dispensary at Bela.
2. Wazir's Bungalow at Bela.
3. Thana at Bela.
4. Thana at Uthal.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 11,783-1-10 during the year against Rs. 4,907-9-8 last year.

Telegraph and Post Offices.—A new branch Post Office in charge of a State Munshi was opened at Uthal and the Karachi-Bela mail line was diverted to run *viâ* that place.

Mint.—The State possesses no Mint. British coins are current.

General condition of the State and the people.—The year was a healthy one on the whole. There were some few cases of pneumonia and small-pox. The people are docile and generally well conducted.

Excise.—Country liquor is manufactured at Uthal for consumption in the whole State. *Bhang* is a produce of the country, but opium and *charas* (under license from the Political Agent, Kalat,) and English liquor are imported in small quantities from Karachi. The excise revenues this year amounted to Rs. 1,794 against Rs. 1,111 last year.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

The total revenue from all sources actually recovered and credited during the year amounted to Rs. 2,42,747 against Rs. 2,85,803 last year and the total expenditure was Rs. 2,68,336 as compared with last year's figure of Rs. 2,79,698. The balance at the credit of the State on the 31st March 1913 was Rs. 3,99,481-1-11.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Hospital and Dispensary.—There is a free dispensary at Bela (established in 1888) in charge of two Sub-Assistant Surgeons with a staff of 2 ward servants (Lasi *Fauj* sepoys). The post of compounder was vacant at the close of the year. There are besides the above a travelling compounder with the Jam and a Vaccinator.

The cost of maintenance was—

Establishment Rs. 1,880, medicines Rs. 2,075 against Rs. 1,599 and 1,677 in the preceding year.

The number of patients treated, was—

Indoor	76
Out-door	6,945

Seventy-five operations in all were performed and 2,185 persons were vaccinated against 819 last year. The work of the erection of a new dispensary at Bela was taken in hand, before the close of the year.

Sickness.—The most common diseases are—malarial fevers, skin diseases, eye affections, dyspepsia and pneumonia. There were a few cases of pneumonia, small pox and measles.

One thousand quinine powders were obtained from the Ootacamund Cinchona Plantation for distribution among people outside Bela at 3 pies per powder.

Births and Deaths.—No record of births and deaths is kept in the State.

Sanitation.—The cost of sanitation amounted to Rs. 1,350 against Rs. 1,113 during the preceding year. The increase is mainly due to improvements in the sanitation of Bela itself.

Plague.—Quarantine was maintained at Hab, Pabni, Gadar (near Bela) and Ormara and no case occurred during the year within the State.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

There is a free Upper Primary school at Bela maintained by the State at a cost, during the year, of Rs. 406 against Rs. 382 last year. Its curriculum is the same as that in the Punjab, except that Quran is taught with the other subjects. A number of the poorer students are given scholarships by the State. The number of boys on the 31st March 1913 was 57 against 60 last year. The Khoja School at Ormara continues to do well. There were 25 boys and 20 girls on the roll on the 31st March 1913 against 25 and 19, respectively, last year. His Highness the Aga Khan pays Rs. 60 per mensem as a grant to this school.

In addition to these schools Mullahs give religious instructions to both boys and girls, and in return receive occasional presents from the guardians of the children.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

The tomb of the late Sir Robert Sandeman and the small garden which surrounds it are carefully looked after and are in fair condition. But efforts to find a really competent mali who was willing to work at Bela were unsuccessful.

An old garden close to the Sadar office was reclaimed and planted with vegetables and fruit trees.

A large number of date trees was planted along the banks of the *karez* near Kishari Bagh.

Horse Breeding.—One of the Jam's stallions died during the year, and a new one to replace him has not yet been found. Horse breeding is not popular.

Railways.—Nothing has been done beyond a preliminary survey for the alignment of the Trans-Persian Railway which was carried out last year. Major Benn remained on special duty for a few days to decide the question of compensation for the various descriptions of land which would be acquired for the proposed railway but nothing was settled.

Levies.—The conduct of the Chuttas and some of the Levies and others in connection with last year's Mengal raids into Sind was brought to the notice of the Political Agent, Kalat, on the spot and suitable action in the matter was taken.

Minerals.—Salt of excellent quality is extracted at Timmar, Kan Berar and Hingol and is used for fishcuring and domestic purposes. Sulphur, petroleum, manganese and antimony are known to exist, but no attempt has yet been made to work the deposits.

Rainfall.—The rainfall registered at Bela was 22 inches and 55 cents against 2 inches 6 cents last year.

Other Miscellaneous.—No fanatical murder was committed during the year under report, nor was any foreigner murdered in the State.

A raiding party of Mengals attacked the shop of Thakumal Bania of Welpat on the night of the 8th May 1913. The case was satisfactorily settled.

S. D. TURNER,
Wazir, Las Bela State.

CAMP WAYARA,
The 3rd May 1913.

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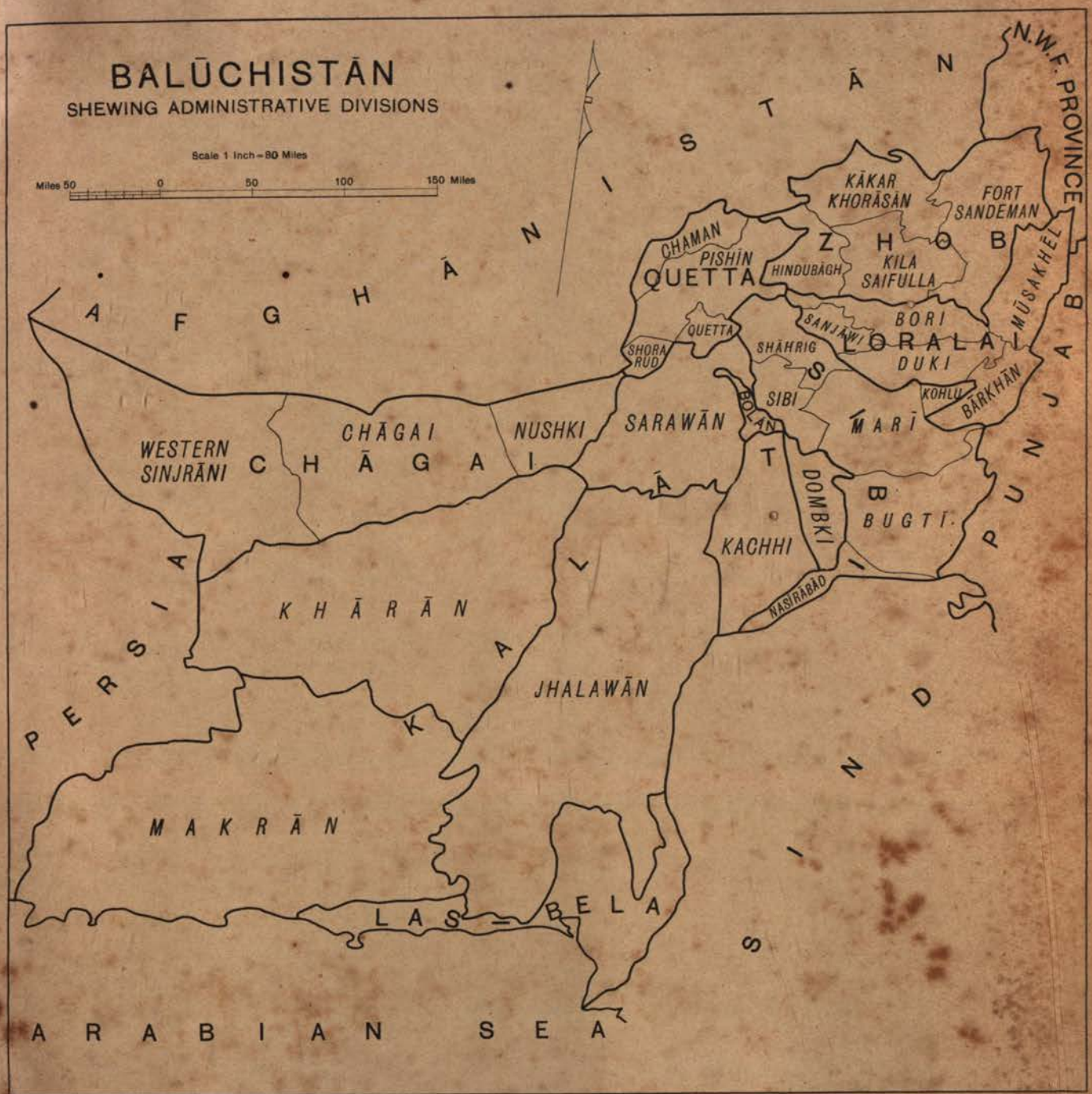

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Administration Report

1913-14

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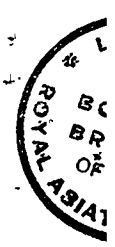
Administration Report

OF

The Baluchistan Agency

FOR

1913-1914



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1913-14.

For a descriptive account of the Province, see pages 1-27 of the report for 1908-09

Review by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

INTRODUCTORY.

Personal.—The general quiet that prevailed in Baluchistan throughout the year enabled the Agent to the Governor General, the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ramsay, C.S.I., C.I.E., not only to visit the capitals of both Native States and each of the district head-quarters, but also to make extensive tours through Zhob and Loralai in the north-east, and through Bela and Makran in the south.

POLITICAL.

Native States.—The year in Kalat and Las Bela alike, though happily devoid of any dramatic incident, will long be remembered for the inauguration of reform. In Kalat His Highness the Khan made a notable move towards a revival of the Brahui Confederacy by resuscitating his ancient Council of Sardars, and at the same time laid the foundations for the adequate development of his State by placing its finances on a sound footing. The first-fruits of this happy union of modern progress and ancient institutions have already been such as to hold out promise of a new era of prosperity in Kalat, and His Highness and his advisers, Major Dew and Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah, the Wazir-i-Azam, are to be congratulated on the far-sighted policy which inspired the reforms. In Las Bela also the Jam has wisely recognised in financial reform the first essential to the development of the neglected resources of his State, which is likely to come more prominently into general notice on the exploitation of its potential oil-fields. Much quiet progress has been made in Kharan under the guidance of the Shahghasi Mauladad Khan, the young Chief's guardian, and there is every prospect that with the Chief's entry on manhood Colonel Webb Ware will shortly be able to return Kharan to Kalat in a very different condition from the chaos in which it was temporarily entrusted to his charge.

The Afghan Frontier.—The political barometer has stood so long at set fair in Baluchistan that the enormous stretch of frontier the province has to guard is apt to be forgotten. Yet, apart from 470 miles of coast along the Arabian sea, Baluchistan marches for over 500 miles with Persia, and for over 700 miles with Afghanistan. So general was the feeling of unrest within

Afghanistan itself that it would have been no matter for surprise had the contagion spread all along our Afghan frontier. But even when that unrest culminated so close to us as Kandahar in a serious insurrection, it hardly affected our borders beyond furnishing food for a good deal of excited talk. Indeed even the yearly crop of frontier raids and cattle-lifting was unusually small, thanks very largely to the excellent order Major Jacob has been able to enforce along the Zhob frontier, of late years the chief focus of outlawry; and the only serious occurrence directly attributable to the prevalence of disorder and the laxity of control in Afghanistan was in the end turned to admirable account. This was the kidnapping of a Levy Thanadar and four district levies from Loiband by the notorious Luni outlaw Jalai. Of Jalai himself, who sent an insolent message from Afghan territory that he would kill every one of his captives unless he received a ransom of Rs. 20,000, no notice was taken beyond warning him that the reward offered for his arrest would be trebled if any harm came to them. Against the Ghilzais, who had not only given Jalai asylum before and after his venture but had also supplied a couple of members of his gang, our action was prompt and decisive. A *barampta* was declared, under which members of the offending sections were at once seized with their flocks and camels wherever they were found. The effect of these measures under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was complete. Despite the fact that the country was snow-bound and inter-communication well-nigh impossible, Jalai was forced within little more than two months of his raid to restore all the five men he had kidnapped without receiving a single penny of the ransom he had demanded. As Baluchistan had hitherto been free from the kidnapping of Government servants, Jalai's initial success caused considerable sensation all along the frontier and general consternation among the Indian officials. Had he been able to carry it through to a successful conclusion, his action could hardly have failed to find plenty of imitators. Happily, immediate insistence on the time-honoured principle of tribal responsibility not only resulted in his speedy discomfiture (and indirectly in his eventual seizure by Afghan officials no doubt under Ghilzai pressure), but will certainly discredit kidnapping as a lucrative pastime on this frontier for some time to come.

The Persian Frontier.—If there was unrest in Afganistan, in the provinces all along the other side of our whole stretch of Persian frontier there was actual anarchy. Nevertheless here also we remained free from the contagion. To the north our immunity must be attributed in large part to the civilising effect of the Nushki-Seistan Trade route, to the direct interests possessed on our side of the border by some of the transfrontier tribes, and still more perhaps to the personal influence acquired by Colonel Webb Ware during his long service on this frontier. To the south the presence of the Makran Levy Corps and the personality of Nawab Mehrulla Khan, the Nazim of Makran, whose policy throughout has been to keep in touch with the transfrontier chieflings, have contributed not a little to our immunity. But from north to south the chief restraining influence is probably to be found in the belief of the transfrontier tribesmen that, long-suffering though they have proved Government to be, Government will not hesitate to take resolute measures once our patience is exhausted. It is clear, however, that we cannot trade on this belief indefinitely, and the anarchy across the border is so complete that the situation needs careful watching. Schemes for increasing the Chagai Levies in the north and the Makran Levy Corps in the south have reached an advanced stage; and still more perhaps may be anticipated from an extension of the Baluchistan Levy system to the tribes who live athwart the border, and from a development of the transfrontier trade in the south.

The Arms Traffic.—The unrest in Persia and Afghanistan has not been without effect on the arms traffic. While the measures taken in Muscat and the Gulf have effectually crippled the supply, the prevalence of unrest has greatly stimulated the demand; and the consequent rise in price has proved an irresistible temptation to the more daring traders to run the gauntlet to and from the Gulf. So long as the existing preventive measures are enforced, the supply must remain indifferent in quality and small and uncertain in quantity; but any material relaxation would apparently result in an access of smuggling on a larger and more determined scale than ever.

General Administration.

The Districts.—In the administered districts the year on the whole was one of quiet progress, undisturbed by any serious trouble. The harvest was excellent in many parts of the country, and materially defective nowhere. Zhob and Loralai, which a few years ago threatened to degenerate into lawlessness under the pestilent influence of a few determined gangs of outlaws, are gradually settling down to their former quiet, thanks partly to the restoration of the balance of power between our tribesmen and the unruly spirits outside our borders by the judicious distribution of arms among the former to counterbalance the influx of modern arms among the latter; partly to the consequent reversion to a full exaction of tribal responsibility from our own tribesmen; and partly also to the drastic punishment inflicted (as in the case of Jalai) on those who ventured to molest our borders. The measures described in last year's report led to a great improvement in the year's record for the Loralai district. Outrages by trans-frontier outlaws almost entirely ceased; two outlaws, one of some importance, were captured and received punishment; and the strict enforcement of tribal responsibility had a very marked effect on the behaviour of those tribes—Musakhels, Lunis and some of the Bori tribes—who had recently given some trouble. Contrary to expectation, the settlement effected last year in the Jogezai case led to the return from Afganistan of Sardar Bahadur Muhammad Akbar Khan, who, with his following, was settled in the Bori valley near Loralai. In Sibi quiet reigned not only in the district itself, but also in the neighbouring Mari, Bugti and Dombki tribal countries. In Quetta the only interruption of the general peace was a not very serious ebullition among the Achakzais who, living as they do partly within partly without our borders, are always ready to respond to unrest on this side or that; and the only interruption of the general prosperity was the backwash from the bank failures in India. These bank failures were also seriously felt in the Chagai district, the material well-being of which hinges to a large extent on the conditions of trade along the Nushki-Seistan trade route. But the history of the full effects of the trade depression in India on the trade-route belongs to next year rather than to this; indeed the year's volume of trade along the Nushki trade route overtopped all previous records.

The Jirga System.—That the Jirga system has worked admirably throughout the year, may be inferred from the fact that of the 194 decisions which came before the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General on appeal or revision, 12 only were modified, and 7 only reversed. This is not the least gratifying item in the year's record, for the Jirgas are in effect the chief machinery for the carrying out of the Baluchistan system—the self-government of the frontier by the tribesmen themselves along the well-tried lines of tribal custom and ancient institutions—and in their successful working lies the most trustworthy index of the health of the general administration.

The District Levies.—The district levies, which with the recently sanctioned increases now number 2,466 men, continued to play their invaluable but unobtrusive part in the Baluchistan system. Apart from a brief phase of restlessness among the Achakzai levies on the Quetta border, arising out of the enforcement of tribal responsibility in a dacoity case, the tone among them remained excellent.

The Militia.—The two Militia Corps proper, the Zhob Militia and the Makran Levy Corps, acquitted themselves well during the year. The former, which is 1,412 strong with six British officers, was inspected by the General Officer Commanding the Division, and earned his high commendation as being a valuable force either in combination with regular troops on service or acting alone. The latter, which is 456 strong with two British officers, in addition to their ordinary duties in Makran and along the Persian frontier, furnished escorts for Railway Survey and Indo-European Telegraph parties operating on the other side of the border. Excellent work was also done both by the Chagai Levy Corps and by the small body of Shirani Scouts, who were raised during the previous year as part of the ordinary district levies, and are rapidly making good their claims to embodiment in the Militia.

The Police.—Under the Baluchistan system, which leaves the work ordinarily done elsewhere through police agency to the tribesmen themselves

working through the tribal levies, the activities of the police are confined for the most part to the railway, Civil and Military stations, and other settlements of aliens. The growth of the alien population has led on inevitably to the increase in the police force which is now 1,777 strong. Its tone is excellent, and the year's record was on the whole satisfactory.

The Volunteers.—The Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps was inspected by the General Officer Commanding the Quetta Infantry Brigade, and by the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, and was well reported on. The strength of the corps, which had 158 members on the rolls at the close of the year, is not unsatisfactory in view of the smallness of the non-official European community in Baluchistan.

Public Works.—Among the more important works undertaken by the Public Works Department during the year were the completion of the King Edward Memorial Serai, now one of the most imposing buildings at Quetta, the construction of the Durbar Hall at Fort Sandeman, of a Jail at Loralai, and of various Zhob Militia buildings, and the remodelling of the police lines at Sibi and Fort Sandeman. Improved water supplies were provided at Nushki, Jhatpat, Musakhel, Shingarh and Sibi, and a good deal of attention was paid to the development of the main road communications.

Mining.—The coal-mining industry continues to show a steady increase, the output exceeding that of the previous year by 10,000 tons. Though there was a satisfactory recovery in chromite from the setback of the year before, the adequate development of this important industry is contingent on the extension of the railway from Khanai to Hindubagh, which it is hoped will materialise before long. The oil potentialities of the province, especially along the coast, attracted considerable attention during the year.

Medical.—The year's health was on the whole excellent. There was not a single case of cholera; and plague was confined to two imported and happily non-fatal cases within the segregation camp itself. Malarial statistics, as usual, show an upward movement; but the explanation lies rather in the ever increasing number of those who seek our medical treatment than in an actual rise in malaria. Malaria, however, remains the chief cause of mortality, and the utmost importance must clearly be attached to anti-malarial campaigns in the various centres (like Nushki) where Government prophylactic measures are at all feasible, not merely for the sake of the health of these centres themselves, but in the hope that the success of Government measures may in time educate the people into adopting similar measures in their hamlets. A gratifying sign of the growth of confidence in our medical methods is to be found in the great importance attached by the Bugti Chief to securing the assistance of our vaccinators in the Bugti Country.

Post and Telegraphs.—The most important events in the year's working of the Post and Telegraph Department were the erection of a wireless station at Quetta and the doubling of the telegraph line from Panjgur to Diwan Chah, which was carried out in a remarkably expeditious manner. New combined offices were opened at Shinbaz and Lakaband, and branch post offices at Lehri and Usta; the offices at Loiband, Hussain Nikka, Manzai, Kingri, Mangi and Zardalu were closed down.

The exposed telegraph line on the Zhob frontier was cut on several occasions by cattle-raiders. This, of course, is all in the day's work on the Afghan frontier. On the Makran side, where wire-cutting is still happily rare, a man fell from a telegraph pole in an endeavour to cut the wire, and broke his neck.

The Topographical Survey.—A topographical survey on the scale of 1″ to a mile was carried out during the year by No. 1 Party of the Survey of India over an area of 2,355 miles in portions of Quetta-Pishin, Chagai and Kalat.

The Ethnographic Survey.—A mass of information regarding the peoples of Baluchistan has been made accessible to the general public by the issue of two volumes of the Ethnographic Survey of Baluchistan during the year. The first deals with two Baloch tribes, the Mari and the Khetran, with two Pathan tribes, the Mandokhel and the Dumar, and with three more or less subject races the Jatt, the Jat and the Lori. The second consists of an elaborate treatise on the domiciled Hindus by Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E.

Both volumes were edited by Mr. Bray, whose important work on the Life-history of the Brahuis was also published during the year.

Other departments.—For a review of the year's work in other departments of the general administration reference should be made to the Revenue Commissioner's summary.

The revival in horse-breeding noted in his report and in that of the Superintendent, Army Remount Department, is very satisfactory and reflects credit on Captain Beatty.

C. ARCHER,

Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

QUETTA;

The 22nd September 1914.

PART I.

ADMINISTERED DISTRICTS.

Summary by the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

I.—Land Revenue.

Realizations.—The land revenue actually credited into the Treasury during the year amounted to Rs. 10,40,096-5-11 against Rs. 9,60,620-10-1 (according to the final accounts) in the previous year. There was thus an increase of Rs. 79,475-11-10. The arrears of revenue of previous years recovered during the two years under comparison amounted to Rs. 12,976-13-10 for 1913-14 and Rs. 8,835-2-0 for 1912-13. If these arrears be excluded the net revenue collections during the year show an increase of Rs. 75,334.

2. This difference is distributed over the several districts as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Quetta-Pishin	—2,944	14	7
Sibi	+50,898	2	9
Loralai	—13,434	9	8
Zhob	+14,854	3	8
Kalat	— 1,052	12	6
Chagai	+27,013	14	9

The increase in Sibi was shared by all the tahsils in the District except Shahrigh where the revenue collections fell short of those of the preceding year by about Rs. 4,000; this being due to lack of timely rains and mortality among sheep and goats. In the rest of the district there was good and timely rainfall which resulted in large *khushkaba* tracts being brought under cultivation.

In the Zhob District the increase was due partly to a larger area having been cultivated in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil during the kharif of 1913-14 and partly to an increase in the grazing tax receipts. The latter increase is explained by the facts that the number of Powindahs visiting the district was larger than usual and that greater vigilance was exercised by the grazing tax collecting establishment.

The major portion of the large increase in the Chagai District is from the Nushki Tahsil, where there was good and timely rain and the rabi crops were accordingly much better than in the year before.

The decrease in the Quetta District is due to want of timely rain in the Quetta Tahsil.

The decrease in the Loralai District is connected chiefly with the Bori and the Musakhel Tahsils. In the former the rabi crops were below the average while in the latter both the rabi and kharif were poor for want of timely rain. The grazing tax collections of the district also fell short of those of the preceding year as there was scarcity of grass in the hills.

In the Kalat District (Bolan Pass) there was less cultivation as compared with the previous year and the kharif crops were damaged by heavy winds.

3. A sum of Rs. 8,883-2-7 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

4. *Remissions and suspensions.*—The following remissions and suspensions of land revenue were sanctioned during the year :—

District.	Tahsil.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta	131 2 3	...	
	Pishin	2,698 8 7	500 0 0	
	Chaman	1,500 0 0	...	
Sibi	Nasirabad	20,755 4 5	4,558 1 3	
	Shahrigh	* 1,390 12 0	...	* On account of grazing tax.
		19 15 4	...	
	TOTAL	1,410 11 4		
Loralai	Bori	* 796 13 4	...	
		89 1 0	...	
	TOTAL	885 14 4		
Zhob	Sinjawi	84 12 3	...	
	Musakhel	128 3 0	...	
	Duki	...	3,588 3 9	
	Barkhan	555 2 5	...	
	Killa Saifulla	53 15 10	...	
	Fort Sandeman	73 12 0	...	
Chagai	Nushki	37 4 0	...	
	Dalbandin	32 11 0	...	
	TOTAL	28,347 5 5	8,646 5 0	

5. In addition to the above, remissions amounting to Rs. 17,724-6-3 and suspensions amounting to Rs. 3,059-8-5 on account of water rate due to the Bombay Government were granted in the Nasirabad Tahsil. The grant of these remissions relates to the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 and was necessitated by the insufficiency of water supply to the kharif crops in the western section of the tahsil during those years.

II.—IRRIGATION.

6. *Shebo Canal.*—The revenue realised amounted to Rs. 8,367 made up as follows :—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Land revenue including water rate	8,078	0	0
Receipts from other canal produce	126	0	0
Rent of buildings	30	0	0
Fines	126	0	0
Miscellaneous	7	0	0
TOTAL	8,367	0	0

The revenue of the previous year (1912-13) was Rs. 9,256 and there was thus a decrease of Rs. 889.

The areas under crop during the two years are compared below :—

	1912-13. Acres.	1913-14. Acres.
Rabi	1,000	1,165
Kharif	77	86
TOTAL	1,077	1,251

7. *Khushdil Khan Band.*—The revenue realised amounted to Rs. 54,457 made up as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue including water rate	53,615	0	0
Receipts from other canal produce	31	0	0
Navigation	120	0	0
Rent of buildings	560	0	0
Fines	64	0	0
Miscellaneous	67	0	0
TOTAL	54,457	0	0

The revenue of the previous year (1912-13) was Rs. 57,942 and there was thus a decrease of Rs. 3,485. The areas under crop during the two years are compared below :—

	1912-13. Acres.	1913-14. Acres.
Rabi	4,244	5,345
Kharif	602	672
TOTAL	4,846	6,017

The decrease in the revenue collections of the two canals was due to lower rates being obtained for the revenue produce, to late sowings and to the fact that the crops were not up to the standard of the preceding year.

8. *Nar Nalla Reservoir.*—This year was again unfavourable for the reservoir. 22,478,406 cubic feet of water was given to the Quetta Cantonment and a sum of Rs. 3,739 was realised.

9. *Other Irrigation Projects.*—The other irrigation projects are dealt with in the Public Works Department Report for the year.

10. *General.*—With a view to reducing the loss of water from absorption and to interesting the local people in similar projects the Surkhab Channel which supplies water to the Pishin Civil Station, was in the course of the year lined partly with cement slurry and partly with clay puddle. Unfortunately, however, the experiment has proved a failure as the lining was not suitable for an open and unprotected channel running through sandy soil.

11. *Artesian borings by Government Agency.*—A sum of Rs. 4,522 was spent under this head in connection with an artesian well boring for the purpose of the drinking water supply in the civil lines at Mastung. The work is in progress.

III.—FINANCE.

12. The following statement shows, so far as the special (provincial) section of the budget is concerned :—

(1) The standard figures adopted by the Government of India ;

(2) the sanctioned estimates and the actuals (provisional) for 1913-14 ; and

(3) the actuals for 1912-13 as finally recorded in the books of the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Receipts for 1913-14.

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimates for 1913-14.	Actuals (provisional) for 1913-14.	Actuals for 1912-13.	Variations between columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Department.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
I.—Land Revenue . . .	8,09,700	9,25,000	10,40,109	9,60,621	79,482	...
II.—Opium	...	6,000	5,813	6,622	...	809
III.—Salt	3,800	2,000	1,160	1,656	...	496
IV.—Stamps	95,200	87,000	99,961	90,039	9,922	...
V.—Excise	1,80,500	2,76,000	2,79,743	2,79,253	490	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes . . .	19,000	20,000	21,073	20,910	163	...
IX.—Forests	22,400	22,000	19,988	20,158	...	170
X.—Registration . . .	1,700	3,000	3,096	3,394	...	298
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	17,200	24,000	27,413	24,410	3,003	...
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails .	800	1,000	829	778	51	...
XVII.—Police	35,600	17,000	14,341	10,448	3,893	...
XIX.—Education . . .	1,000	16,000	17,956	14,075	3,881	...
XX.—Medical	1,700	2,000	1,880	1,705	175	...
XXI.—Scientific and other minor departments.	900	2,000	2,348	1,388	960	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances.	3,200	3,000	3,608	3,428	180	...
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing .	400	1,000	205	560	...	355
XXVI.—Miscellaneous . . .	9,100	7,000	4,979	37,404	...	32,425
XXXI.—Civil Works . . .	6,700	8,000	7,091	7,510	...	419
Total .	12,08,900	14,22,000	15,51,587	14,84,359	1,02,200	34,972
Public Works Department.						
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation).	64,000	71,000	11,741	67,210	...	55,469
XXXI.—Civil Works . . .	25,000	31,000	35,987	33,933	2,054	...
Total .	89,000	1,02,000	47,728	1,01,143	2,054	55,469
Assignments.						
Fixed	5,61,000	5,86,000	5,86,000	5,86,000	...	...
Special	...	96,000	2,00,350	1,67,252	33,098	...
Total .	5,61,000	6,82,000	7,86,350	7,53,252	33,098	...
Total Receipts	18,58,900	22,06,000	23,85,665	23,38,754	1,37,352	90,441
Opening Balance	...	4,62,000	4,91,128	3,80,422	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	18,58,900	26,68,000	28,76,793	27,19,176	...	...

Expenditure for 1913-14.

Major heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1913-14.	Actuals (provisional) for 1913-14.	Actuals for 1912-13.	Variations between columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Civil Department.						
1.—Refunds and drawbacks	2,900	5,000	5,545	5,797	...	252
2.—Assignments and compensations	1,95,100	2,01,000	2,01,407	2,02,348	...	941
3.—Land Revenue	2,08,300	2,33,000	2,34,232	2,43,275	...	9,043
4.—Opium	...	...	44	186	...	142
5.—Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.—Stamps	1,300	1,000	1,432	1,393	39	...
7.—Excise	...	20,000	11,655	12,844	...	1,189
11.—Forests	30,500	30,000	25,310	28,526	...	3,216
12.—Registration	800	1,000	1,061	1,262	...	201
18.—General Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	30,200	21,000	19,334	20,077	...	243
19B.—Law and Justice—Jails	28,200	32,000	34,001	29,652	4,349	...
20.—Police	4,49,400	6,85,000	5,10,348	4,13,677	96,671	...
22.—Education	23,100	1,25,000	1,06,852	74,131	32,721	...
24.—Medical	81,800	1,13,000	1,09,923	1,50,508	...	40,585
25.—Political	17,51,700	19,41,000	19,59,785	18,44,190	1,15,595	...
26.—Scientific and other minor departments.	43,200	31,000	30,909	55,412	...	24,503
29.—Superannuation allowances and pensions.	8,200	17,000	29,244	20,996	8,248	...
30.—Stationery and Printing	8,800	11,000	10,421	12,782	...	2,361
32.—Miscellaneous	10,800	29,000	13,592	42,879	...	29,287
45.—Civil Works	1,17,900	2,26,000	2,10,784	1,86,626	24,108	...
Total	29,92,200	37,22,000	35,16,329	33,46,561	2,81,731	1,11,963
Public Works Department.						
43.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation).	85,600	1,11,000	3,83,022	3,63,780	19,242	...
45.—Civil Works	6,40,000	8,20,000	9,14,414	7,45,755	1,68,659	...
Total	7,25,600	9,31,000	12,97,436	11,09,535	1,87,901	...
Total expenditure	37,17,800	46,53,000	48,13,765	44,56,096	4,69,632	1,11,963
Provincial share	18,58,900*	23,28,000	24,06,882	22,28,048	...	...
Closing balance	...	3,40,000	4,69,911	4,91,128	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	18,58,900	26,68,000	28,76,793	27,19,176	...	...

* This is according to sanctioned figures, the Imperial share being shown as Rs. 23,25,000.

13. The variation under "I.—Land Revenue" is fully explained in the section of this report dealing with that subject.

14. The other principal variations in receipts are :—

IV.—*Stamps.*—Increase Rs. 9,922.

The increase principally falls under the head "Sale of Court-fee Stamps" which is due to the increased value of suits in the Quetta-Pishin District.

XVII.—*Police.*—Increase Rs. 3,893.

Previous to the 1st April 1913 charges and recoveries on account of the police supplied to private bodies and others did not pass through Government accounts. From that date charges are, in the first instance, drawn from Provincial Revenues and recoveries made on this account are credited under this head, hence the increase.

XIX.—*Education.*—Increase Rs. 3,881.

Certain Primary teachers borne on Local Fund Establishments have been brought on the provincial gradation list of teachers and the Local Funds concerned pay contributions towards the pay, etc., of such teachers. The Loralai and Fort Sandeman Schools having been provincialized with effect from the 1st January 1913, the Local Funds which formerly maintained these schools now pay contributions amounting to Rs. 2,500 to Provincial Revenues. The two charges together account for the increase.

XXV.—*Miscellaneous.*—Decrease Rs. 32,425.

Out of Rs. 50,000 granted by Government as contribution towards the construction of the new Sandeman High School, Quetta, which was placed in deposit in the Quetta Municipal Fund in 1910-11, Rs. 30,500 which remained unspent was re-credited into the treasury in 1912-13. No such special item is included in the accounts of 1913-14, hence the decrease.

XXX.—*Minor Works and Navigation.*—Decrease Rs. 55,469.

According to local Public Works Department accounts the receipts under this head amount to Rs. 65,564 against Rs. 67,210 of the preceding year. It is understood that credit for the balance of Rs. 53,823 will be given by the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, in his final exchange account. The decrease of Rs. 1,646 is due to a decrease in the revenue of the Shebo and Khushdil Khan canals, owing to lower market rates for the produce and also to late sowing.

Assignments.—The sum of Rs. 2,00,350 shown in the table "Receipts for 1913-14" under "Special Assignments" is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Assignments of Land Revenue in commemoration of the Coronation Durbar	5,000
(2) Khushdil Khan Reservoir Improvement Scheme	98,850
(3) Improvement of Elementary Education in Baluchistan	5,000
(4) Police reorganization scheme	82,250
(5) Grants towards the construction of the Sandeman High School, Quetta, and of the Boarding House of the Sibi School	9,250
TOTAL	2,00,350

15. The principal variations in expenditure are explained below :—

3. *Land Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 9,043.

The expenditure of 1912-13 includes certain special items amounting to about Rs. 9,000 which were not repeated in the year under review.

19-B. *Law and Justice.*—Increase Rs. 4,349.

Due to additional expenditure on account of increase in the number of prisoners in certain subsidiary jails in the Loralai District owing to the disturbed state of that district.

20. *Police.*—Increase Rs. 96,671.

The increase is principally due to the partial introduction of the Police reorganization scheme sanctioned by His Majesty's Secretary of State for

India. Further the cost (about Rs. 4,000) of the police detailed for duty at the Plague Inspection Camp is now charged to this head instead of under "24—Medical" as previously.

22. *Education.*—Increase Rs. 32,721.

Due to a grant of Rs. 44,000 made to the Quetta Grammar School during 1913-14 as against the grant of Rs. 20,000 made to the same School during 1912-13 and to additional expenditure (about Rs. 9,000) on the Loralai and Fort Sandeman Middle Schools and others.

24. *Medical.*—Decrease Rs. 40,585.

In 1912-13 a special grant of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned by Government for expenditure on Urban Sanitary Works in Quetta. If this amount be deducted from the actuals for 1912-13, the decrease of Rs. 40,585 in 1913-14 will be turned into an increase of Rs. 9,415 which is due to (*a*) an increase in the salary of the Civil Surgeon, Quetta (Rs. 4,460), (*b*) purchase of tents, etc., for the newly sanctioned Civil Surgeon at Sibi (Rs. 2,000), and (*c*) other miscellaneous increases.

25. *Political.*—Increase Rs. 1,15,595.

This is chiefly due to the increases to the Zhob Militia (Rs. 65,000) and district levies (Rs. 12,000), to the adjustment of the cost of the Mengal expedition of 1908 (Rs. 28,000) and to the increased tour expenses, etc., of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General (Rs. 8,000).

26. *Scientific, etc.*—Decrease Rs. 24,503.

There were no abnormal items of expenditure such as those mentioned in the last year's report under this head, for instance, the Rs. 20,000 spent on the purchase of two shabanas of water for the Fruit Farm, etc.

29. *Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.*—Increase Rs. 8,248.

This is principally due to the extra expenditure caused by the commutation of ¼ of the pension of Mr. W. R. S. Porter and the grant of pension to K. B. Jalal-ud-din Khan, C.I.E.

32. *Miscellaneous.*—Decrease Rs. 29,287.

The actuals of 1912-13 include Rs. 31,500 on account of unrecoverable takavi loans in the Nasirabad Tahsil of the Sibi District. These loans were granted in 1911-12 for the clearance of water courses but were remitted during 1912-13 owing to the complete failure of the kharif crops consequent on the silting up of the mouth of the Begari canal on which the tract depends for irrigation and to other causes entirely beyond the control of the takavi holders. No such special expenditure was incurred during 1913-14.

45. *Civil Works, Civil Department.*—Increase Rs. 24,108.

Public Works Department.—Increase Rs. 1,68,659.

This is due to a larger programme of works having been carried out during 1913-14.

43.—*Minor works and navigation (irrigation)—Public Works Department.*—Increase Rs. 19,242.

Due to capital works being carried out at the Khushdil Khan Band and the Nari Weir.

SUMMARY.

16. The year 1913-14 which was the last year of the expired quinquennial *quasi*-Provincial settlement (as extended) has unexpectedly proved more favourable as regards revenue than any of the previous years of the settlement. As shown in the statements of receipts and expenditure the year opened with a balance of Rs. 4,91,128 and closed with a balance of Rs. 4,69,911. It is anticipated that after the inter-departmental adjustments have been effected by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, in his final account under the head "43—Minor Works and Navigation," etc., the closing balance will amount to about Rs. 5,00,000.

17. The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure in the Imperial portion of the Budget for the year 1912-13 as finally recorded in the books of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, as well as the sanctioned estimates and the (provisional) actuals for the year 1913-14 :-

Heads of Revenue.	1912-13.	1913-14.		Heads of Expenditure.	1912-13.	1913-14.	
	Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimates.	Provisional Actuals.		Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimates.	Provisional Actuals.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
XII.—Interest	10,276	9,000	13,731	18.—General Administration . .	525	...	...
XVI-B.—Jails—Convict receipts at Port Blair.	100	...	100	23.—Ecclesiastical	24,451	25,000	21,726
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation and retired allowances.	2,006	...	1,914	25.—Political	4,89,952	4,80,000	4,52,422
				26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,396	...	1,883
				27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	50,659	50,000	49,278
				28.—Civil Furlough	70	...	...
				45.—Civil Works—Public Works Department—Post and Telegraphs.	29,021	17,000	30,756
				Moiety of expenditure on Special Revenues (Civil and Public Works Department) transferred to Imperial.	22,28,048	23,25,000	24,06,882
Total .	12,382	9,000	15,745	Total .	28,25,122	28,97,000	29,62,947

IV.—Weather and Crops.

18. The rainfall during the year under report was generally a little in excess of the average.

The months of October and November 1912 were almost totally dry. The winter rains did not begin till late in December and this adversely affected the outturn in some parts of the province. They were deficient in the Musakhel Tahsil of the Loralai District where the rabi crop was poor. There was good rainfall in February and moderate to fair in March but a deficiency in the months of April and May. The khushkaba crops suffered for want of rain in their later stages. The rainfall in the months of June to July was copious throughout the province and the kharif harvest was on the whole good.

The Indus brought down copious flood water and consequently the water supply in the Begari Canal was satisfactory and Western Nasirabad received sufficient irrigation. The supply in the Desert Canal, however, was not so plentiful.

19. The rabi crop of the Sibi District was to some extent damaged by strong winds, by insects locally known as *ulli* and by rust. Locusts appeared in the Bori, Duki, Sinjawi and Barkhan Tahsils of the Loralai District and in various parts of the Zhob District, but fortunately no damage was caused except in the Baghao Circle of the Barkhan Tahsil. The Chagai District was also visited by locusts and the damage done here was considerable.

20. A heavy hailstorm in May did much damage to the fruit gardens in and around Fort Sandeman. The crops in these gardens also suffered from violent winds in July. In some parts of the Zhob District the maki and other kharif crops suffered from excessive summer rains and strong winds. The latter also caused some damage to the kharif crops of the Bolan Tahsil.

21. The total area harvested in the province excluding the marginally-noted* Tahsils which have not been surveyed amounted to 2,78,410 acres against 2,60,688 in the preceding year.

* (1) Chaman. (2) Shorarud. (3) Kohlu. (4) Musakhel. (5) Fort Sandeman. (6) Kakar Khurasan. (7) Bolan. (8) Chagai. (9) Nushki.

The rates of staple food grains continued to rule high.

V.—Takavi Advances.

22. The following table shows the transactions on account of advances made to cultivators and agriculturists during the year:—

Balance outstanding on 1st April 1913.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Recoveries.		Remissions.		Balance outstanding on 31st March 1914.
			Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
Rs. a. p.	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
2,53,691 7 10	1,02,470	3,56,161 7 10	1,13,715 0 6	10,777 2 8	1,750	189 8 11	2,40,696 7 7

23. The allotment sanctioned for the year was Rs. 92,000 and to this amount the Government of India subsequently added a further sum of Rs. 12,000 to enable zamindars in tracts suffering from scarcity in previous years, to take advantage of the favourable autumn rains of the year.

Of the total amount of Rs. 1,02,470 advanced during the year Rs. 11,880 was, for special reasons, granted free of interest, *inter alia* the people of Aghburg receiving Rs. 6,600 in this way for repairing their karezes which had fallen in owing to heavy floods.

24. Three interest bearing loans aggregating Rs. 2,000 granted to K. B. Sardar Zarghun Khan, Jogezai, during the years 1910-11 and 1911-12

were converted, during the year under report, into loans without interest and a sum of Rs. 189-8-11 due on account of interest thereon was remitted. Other transactions were the grant of Rs. 400 at the reduced rate of interest of Rs. 3-2 per cent. per annum in the Sibi District and the remission of a sum of Rs. 1,750 on account of principal in the Zhob District.

25. The recovery of Rs. 7,944 principal and Rs. 483-4-2 interest was suspended during the year, the Sibi District being again responsible for the bulk of suspensions, *viz.*, Rs. 5,734 prinicipal and Rs. 141-2 interest.

VI.—Survey and Settlement.

Barkhan Tahsil.

26. The Settlement operations in this tahsil were originally started in June 1911. Of the 130 villages comprised in the tahsil, 85 had been surveyed up to the end of March 1913, and the survey of the remainder was finished in August 1913. The establishment was then moved to Quetta. The total area surveyed was 264,295 acres 8 poles. The record prepared in the field (*part-i-sarkar*) was checked and a second copy (*part-i-patwar*) of the record was prepared. This latter was still being checked when the year closed. The Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner also submitted his report on the revenue-free holdings in the tahsil and it was under consideration.

Shahrig and Sinjawi Tahsils.

27. The Survey and Settlement of these tahsils was made in 1899-1900 and a fixed cash assessment on irrigated *mahals* was sanctioned for a period of ten years from 1st April 1901; the period being subsequently extended by three years in March 1911. In the autumn of 1913 an enquiry was made into the working of the present assessment, the state of the Settlement records and the prospects of an increase in revenue and it was found that with a few exceptions the records were in a satisfactory state, that the existing assessment was not high and that a resettlement of the tahsils would not result in any increase of revenue sufficient to make the operation financially profitable. It was further considered that a summary enhancement of the assessment based on the rise of prices would be undesirable. The term of the existing settlements of these tahsils has consequently been extended by the Government of India for a further period of seven years, *i.e.*, up to the 31st March 1921.

28. The survey of 1899-1900 was, as stated above, confined to irrigated *mahals*, including small tracts of *sailaba* lands lying within those *mahals*, but the large tracts of flood irrigated and dry crop areas in the tahsil were left unsurveyed. In March 1914, it was decided that to afford a reliable basis for crop inspections and *data* for checking the assessment by appraisement of crops or by division of the produce, the various *sailaba* (flood irrigated) and *khushkaba* (rain fed) tracts of the Sinjawi Sub-tahsil (measuring roughly about 8,155 acres) should now be surveyed. One munsarim and five patwaris were deputed to Sinjawi on the 12th March 1914. The question of surveying the *sailaba* and *khushkaba* tracts in the Shahrig tahsil was, however, under consideration when the year closed.

29. To enable the records of the Barkhan Tahsil to be completed and such surveys as might be decided upon in Shahrig and Sinjawi to be carried out, the term of the Settlement establishment has been extended up to 31st March 1915.

Maintenance of the Revenue Settlement Records.

30. R. B. Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E., continued as Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner throughout the year. He also held charge of the post of the Revenue Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner in addition to his own duties up to the 25th May 1913. He inspected three circles of the Shahrig Tahsil, the remaining two circles being inspected by R. S. Amar Singh. The Revenue

Assistant also inspected the Quetta, Pishin and Sibi Tahsils and conducted crop-cutting experiments in all the villages of the Sibi Tahsil except Sangan and Quat Mandai circles.

The inspections of the Shahrig, Quetta and Sibi Tahsils were satisfactory. In the Pishin Tahsil the work was fair on the whole.

VII.—Summary Cash Assessment.

31. The following summary cash assessments were sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner during the year :—

District.	Tahsil.	Land Revenue.	Grazing Tax.	Water Mills Tax.	Total.	Period.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*		
Loralai .	Bori . .	75 0 0	...	...	75 0 0	5 years from 1913-14 to 1917-18.	
	Duki . .	1,052 7 8	...	...	1,052 7 8	Ditto.	
Zhob . .	Fort Sandeman.	2,105 4 5	1,052 10 1	...	3,157 14 6	Ditto.	
Total .	...	3,232 12 1	1,052 10 1	...	4,285 6 2	...	

32. The following statement shows by districts and tahsils, the number of villages under summary cash assessment during the year and the assessment :—

District.	Tahsil.	Number of Villages.	Assessment.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	
Quetta . .	Quetta . .	7	4,395 0 0	
	Shararud . .	8	1,730 0 0	
	Pishin . .	1	115 0 0	
	Chaman . .	1	213 14 7	
Sibi . . .	Sibi . . .	1	1,347 3 5	
		*1	...	* Small hamlet. Fixed quantity of grain taken as revenue in kind as per detail below :— Mds. Wheat . . . 4 Jowari . . . 2 Karbi . . . 2 Bhusa . . . 4
Loralai . .	Bori . . .	2	150 0 0	
	Duki . .	5	1,766 11 0	
	Sinjawi . .	3	57 8 0	
	Barkhan . .	†1	7,396 7 2	†In addition to this a sum of Rs. 1,000 per annum is recovered from the Leghari Chief for the Leghari Barkhan lands. This amount is payable by him for seven years from 1st April 1907.
Zhob . . .	Fort-Sandeman .	33	6,152 1 7	
	Kakar Kharasan	10	65 14 7	
	Hindubagh .	23	5,512 2 0	
	Killa Saifulla .	2	84 3 4	
Bolan Pass . .	Bolan . . .	1	275 0 0	
	Total .	99	29,261 1 8	

Note.—The period of these summary cash assessments varies from one to ten years.

VIII.—Excise.

33. *Changes in Excise Administration.*—The following changes were made in the excise administration of the Agency during the year under report :—

The quantitative limit upto which a person registered under an European or American Medical Act or who has received a medical diploma from an Indian University or College or who practices medicine according to European method can possess admixtures and preparations containing cocaine and its synthetics, has been reduced from half an ounce of *each* kind of admixture or preparation to half an ounce of *all* kinds taken together.

The limits of preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking which any person may possess without license at any one time has been reduced from one to half a tola except in cases where two or more persons are present together for the purpose of smoking opium in which case the limit will remain at one tola.

Maximum selling rates for country spirit have been fixed for the outstill area.

The rates of warehouse dues chargeable on intoxicating drugs imported in bond have been revised.

Certain medicinal preparations containing opium have been exempted from the restrictions relating to import, export, transport, possession and sale of opium.

The restrictions on the import, export, and transport of the preparations by means of the post remain unaltered.

34. The following alterations in excise rules made during the year came into force with effect from the 1st April 1914, *viz.* :—

The issue price of excise opium from the Quetta Treasury has been raised from Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 per seer of 80 tolas.

The limit upto which opium can be sold as retail has been reduced from 3 to 2 tolas.

The hours for the sale of intoxicants of all kinds have been restricted to—

7 A.M. to 9-30 P.M. in the summer

8 A.M. to 9 P.M. in the winter.

The age limit of children to whom intoxicants may not be sold has been raised from 14 to 15 years.

35. *Number of shops for the sale of excise articles.*—There has been a further decrease of one each in the number of shops for the sale of—

(1) Foreign spirits and fermented liquors.

(2) Distillery spirits.

(3) Outstill spirits.

(4) Opium and its preparations.

(5) Other intoxicating drugs.

36. *Intoxicating drugs.*—The consumption of these drugs continues small as compared with the quantities consumed before the rates of duty were enhanced in 1910. From the large amounts of illicit charas detected it is clear that the fall in consumption is not real but that illicit import of Kandahar and Seistan charas is responsible for the decrease in licit consumption. The punishments awarded in the cases detected were adequate, but the temptation offered by illicit imports is so strong that still more severe measures may be needed before these importations can be checked.

37. The following table shows the account of licit consumption during the past five years :—

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Seers.	*Seers.*	*Seers.*	*Seers.*	*Seers.*
Bhang	3,844	1,494	1,001	958	1,138
Charas	1,189	1,212	1,025	897	867

The vend fees and duty for these drugs during the past five years have been :—

—	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Vend fees . .	14,086 13 2	12,312 5 4	11,260 0 0	14,615 0 0	18,400 0 0
Duty . . .	10,903 15 8	15,165 6 0	13,085 2 0	10,994 14 0	11,740 2 0
TOTAL .	24,990 12 10	27,477 11 4	24,345 2 0	25,609 14 0	30,140 2 0

38. *Excise Revenue.*—The subjoined statement compares the excise revenue during the year with that realized in 1912-13 :—

—	1912-13.			1913-14.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
(*a*) Foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors.	10,932	0	0	10,055	0	0
(*b*) Vend fees on account of country spirits .	42,807	13	8	36,986	10	8
(*c*) Still head duty on country spirits . .	1,20,357	4	0	1,23,482	14	0
(*d*) Rent of distillery	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0
(*e*) Duty on Indian made beer . . .	51,586	5	0	51,221	14	6
(*f*) Vend fees on account of opium and its preparations	20,175	0	0	20,905	0	0
(*g*) Sale price of opium (not given in Imperial Form No. 1)	6,622	6	2	5,812	15	8
(*h*) Gain on opium	5,843	4	5	5,129	1	2
(*i*) Vend fees on account of hemp drugs . .	14,615	0	0	18,400	0	0
(*j*) Duty including Sibi warehouse dues on hemp drugs	10,994	14	0	11,740	2	0
(*k*) Other items	141	0	0	22	0	0
TOTAL .	2,85,874	15	3	2,85,555	10	0

From this it will be seen that the excise revenue of the province has been practically the same during the two years. The variations in items (*b*) and (*i*) which alone call for notice are accounted for as under:—

(*b*) Due to (1) An instalment of one of the licenses for the sale of country spirit at Quetta having been paid in advance during the year 1912-13.

(2) The smaller amount realised for the vend licenses of Loralai owing to the Indian troops stationed there importing their own rum.

(3) A smaller amount having been realised for the Zhob District contract on account of the prohibition of the sale of country spirit to the Indian troops at Fort Sandeman.

(*i*) Entirely due to the Quetta, Pishin, Bolan and Nushki District contracts having, owing to competition, fetched Rs. 4,000 more than in the previous year.

39. The expenditure of the two years is compared below :—

	1912-13.			1913-14.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Cost of opium (*i. e.*, railway freight on excise opium)	178	3	0	44	0	0
Abkari charges	12,785	10	9	11,296	7	0
Intoxicating drugs	60	0	0	60	0	0
Refunds	75	0	0	234	2	0
TOTAL .	13,098	13	9	11,634	9	0

The difference in expenditure for the two years is mainly due to a still having been purchased during the year 1912-13.

40. *Financial result of the new Abkari system.*—The net financial result of the new Abkari system is shown below :—

Particulars.	Average of three years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Receipts including distillery rent .	1,16,811 9 11	1,07,467 5 8	1,36,962 4 2	1,56,337 3 0	1,63,165 1 6	1,60,469 8 8
Expenditure excluding cost of new stills and improvements to the distillery buildings.	960 4 1	5,191 14 8	10,097 2 3	11,617 4 1	9,570 7 6	11,296 7 0
Net Income .	1,14,851 5 10	1,02,275 7 0	1,26,865 1 11	1,44,719 14 11	1,53,594 10 2	1,49,173 1 8

From these figures it will be seen that the central distillery system which was introduced 4½ years ago and can now fairly be said to have passed the experimental stage, while giving Government full control over the manufacture of the spirit has also benefited the revenues in spite of the fact that a large number of shops for the sale of the spirit have been closed on account of their having been considered either unnecessary or undesirable.

41. The number of cases of smuggling detected was as follows :—

	Opium.	Liquor.	Drugs.
Quetta Pishin	4	...	5
Sibi	...	1	1
Kalat	...	1	...
Chagai	1	...	...
TOTAL .	5	2	6

In the Chagai District case the smuggled opium (74 lbs.) was returned to the owner, an ignorant Seistani, with instructions to take it back to Seistan and not to bring such articles into Baluchistan in future. In the other cases the smuggled articles were confiscated. The quantities are shown below :—

Opium	39 tolas.
Charas	208 „
Liquor	3⅛ seers.

42. *Statistics.*—The five imperial forms and a statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan are attached.

43. Two provincial statements which were prescribed during the year and which show the wholesale and retail vend and consumption of foreign spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan, are also attached.

44. *Excise Bureau.*—A branch of the Excise Intelligence Bureau was established at Quetta during the year. The bureau is still in its infancy and the extent of the value to be derived from its working in the province is not yet fully known. The Superintendent, however, has been distributing useful information received from other provinces to the district officers and the Excise Inspectors.

IX.—Salt.

45. No change was made in the Salt administration of the province during the year.

Rules for the working of the Salt Act in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories (excluding the Nasirabad Tahsil for which rules already exist) have been framed and submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

46. The revenue under "III.—Salt" amounted to Rs. 1,160 against Rs. 1,645 in 1912-13. There is no direct expenditure under this head.

X.—Registration.

47. The total number of documents registered during 1913 was 618 against 652 in 1912.

The income during the year from registration fees amounted to Rs. 2,896-2-0 against Rs. 3,388-10-0 in 1912 and the expenditure to Rs. 961-5-6 against Rs. 1,080-10-0.

48. As noted last year the number of registered joint stock companies was three on the 1st April 1913. One of the two companies limited by shares, a banking company, went into voluntary liquidation and stopped working in November 1913, while the nominal and subscribed capital of the other, a trading company, amounted on 31st March 1914 to Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 16,900, respectively. This too failed soon after the year 1913-14 closed. The total number of the members of the third company, a company limited by guarantee, rose from 754 on 31st March 1913 to 845 on 31st March 1914.

The fees realized during the year 1913-14 amounted to Rs. 30 against Rs. 40 in the past year.

49. The British Officers of the 58th Rifles (Frontier Force) "A" Branch formed into a co-operative society to provide its members with loans for necessary objects and to encourage among them thrift, self help and co-operation. The society was registered under Act II of 1912 on 30th March 1914 with 17 members.

XI.—Municipal and Local Funds.

50. The following statement shows the opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of the Municipal and Local Funds (excluding Zhob Militia and various Police Funds) for the year 1913-14:—

Name of fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Quetta Municipal Fund .	1,24,173 9 4	2,74,402 8 1	3,98,576 1 5	3,09,768 10 2	88,807 7 3
Sibi Municipal Fund .	14,608 14 10	33,522 6 7	48,131 5 5	37,676 4 0	10,455 1 5
Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund.	32,318 2 9	74,950 14 5	1,07,269 1 2	72,662 5 9	34,606 11 5
Shahrig Bazar Fund (including Ziarat Improvement Fund.)	9,682 0 7	14,691 7 6	24,373 8 1	12,253 5 5	12,120 2 8
Loralai Town Fund .	11,586 10 2	23,227 8 4	34,814 2 6	32,518 14 8	2,295 3 10
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	6,296 6 5	21,828 1 8	28,124 8 1	22,710 15 7	5,413 8 6
Nushki Town Fund . .	4,249 10 0	5,888 8 7	10,138 2 7	3,856 2 11	6,281 15 8
Bolan Bazar Fund . .	1,176 10 10	2,468 1 9	3,644 12 7	1,964 13 1	1,679 15 6

51. The closing cash balances do not include funds invested in Government Promissory Notes which are as follows :—

	Rs.
Quetta Municipal Fund	10,000
Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund	30,000
Shahrig Bazar Fund	6,900
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	8,000
Loralai Town Fund	5,100
Bolan Bazar Fund	4,000

A sum of Rs. 8,913-5-0 is outstanding against the Quetta Municipality and Nushki Town Fund for advances made from the Pishin Bazar Fund.

52. The only municipality in the Province is that of Quetta.

The number of members of the Municipal Committee was raised in January 1914 from 22 to 23, of whom 14 were non-official. Twenty-seven meetings were held during the year, the attendance at which averaged 49 per cent. against 47 per cent. in the preceding year.

53. The institution of Provident Funds for the Local Funds in Baluchistan has been sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1914.

54. The special grant of Rs. 50,000 made by the Government of India for carrying out the drainage scheme in the town of Quetta has proved of much assistance to the Quetta Municipality and the improvements effected with the money are much appreciated by the general public.

XII.—Judicial.

55. The following is a summary of the Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done according to regular judicial procedure in 1913 as compared with the figures for the year 1912 :—

—	Civil and Revenue Cases and Appeals.								Criminal Cases and Appeals.			
	No. of regular cases.		No. of miscellaneous cases.		No. of regular appeals.		No. of miscellaneous appeals.		No. of cases.		No. of appeals.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Pending from previous year.	280	218	152	142	29	35	2	...	38	36	10	26
Instituted during the year.	4,075	4,072	823	830	198	183	20	17	2,302	2,158	131	108
Total	4,355	4,290	975	972	227	218	22	17	2,340	2,194	141	134
Disposed of during the year.	4,096	4,049	833	820	192	180	22	17	2,304	2,163	115	127
Transferred to Jirga register.	41	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pending at the end of the year.	218	216	142	152	35	38	...	...	36	31	26	7

56. The total value of regular civil suits instituted during the year 1913 was 5,72,850 as compared with Rs. 8,12,107 in 1912, the larger decrease being due to the figures for the preceding year having included a land suit of abnormal value. The decrease of 144 in the number of criminal cases instituted during the year under report chiefly occurred in Sibi and Loralai and is partly due to the more extended use of the system of settling disputes under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

57. One man was sentenced to capital punishment, *viz.*, by the Political Agent, Chagai.

XIII.—Jails.

58. The daily average number of prisoners in the year 1913 was 412 against 340 in the previous year. The total number of prisoners received in jails and lock-ups was 3,960 against 4,082 in 1912.

59. The total cost of guard and maintenance was Rs. 32,834 against Rs. 28,951 in the previous year, the cost per head being Rs. 80·95 against Rs. 86·7 in 1912. The decrease is chiefly due to decrease in establishment charges owing to a higher daily average.

60. One prisoner of the Loralai jail and four prisoners of the Kohlu jail escaped from police custody during the year. Of the latter one was recaptured. The others are still at large.

61. The health of the prisoners was generally good with the exception of the prisoners of the Barkhan jail, four of whom died of diarrhœa. Five deaths among the prisoners of the Sibi and one among those of the Loralai jails also occurred during the year. The daily average number of sick prisoners was 6·54 against 7·54 in 1912.

XIV.—Education.

62. The year under report has been marked by satisfactory progress all round. The number of schools has increased and the number of scholars has also gone up. A few schools which were closed in 1912-13 have been re-opened under more favourable circumstances or been transferred to more suitable villages. Several schools have been provided with new Government buildings. Thus the province has done well this year in carrying out its modest scheme of extension of education both primary and secondary. At the end of the year there were altogether 68 public schools and 3,158 scholars compared with 59 schools and 2,874 scholars in the last year. Of these 3,158 scholars 1,182 were local boys against 1,026 in the previous year. The Director of Public Instruction, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, remained in charge of the Education Department of Baluchistan. He visited the province in the month of October 1913 and inspected the Sandeman High School, Quetta, Arya-Anglo Vernacular Middle School, Quetta, and Lady Sandeman Girls' School, Quetta. He was quite satisfied with the work done in these institutions and their general management and discipline. M. Najam-ud-din, B.A., worked as Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction throughout the whole year. He toured 165 days and inspected all the primary as well as secondary schools of the province. On the whole the results of his inspection were satisfactory. The equipment was found sufficient in all the schools except in the case of a few in the Loralai District. School buildings were generally found satisfactory.

63. The Hajikot school was wrecked by floods caused by the rains of July and August 1913 and the school is at present held in a hired house in the village. In connection with the construction of a new building it is under consideration to establish in this place a Vernacular Middle School instead of the present Primary School. A new school house together with a boarding house and teachers' quarters costing about Rs. 20,000 has been built in Loralai. School houses were also provided during the year at Talli, Kurk, Gullu Shahar in the Sibi District and at Hudda and Hanna in the Quetta-Pishin District. It is interesting to note that Wadera Sohbat Khan of Sohbatpur village in Nasirabad Sub-Division built a handsome and commodious school house together with teachers' quarters at his own expense.

64. *Secondary Schools.*—The number of secondary schools has increased by one (*viz.*, from 5 to 6) owing to the raising of Fort Sandeman Primary School to the status of an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School during the year. All the secondary schools have now good buildings except the Sandeman High School, Quetta. The old school house has been pulled down and the new building has been taken in hand, and it is hoped that the school will soon have a building worthy of its importance. A good boarding house will then be the only desideratum. The Arya Middle School, Quetta, the managers of which have applied to the Baluchistan Education Department for its recognition as a

High School, has also been enlarged by the addition of three big rooms to hold the new classes of the High Department.

65. The number of scholars in secondary schools has also risen from 1,130 to 1,268. This increase is chiefly due to the raising of the Fort Sandeman Primary School to the status of a Middle School. The number of local boys has gone down from 218 to 194, this being due chiefly to the fall in the number of such boys in the Sibi School.

66. The English staff of these schools still continues to be weak. The increased rates of pay have not had much effect owing to the great demand for trained teachers in the Punjab. There are not wanting, however, signs that this demand is being met and that another year may see a larger supply of trained teachers available for Baluchistan.

67. Thirty-four candidates were sent up from the Sandeman High School, Quetta, for the Matriculation examination of the Punjab University and of these 12 came out successful. The result was not so good as could be desired chiefly owing to unavoidable changes in the staff.

The Vernacular Middle School, Gulistan, sent up two candidates for the Middle School examination, both of whom came out successful.

The results of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Standard examination, namely, 52 passes out of 69 candidates, were very satisfactory.

68. *Primary Schools for boys.*—The number of primary schools for boys has risen by eight. The following new schools were opened during the year :—

Quetta-Pishin District	...	1. Hudda. 2. Kirani.
Sibi District ...	...	1. Hurnai. 2. Gullu Shahar. 3. Dirgi.
Loralai District ...	...	Mekhter school was restarted under a full time teacher instead of the Levy Muharrir, who gave only a part of his time.
Zhob District ...	...	Kan Mehterzai school was reopened under a trained Pushtu knowing teacher.

Besides the above schools the Church Mission Society, Quetta, opened two schools in the Quetta Cantonment. Thus altogether nine new primary schools were opened, but Fort Sandeman Primary School was raised to the middle standard and thus the net increase over the previous year was eight as stated above. There are 1,349 scholars in these schools against 1,215 in the previous year. Of these the number of local boys is 975 against 865 in the previous year.

The work in most of the schools which are under trained teachers is very fair and discipline and management quite satisfactory. The training class attached to the Gulistan Vernacular Middle School has been very helpful in providing teachers for these primary schools and the number of trained teachers is gradually increasing.

69. The five grant-in-aid schools which were experimentally opened last year in the Chagai District have not turned out an unqualified success. Two of these, *viz.*, one at Robat and the other at Dalbandin had to be closed owing to poor attendance. The three remaining schools which were opened in the important villages round about Nushki are doing better. At the close of the year these had 70 scholars against 95 in the previous year and the expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 598-11-0 against Rs. 654-7-3 in the previous year. Sanction has been accorded to maintain these three schools for another term of three years. (These schools and scholars have not been included in the statement showing the number of scholars.)

70. *Primary Girls' Schools.*—The number of Girls' Schools has increased by one, *viz.*, from nine to ten. This new school, called "Wyllie" school, has been opened at Quetta by the Zanana Mission Society and is meant for the higher education of girls and grown-up women. Besides other subjects it teaches English. The school is yet in an experimental stage and its continuance rests on the interest which the educated classes at Quetta take in the movement. At the end of March 1914 there were eight girls in this school—five Hindus and three Muhammadans. The school is not open to inspection.

71. The other schools are doing well. The number of scholars in all the schools at the end of March 1914 was 461 as against 460 in the previous year. Almost all of these schools are well housed and most of them are properly equipped. The great difficulty felt by all of them is the absence of trained and well qualified mistresses and as such mistresses are much needed in the Punjab, it is not easy to get them to come to Baluchistan even at a comparatively higher pay. The managers of Siri Guru Nanak Kanya Patshala applied during the year for the school to be brought on the grant-in-aid list and on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, the Municipal Committee, Quetta, has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 420 per annum in favour of this school.

72. *Mosque Schools.*—The number of Mosque schools and their scholars has gone down still further this year. In the last year there were 73 schools and 923 scholars, at the end of this year (March 1914) there were 69 schools and 892 scholars.

73. *European Schools.*—The Grammar School, Quetta, is doing very well. The number of scholars has increased from 66 to 74 (45 boys and 29 girls). Government has given a grant of Rs. 44,000 for a new school, infirmary and gymnasium.

74. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education, excluding expenditure on buildings, has amounted to Rs. 1,01,083 against 88,999 in 1912-13, being distributed among the various funds as follows :—

	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	48,795
Municipal Funds	12,505
Local Funds	16,901
Fees, etc.	10,642
Subscriptions, endowments, etc.	12,240
TOTAL	1,01,083

The expenditure on school buildings amounted to Rs. 52,133 of which the important items are:—

	Rs.
School, Boarding House and teachers' quarters at Loralai	19,517
Materials purchased for the building of the Sandeman High School, Quettta	24,500

75. The following table shows the number of schools and scholars as they stood on the 31st March 1914 :—

Serial No.	Description.	1912-13.		1913-14.		Remarks.
		Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	
	For boys.					
1	(*a*) Secondary Schools	5	1,130	6	1,268	
	(*b*) Public Primary Schools of all kinds	43	1,215	50	1,349	
	For girls.					
2	(*a*) Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	
	(*b*) Primary schools of all kinds	9	460	10	461	
3	Private Schools for boys	73	923	69	892	
	Private Schools for girls					
4	European Schools	2	69	2	80	
	TOTAL	132	3,797	137	4,050	

XV.—Forests.

76. *Constitution of State Forests.*—No fresh reservation was made during the year. The question of the reservation of the Chotiali unclassed forest in the Loralai District and the Muselikh, Murdar and Kup Mazar tracts in the Quetta-Pishin District is still under consideration.

77. *Management of Forests.*—As in the previous year the Forest Department did not import any fuel from outside Baluchistan for sale in the Quetta or Sibi Sale Depôts.

The following quantities of dry firewood and charcoal were extracted from the Ziarat Range forests of the Sibi District and brought to Quetta for sale in the Depôt:—

	Maunds.
Khanjak	2,190
Juniper wood	210
Olive (*Kahu*)	704
Charcoal (Juniper)	373

78. In the beginning of the year under report 2,500 square feet of nursery was prepared in the Zangi Lora forest and sown with ash seed. The seed germinated profusely and the young seedlings are so far doing very well. Under instructions from the Revenue Commissioner the Prosopis Juliflora was sown at Hurnai, Wam Tangi, Wam Kachh and Sibi during the year. It did not germinate in Hurnai, but has done so at the remaining places and the plants are reported to be doing well.

One hundred London Plane trees were imported towards the close of the year. Ninty of these were planted in the Zangi Lora and 10 in the Dhobi Ghat plantation. Eighty-five of these have so far sprouted and are doing well.

Eight hundred and fifty ash, 26 walnut, 21 elm and 425 willow plants were put during the month of March 1914 in the Zangi Lora plantation and all of them are doing well so far. Nine thousand two hundred and fifty willow cuttings were also planted at the same time and over 75 per cent. of these have succeeded.

The heavy floods in the river Nari were highly beneficial for the natural regeneration by seed of tamarisk in the Sibi Range Forests.

79. The fires reported during the year were slight.

80. *Financial results.*—The total revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 19,987-9-3 and the expenditure to Rs. 25,309-12-4 against Rs. 20,158-7-9 and Rs. 28,526-5-8 in the year 1912-13. The decrease of about Rs. 3,000 under expenditure is mainly due to a decreased importation of firewood in sale depôts on account of a large stock of firewood being in hand at the beginning of the year under report.

81. No new forest area in the Zhob District was reserved during the year.

The usual measures for the eradication of the bark boring beetle in the Shinghar forests were continued during the year.

The receipts on account of royalty on wood in the Zhob District amounted to Rs. 2,050, *i. e.*, the same amount as in the preceding year.

XVI.—Arboriculture and Agricultural Experiments.

82. *Trees raised locally.*—About 23,000 fruit and other trees and cuttings were planted during the year along water channels, roadsides and in public and private gardens; a considerable number of these having been supplied to cultivators from the district and forest nurseries.

Trees planted in previous years are reported to be generally doing well.

83. *Trees imported from Europe.*—About 400 English fruit trees of different varieties and 100 London plane trees were imported from England. The plane trees and 338 of the fruit trees were planted in different nurseries and gardens in Quetta, the remaining fruit trees being planted in the garden at Ziarat. The majority of them are reported to be doing well.

84. *Barseem or Egyptian Clover.*—The experiment with the cultivation of barseem was continued during the year 1913-14. Twelve maunds of seed was obtained and sown partly in the Government and private gardens at Sibi and partly by the zamindars of the neighbouring villages. The crop yielded was a fine one and flowers appeared in abundance. The only difficulty experienced was in connection with collection of seed, because just at the time when flowers had appeared, a hot wind blew over Sibi and dried them up. The zamindars of the neighbouring villages were, however, able to collect 18 seers of seed. This being insufficient for the next year's experiment, it is proposed to purchase a further small supply of seed from Mir Pur Khas in Sind so that the experiment may be continued.

85. *Sholapuri Jowari.*—The experiment with the cultivation of Sholapur jowari during the kharif of 1913-14 in the Nasirabad Tahsil proved unsuccessful. It was a general complaint about this crop that it did not ripen until December while the canals ceased to flow in September.

86. *Cotton cultivation.*—Cotton growing in Quetta had hitherto been regarded as an impossibility because of the early frosts, which usually set in before the crop could mature. In the year 1912, however, a local banker having privately obtained a small quantity of seed from Nimagan in Russian Turkistan had it sown at Karak Band near Quetta. A crop was obtained and a portion of the produce was sent to Messrs. P. P. Volkart Brothers, Karachi. The latter found the cotton to be of fine quality and sent a sample of it to the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India with a view to an officer of the Agricultural Department being deputed to Quetta to advise the local zamindars regarding cotton cultivation.

87. A small quantity of seed that remained over from the supply obtained in 1912 was also sown in 1913-14 and the results were again satisfactory.

88. There is thus reason to hope that the Quetta soil and climate are favourable to the production of this important crop and arrangements have accordingly been made to obtain a large consignment of seed through His Majesty's Consul General and the Agent of the Government of India in Khurasan and experiments on a larger scale will be made during the season of 1915. In the meantime advice on the subject of this crop is being given by the Assistant to the Imperial Economic Botanist in Quetta.

89. It may be mentioned that previous cotton growing experiments in Baluchistan had not been particularly successful. The seed in these instances was obtained from such places as Sind and Egypt and it may be that the variety of cotton grown in Northern Persia and Russian Turkistan is of a hardier nature and better suited to the climatic conditions in Baluchistan.

XVII.—The Development of the Fruit Industry of Baluchistan.

90. *Fruit and Agricultural Experiment Station, Quetta.*—Mr. and Mrs. Howard were on leave during the months, May to September, and M. Ijaz Hussian, third assistant to the Imperial Economic Botanist, was placed in charge of current duties. Colonel Duke, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon and Chief Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan, agreed to inspect the work in progress and advise the assistant in charge from time to time. This arrangement proved most useful.

91. During the year a further experiment in pumping from one of the artesian bores was undertaken by the Public Works Department and the pumping was carried out by means of an oil engine for eight hours a day for one month. The experiment was successful and showed that this bore is connected with a large supply of underground water which can be made use of by pumping for irrigation purposes.

92. The dry farming experiments were continued during the year and in this case no preliminary irrigation was given. As was expected, the germination on the plots at the Fruit Experiment Station was not good and the

general results compare unfavourably with those obtained during the previous year when over 18 maunds to the acre were grown on a single irrigation given prior to sowing. Experience shows that the depth of dry mulch necessary to preserve the subsoil moisture through the summer in the open wind-swept valley is too great for wheat to germinate evenly. In the absence of timely rain sufficient to saturate the subsoil just before the autumn sowing of wheat, it will be necessary to irrigate the land once so as to secure a good and even germination. After this a good crop of wheat can be raised on the winter rain and snow provided the surface crusts are broken at once by means of lever harrows. In exceptional cases, where the water level is near the surface and where the area is protected to some extent from drying winds, a fairly good germination can be obtained without this preliminary watering before sowing. Such a case occurred during the year in the south-west corner of the Residency garden where on an area of ·511 acres a crop of wheat of 21 maunds to the acre and of bhusa of 41 maunds to the acre was produced without any water at all. Such a result could not of course be applied to the general conditions in the valley. It is expected to complete the dry farming experiments with wheat during the next season and to begin demonstration work on the zamindars' land next year. There is every indication that a very material saving of irrigation water will result.

93. During the year the sale of nursery stock to the public was commenced and about 1,300 well shaped trees were sold at the rate of two to the rupee. It is expected that about 10,000 budded trees will be ready for distribution next November, so that the present is a good opportunity for zamindars and others to secure budded trees of the best varieties now in Quetta. The behaviour of the ring budded trees which have been planted out in the Fruit Experiment Station shows the great advantage of starting a fruit garden with really good stock.

94. The importation of the best varieties of fruit trees from France was continued during the year. These French trees do exceedingly well at Quetta and the stocks they are budded on seem to suit the conditions in Baluchistan much better than local stocks. Some of the French apricots imported in 1912 began to bear this year and the quality of the fruit appears to be very promising. Any improvement in the apricot would be of considerable advantage to the country.

95. The cultivation of *shaftal* as a fodder and green manure crop continues to give good results. The water holding capacity and texture of the soil are materially improved by the growth of this crop and by ploughing in the last cut as a green manure. A beginning was made during the year to discover the best means of drying this crop for use as fodder during the cold season.

96. The yellowing of the foliage of the peach tree which is a common spectacle in many of the gardens at Quetta has been found to be due to want of air in the soil in which the roots occur. The yellow condition can be produced in healthy trees by overwatering and can be removed by suitable aeration of the subsoil. If *shaftal* is grown between the trees the yellow colour slowly disappears and the trees become healthy. Very deep planting also produces this yellowing. Experience shows that peach trees and vegetables should not be grown together at Quetta as the water requirements of these crops are quite different. It would be an advantage in laying out gardens if the area under fruit trees and vegetables were separate.

97. The supply of special fruit boxes to the public was continued during the year and 1,563 were sold. A large number were purchased by Indian dealers. Various improvements have been made in these boxes and at present enquiries are being made to ascertain the cheapest source of supply. Cardboard boxes are also being experimented with as well as folding cardboard fittings of various sizes for the wooden boxes.

98. *Residency Garden.*—Progress has been made in getting the southern portion of the Residency garden in order and in planting this in fruit. All the plots have been levelled and most of the old trees have been removed. The work has again been delayed by the small amount of convict labour available.

99. The receipts and expenditure of the Fruit Experiment Station are shown in the following table :—

Capital.

Serial No.	Name of work.	Approximate outlay during 1913-14.
		Rs.
1	Sinking 4th Artesian bore	30
2	Constructing a masonry drain	57
3	Extension of road	417
4	Pumping tests on the 4th Artesian bore	167
5	Rebuilding assistant jemadars, coolies quarters and bhusa godown	1,691
6	Constructing quarters for the establishment	3,247
7	Further test of bore No. 3	486
8	Providing a verandah 10′ wide to the implement shed	340
9	Constructing an engine shed for the oil engine	864
	TOTAL	7,299

Recurring charges.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Salaries	*Nil.*		
Establishment	1,100	5	2
Other charges.			
Travelling allowance	622	8	6
Contingencies	7,320	15	6

The income amounted to Rs. 2,328-2-10 made up as follows :—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Sale of fodder crops	542	7	6
„ „ barley and wheat	252	10	9
„ „ fruit trees	645	5	0
„ „ „ boxes	887	11	7
TOTAL	2,328	2	10

XVIII.—TRADE.

I.—Foreign Land Trade.

100. The value of imports and exports in 1913-14, as returned by the Political Agents, Quetta-Pishin and Chagai, is compared below with the figures for 1912-13 :—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Afghanistan	13,65,761	17,49,308	13,48,011	12,48,433
Persia	4,25,146	2,61,679	19,43,758	21,62,958
Total	17,90,907	20,10,987	32,91,769	34,11,391

Imports.

101. The import trade from Afghanistan as registered in the Quetta-Pishin District is valued at Rs. 1,96,756 against Rs. 3,36,466 in 1912-13 or a net decrease of Rs. 1,39,710. The decreases occur under almost all heads of merchandise and they were due chiefly to the serious political troubles that occurred at Kandahar during the past summer. The import trade from Afghanistan as registered in the Chagai District was valued at Rs. 15,52,552 against Rs. 10,29,295 in 1912-13. There was thus an increase of Rs. 5,23,257 which occurs chiefly under wool, fruits, hides, skins, drugs and medicines. The large increase of Rs. 22,888 under wool is most satisfactory as the item forms the backbone of the imports from Afghanistan to Chagai.

Trade with Persia is registered only in the Chagai District. Imports during the year amounted to Rs. 2,61,679 against Rs. 4,25,146 in 1912-13 thus showing a decrease of Rs. 1,63,467. With the exception of manufactured silk which shows an increase of about Rs. 43,000 there were decreases under all heads of merchandise. That under ghi is thought to point to the extinction of our once flourishing trade in that article.

Exports.

102. The export trade to Afghanistan as registered in the Quetta-Pishin District was valued at Rs. 63,246 against Rs. 1,06,040 in 1912-13. The decreases fall under almost all the heads of merchandise and are due, like the imports, to the unsettled state of affairs in the Kandahar district. Exports to Afghanistan as registered in the Chagai District were valued at Rs. 11,85,187 against Rs. 12,41,971 in 1912-13 thus showing a net decrease of Rs. 56,784. The more important increases fall under (1) leather manufactured and unmanufactured, (2) provisions and (3) silk raw and manufactured. An interesting item under (1) being Cawnpur and English ammunition boots which are in daily increasing demand. The main decreases fall under (1) piece goods, (2) drugs and medicines, (3) grain and pulse, and (4) metals and manufactures of metals.

The exports to Persia amounted to Rs. 21,62,958 against Rs. 19,43,758 in 1912-13 thus showing an increase of Rs. 2,19,200. The principal increases occur under (1) dyeing materials, (2) leather manufactured and unmanufactured, (3) metals and manufactures of metals, (4) spices, (5) tea, and (6) miscellaneous articles of merchandise manufactured and unmanufactured. The principal decrease occurs under piece goods.

II.—Indian Land Trade.

103. The value of the trade for the year under report and the preceding year is compared below :—

Place.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Karachi (by road)	2,90,939	2,69,448	10,08,160	13,02,274
Indian Provinces (by rail) . . .	2,48,63,708	2,69,48,501	1,06,67,096	1,13,73,875
Total . .	2,51,54,647	2,72,17,949	1,16,75,256	1,26,76,149

There was thus an increase of Rs. 30,64,195 in the total value of the trade as compared with the figures for 1912-13. This increase consists of Rs. 20,63,302 under imports and Rs. 10,00,893 under exports.

III.—Internal Trade.

104. The value of the internal rail borne trade of Baluchistan is returned at Rs. 49,76,230 against Rs. 43,71,550 in the preceding year. The imports

into Quetta by road from Kalat are valued at Rs. 1,01,436 against Rs. 95,671 in the year 1912-13 while the exports from Quetta by road to the Kalat State amount to Rs. 24,882 against Rs. 34,370 in the preceding year.

IV.—Maritime Trade.

105. The maritime trade of Baluchistan with Bombay (excluding Sind) and Madras is compared below for the two years :—

Place.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Bombay	39,187	51,776	1,64,149	1,50,963
Madras	7,937	2,451	20,632	4,644
Total . .	47,124	54,227	1,84,781	1,55,607

The drop in exports is mainly due to a fall in the imports into Bombay port of raw wool and other manufactured articles of merchandise. The rise in imports is chiefly due to larger imports of cordage and rope.

XIX.—Plague.

106. Precautions against plague were continued, inspection taking place at Hirok during the summer and Sibi during the winter as before.

Assistant Surgeon H. F. DePenning held charge of the plague camp throughout the year.

The total number of persons examined was 97,513 against 92,775 during the year 1912-13. Of this number 43,948 persons who held certificates of ten days residence in non-infected areas and were travelling in separate compartments were allowed to proceed on their journey without detention, 35,941 persons who had such certificates but were travelling in ordinary compartments were detained for a few hours, disinfected and allowed to proceed, while 17,624 persons who had come from infected areas were detained for observation in the camp. Two cases of plague were imported into the camp at Hirok in April 1913, one from Jullundar and the other from Behar. In both cases the infected persons recovered. There were three cases of smallpox, 27 of dysentery and two of pneumonia in the Segregation Camp but all recovered; 2,270 other cases were treated in the Camp hospital, out of which two proved fatal. One was a Pathan who died shortly after his arrival from heat apoplexy. The other was an infant who died of convulsions.

No precautionary measures had to be taken in any other part of the Agency.

107. The total net expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 20,584-8-3 (including a sum of Rs. 9,138 spent on the construction of kitchens, bath-rooms and latrines and a settling tank at Sibi, and on general improvement and re-roofing of some of the buildings at Hirok) against Rs. 20,647-11-9 in 1912-13. Of this Rs. 11,000 was charged to Provincial Revenues, the balance of Rs. 9,584-8-3 being rateably charged to the various Civil and Military Local Funds in the province.

XX.—Veterinary.

108. *Control.*—Mr. J. G. Cattell held charge of the office of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana throughout the year.

109. *Progress during the year.*—The opening of two new Veterinary Dispensaries was sanctioned during the year, *viz.*—

(1) at Muhabatpur in the Nasirabad Tahsil of the Sibi District, and

(2) at Barkhan in the Loralai District.

The former was opened on the 25th of May 1913. The latter, however, was not opened for want of a suitable building and it has since been decided that a preferable place for the dispensary would be Loralai, the head-quarters of the district. The establishment sanctioned for Barkhan has therefore been diverted to Loralai where, it is hoped, the dispensary will soon be started.

110. The Veterinary student who qualified in April 1913 has been taken on the subordinate Veterinary establishment of the province. There is now only one student from this province receiving tuition in the Veterinary College at Lahore. This student joined in 1913 and cannot qualify for another two years. In the meanwhile efforts will have to be made to obtain from outside the services of qualified men to fill the new posts being created.

111. The following table shows the number of deaths from contagious diseases among animals reported during the year :—

Province.	Equines.						Bovines.							Others.							Remarks.
	Glanders.	Strangles.	Surra.	Dourine.	Tetanus.	Total.	Rinderpest.	Foot and mouth disease.	Hemorrhagic septicæmia.	Black quarter.	Anthrax.	Other contagious diseases.	Total.	Goat scab.	Sheep pox.	Pleuro-pneumonia contagious.	Rinderpest.	Anthrax.	Other contagious diseases.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Quetta-Pishin District.	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	18	...	52	42	227	
Sibi District . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	533	246	116	170	15	...	1,080	
Loralai „ . .	3	...	...	...	4	7	...	290	...	...	...	...	290	722	2,058	25	...	...	18	2,823	
Zhob „ . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	354	...	...	...	410	4,632	5,396	
Chagai „ . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	310	410	
Total .	4	1	...	...	4	9	...	324	...	...	...	...	324	1,724	2,404	159	170	477	5,002	9,936	

112. *Preventive inoculation.*—1,074 goats were inoculated with anti-rinderpest serum in five outbreaks, all in the Sibi District. Out of these only one goat died.

113. *Scabies.*—Thirty outbreaks were reported from the Quetta-Pishin, Sibi, Loralai and Zhob Districts and 1,724 goats died.

Arrangements have been made to obtain a portable dipper as an experiment. Should this prove successful the mortality from this disease will be much reduced.

114. The total number of in and out-patients treated at the four dispensaries at Pishin, Duki, Sibi and Muhabatpur was 3,233 (57 in-patients and 3,176 out-patients) against 1,860 (37 in-patients and 1,823 out-patients) in 1912-13 in the first named three dispensaries.

115. The Superintendent was on tour in Baluchistan for 33 days. He inspected all the veterinary dispensaries in the province, the Hurnai-Loralai and Kachh-Ziarat Tonga lines and also attended the Sibi Cattle Show.

The Veterinary Inspector toured for 197 days during the year. He inspected all the veterinary dispensaries in the province and the horses of the Hurnai-Loralai and Kachh-Ziarat Tonga lines. He also attended the Quetta and Sibi Cattle Shows and toured under canvas in three districts, *viz.*, Quetta-Pishin, Sibi and Loralai and visited several places in the Nushki Tahsil of the Chagai District and Fort Sandeman in the Zhob District. While on tour the Veterinary Inspector attended several outbreaks of disease, performed anti

rinderpest inoculations inthe Sibi District and treated 74 animals for non-contagious and 60 for contagious diseases.

The Veterinary Assistants visited 103 villages and treated 2,063 cases. The Veterinary Assistant, Sibi, performed 1,074 inoculations against rinderpest while the Veterinary Assistant, Duki, performed one castration.

116. *Cattle Shows.*—As usual two cattle shows were held in the province, one at Quetta and the other at Sibi. The Quetta Show was held in September 1913. Ninety-nine animals competed against 83 in the preceding year and a sum of Rs. 95 was awarded in prizes.

The Sibi Show was held during the Horse Show week in February 1914. Three hundred and sixty-five animals competed for prizes against 322 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 550 in cash and two silver medals were awarded as prizes against Rs. 494 cash and two silver medals in 1913.

117. *Expenditure.*—The cost of the department to the province during the year was Rs. 10,292 against Rs. 8,512 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the expansion of the department.

A sum of Rs. 361 was also spent from Civil Local Funds of the province on the tuition and training of the stipendiary students in the Veterinary College at Lahore.

XXI.—Horse Breeding.

118. *Stallions at work.*—In the year under report 30 horse and 10 donkey stallions of the Imperial Stud were employed during the hot weather and 21 horse and nine donkey stallions during the cold weather.

In addition to this three stallions, two Arab and the other a Kathiawari purchased from provincial funds, were also at work.

119. *Results.*—The results of the operations as compared with those of previous years are shown in the subjoined table:—

	Number of mares covered in			Number of foals produced in	
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13 (from coverings in 1911-12).	1913-14 (from coverings in 1913-14).
(*a*) Horse breeding—					
(1) Imperial Stud Stallions.	1,019	927	900	489	455
(2) District (Provincial) stallions.	124	148	202	54	59
(*b*) Mule and donkey breeding.	319	403	436	146	141
Total ...	1,462	1,478	1,538	689	655

The percentage of foals produced from the coverings of 1912-13 was thus 44·32 against 47·12 per cent. for the 1911-12 coverings.

120. *Branded mares.*—The number of branded mares on the register of the Imperial Stud fell from 1,890 to 1,453 this being due mainly to the removal from the register of 567 mares on account of deaths, old age and sale or transfer to other districts.

121. *Horse Shows and Stock.*—The shows held in the province and the number of exhibits at each are given below:—

Place.	Date of Shows.	Exhibits.	
		1912-13.	1913-14.
Quetta	8th to 12th September 1913 . .	430	516
Sibi	10th to 13th February 1914 . .	442	467
Gumbaz	.....	439	...
Pishin	26th and 27th September 1913 .	78	87

The Gumbaz Show was not held in the year under report owing to the outbreak of glanders in the Loralai District. The other three shows were very successful. But for the fact that on account of the outbreak of glanders His Highness the Khan of Kalat could not exhibit his animals, the Quetta Show would have been more than usually satisfactory.

The branded mare class shown at the Quetta Fair was excellent and the brood mare class shown at the Sibi Fair was of very exceptional quality. The young stock exhibited at Quetta was distinctly good and that shown at Sibi and Pishin was good on the whole. Donkey breeding has made great strides as will be seen from the fact that there were 100 exhibits in the donkey classes at the Quetta Show as against only seven in the preceding year.

122. *Remounts.*—Fifty remounts were purchased by the Army Remount Department and the Indian Cavalry Regiments at the Quetta and Sibi Fairs against 48 in the preceding year.

123. *Rainfall, etc.*—Rainfall was good and general during the year, but the agricultural conditions of the previous two years have been so unfavourable that recovery must be slow and the progress of horse breeding operations correspondingly retarded.

Glanders.—This coupled with the fact that there was a severe outbreak of glanders in the Kalat State accounts for the regrettable falling off in the number of mares covered and foals produced.

As mentioned above an outbreak of glanders occurred also in the Loralai District at the close of the year which although in itself small and immediately stopped necessitated the abandonment of the Gumbaz Fair which is a matter for regret as the fair promised to be a great success.

124. *General.*—The Superintendent is working in the right direction in the endeavours he is making to interest His Highness the Khan and the larger Kalat Sardars in horse breeding matters. There can be no doubt that the Sarawan and Jhalawan country and Kachi offer a wide and promising field for future developments. The example set by His Highness in carrying out radical changes and improvements in his own *gala* (stud) marks a notable step in advance.

XXII.—Effect of Re-organization Scheme.

125. Two supernumerary clerks from list A and seven from list B have been absorbed during the year 1913-14, the saving to Government being Rs. 3,720. The temporary employment in officiating vacancies of some of the other clerks on list A has resulted in a further saving of Rs. 230. Thus the total saving during the year was Rs. 3,950. At the close of the year there were still two clerks on list A and 14 on list B to be absorbed.

XXIII.—Archæological Work.

126. No archæological work was done during the year.

XXIV.—Employment of Muhammadans.

127. The percentage of Muhammadans holding ministerial appointments in Baluchistan during the year 1913-14 was 41·56 against 51·30 in 1912 or a decrease of 9·74 per cent. The decrease is due to the fact that in calculating the percentage of the year under notice (1913-14) the posts carrying a salary of less than Rs. 20 per mensem which are mostly held by Muhammadans, have not been taken into account.

H. L. SHOWERS, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX I.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1913-14.

1. (*Area and population*).—The District embraces an area of 5,220 square miles and the population censused in 1911 was 1,27,648.

2. (*Principal officers*).—Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.I.E., I.C.S., was Political Agent from 1st April 1913 to 2nd June 1913 and Lieutenant-Colonel A. McConaghey, C.I.E., to the end of the year; while Major F. McConaghey was Assistant Political Agent for the 1st and 2nd of April 1913 and Captain H. C. Finnis from the 18th April 1913 to the 31st March 1914.

R. S. Lala Bhag Mal held charge of the Pishin Sub-division from the 1st April 1913 to the 11th July 1913 and R. S. Lala Ladha Ram from the 12th July 1913 to the 31st March 1914.

S. Muhammad Anwar Jan remained in charge of the Chaman Sub-division throughout the year.

3. (*General attitude and conduct of the tribes*).—The chief matter of interest during the year as regards border affairs was the serious riot that occurred at Kandahar in September last, which ultimately led to the removal of the Governor, Mohammad Usman Khan, Mohammadzai. The immediate cause of the riot was an alleged attempt on the part of the Kotwal of the town, who proclaimed that he was acting under the orders of the Governor, to kidnap girls belonging to respectable families. The people resisted and broke out into open riot. The jail was forced and the prisoners released, and the Kotwal, Kazi and other officials were killed. The mob then attempted to force their way to the Governor's residence but were fired on and dispersed by his body-guard. It is said that many of the rioters were killed and several more wounded. The troops appear to have refused to obey the Governor's order and fire on the mob. Order was restored by the Brigadier in command of the troops, Abdul Vakil Khan, and the Governor was kept a virtual prisoner in his house until he was summoned to Kabul. Sirdar Mohammad Yunis Khan, Mohammadzai, was appointed as Governor in his stead. The real cause of the unpopularity of Sirdar Mohammad Usman Khan seems to have been the great severity with which he carried the measures for obtaining forced labour. The people were exasperated on this account, and were only too glad to seize any plausible opportunity for a riot. The discontent and disquiet spread rapidly to the districts and at one time there was some apprehension of active unrest, but the people seem to have quieted down under the change of governors. These troubles have had a bad effect on the border trade.

Affairs in the Ghilzai Country also appear to be unsatisfactory and there is an open disregard of all authority; while the Nasirs and Sulemankhels are on the worst possible terms and serious troubles may arise.

A case which may have serious consequences on the Chaman trade is the appointment of Haji Mohammad Ayaz Khan as Agent to His Majesty the Amir for all matters connected with import and export duties. No definite arrangements have been enforced, but the traders on both sides of the border apprehend that this appointment may have the effect of giving Haji Mohammad Ayaz a virtual monopoly in all matters of trade.

Affairs on this side of the border were satisfactory, and the general attitude and conduct of the tribes was good. The troubles in the Kandahar District did not spread to our people.

There were no inter-tribal disputes of any real importance.

The only cases were the following:—

(1) On the 3rd August 1913, two armed outlaws named Abdul Wahid Khan, Badezai, formerly of the Pishin Tahsil and Yasin, Tarin of Kandahar, who had committed a theft in the district were stopped by two Ashezais near Speshlun in Achakzai Toba. The robbers resisted and shot one of the Ashezais. On this the tribesmen turned out and brought the outlaws to bay in the Bogra hills. Yasin was killed and Abdul Wahid was captured.

The latter was convicted by a Jirga and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment.

(2) On the 25th November 1913 the body of one Saiful Maluk, a Kakar, was found on the Baleli-Regi road near the village of Malik Atta Mohammad, Kasi. This murder was the result of a blood feud between this section of the Kasis and the Malazai Kakars, and though the actual murderer could not be discovered there were reasons to suspect Sultan Mohammad, the son of Malik Atta Mohammad, one of whose other sons had been killed by a relation of the deceased a few years ago. The case excited bitter feelings between the two tribes, but was eventually settled on tribal lines by a strong local Jirga.

(3) On the night of the 29th of January 1914, some robbers broke into the Jamadar's quarters of the railway gang hut at the abandoned station of Sagai (between Killa Abdulla and Shelabagh) and robbed and wounded the Jamadar. The Jamadar's wound was not serious and he has since recovered. The robbers could not be traced, but it is supposed that they were the relations of Yasin who was killed by the Ashezais in the Bogra hills.

Law and Justice.

1.—Police.

4. The total number of cognizable offences of all kinds reported was 1,079 against 1,093 in the year 1912.

After the elimination of Class VI which is made up of petty cases under section 34 of the Police Act (V of 1861) and local and special laws and in which there is an increase, the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 823 against 368 in the preceding year. The decrease of 45 cases is satisfactory.

There were 4 murder cases. In two cases the accused were convicted, in one the accused committed suicide, while the remaining case remained untraced.

There was unfortunately an increase in cases of burglary and house-breaking, which rose to 83 as compared with 71 during the previous year. Of these only 22 ended in conviction. The great majority of the cases occurred in the city, cantonments and suburbs of Quetta and are chiefly due to the large number of aliens of the poorer classes who flock to Quetta in the hopes of obtaining casual labour.

The statement given below shows the number of cognizable cases, the percentage of convictions and the number of persons arrested and convicted during the year under review as compared with the figures of the previous year :—

Year.	Cognizable cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
							Rs.	Rs.	
1912.	1,093	867	79	1,022	908	89	19,321	4,128	21
1913.	1,079	802	74	1,050	895	84	18,555	7,265	39

Under the new reorganization scheme which came into effect on the 1st January 1914, the present strength of the Quetta-Pishin District Police, including the Cantonment Police, has been raised to 927.

5. (*Cantonment Police*).—The number of cognizable offences of all kinds that occurred during the year was 365 against 385 during the previous year. Eliminating Class VI (petty cases) the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 81 as compared with 101 in the previous year.

6. *Criminal Justice*: (*A.—Under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws*).—The practice of referring to Jirgas all offences in which tribesmen are concerned was continued. The following figures are therefore concerned almost entirely with the offences committed by aliens.

The total number of criminal cases disposed of during the calendar year 1913 amounted to 1,741 as against 1,722 during the preceding year, and the number of persons under trial to 2,505 against 2,344; of these 1,388 were convicted, 1,034 acquitted or discharged, 40 died or escaped and 43 remained under trial at the close of the year. No person was sentenced to death or transportation for life. 124 were sentenced to imprisonment (rigorous or simple); 1,268 to fines and 19 to whipping. 13 persons were called upon to furnish security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 10,152-14-9 against Rs. 8,162-8 during the year 1912. Of this a sum of Rs. 5,593-14-6 was realized and credited into Treasury and Rs. 958-2 were paid by way of compensation.

The number of appeals and applications for revision before the District Courts (appeals to the Judicial Commissioner being excluded) was 42 against 55 for the preceding year. Of these 20 were rejected.

7. *Criminal Justice* : (*B.—Under the Frontier Crimes Regulation*).—The number of cases disposed of during the year 1913 was 500 against 763 in the year 1912 and the number of persons under trial was 1,313 against 1,596 in the preceding year. Of these 192 were formally convicted; 50 sentenced to imprisonment; 43 to fines; 2 to whipping; while 122 were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace. The reasons for the large number of persons technically acquitted is that in the majority of cases compromises were arrived at, which necessitated an order of acquittal or discharge being pronounced. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 1,728 against 3,151 in the year 1912. Of this, Rs. 655 were recovered and credited into Treasury and a sum of Rs. 58 was paid as compensation to aggrieved parties.

8. *Civil Justice* :(*A.—Under Civil Procedure Code*).—2,664 original suits were instituted as compared with 2,733 for the previous year. Of these 2,491 were for money or moveable property while title and miscellaneous accounted for the remaining 173 cases. Including 129 suits pending from the last year the total number of cases before the Courts amounted to 2,793 as against 2,920 in the year 1913. Of these, 2,644 were disposed of leaving a balance of 149 suits pending at the close of the year. The total value of the suits instituted and capable of

valuation was Rs. 4,07,870-5-4 against Rs. 2,79,417-10-3 in the preceding year. The number of miscellaneous suits before the Courts was 402 against 377 for the year 1912.

Of 51 appeals that came before the courts 13 remained pending at the close of the year. None were dismissed *ex-parte;* in 27 the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed; they were modified in 2; and reversed in 6, while 3 cases were remanded for further enquiries. The number of miscellaneous appeals before the Courts was 15. In 7 of these, the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed; reversed in 4, while the remaining 4 cases were remanded to the Lower Courts for further enquiries.

9. *Civil Justice* : (*B.—Under the Frontier Crimes Regulation*).—The total number of cases referred to Councils of Elders was 739 as compared with 615 in 1912. Of these, 700 were disposed of and 39 remained pending at the close of the year. 214 cases were connected with land and water; 81 were women cases; 244 were for money or moveable property, and 161 were suits of a miscellaneous nature.

10. (*General remarks on the working of the Frontier Crimes Regulation*).—The working of the Jirgas was satisfactory on the whole.

In accordance with the remarks made in last year's report in connection with the working of Jirga the experiment has been tried of referring all personal disputes which did not involve questions of tribal custom or usage, to the regular courts. The results of this procedure are not yet apparent as it only came into force during the latter part of the year.

11. (*Levies*).—No change took place during the calendar year of 1913 in the strength of the Levy establishment, the total cost of which, including the Ghilzai allowances, amounted to Rs. 8,625-8-0 a month. The reorganisation scheme under which the levies were increased and the pay in some cases enhanced, making a total cost of Rs. 9,186 a month, came into force with effect from the 1st February 1914.

In connection with a question of enforcing tribal responsibility in respect of a dacoity case committed near the Gulistan Railway Station, the Achakzai levies showed some signs of discontent in May 1913 and some of them temporarily deserted their posts. The trouble was chiefly due to a misunderstanding on their part and they were permitted to return to their duties after they had paid the fine.

With the exception of this incident, the general working of the levies was satisfactory and the behaviour of the men was good.

12. (*General conditions of the crops and of the District and the people*).—Excluding Chaman and Shorarud which have not been surveyed, the area harvested in the District under crops of all kinds amounted to acres 84,012-3 against acres 88,700-2 in the previous year; the area under wheat being 67,315 acres and 2 roods against 71,735 acres and 1 rood and under barley 6,656 acres and 2 roods against 6,860. The area under gardens showed an increase of 147 acres.

The average retail rates per maund of grains and bhoosa in Quetta are shown in the subjoined comparative statement :—

—	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Wheat	4 2 6	3 15 3	4 3 9	4 1 10
Barley	2 13 11	2 14 11	3 4 7½	3 6 7
Indian corn	3 5 7½	3 8 4½	3 7 8½	3 8 3
Bhoosa	1 0 11½	0 14 6¾	0 11 9	0 11 0

In the subjoined statement are compared statistics of Sailaba (flood irrigated) and Khushkaba (rain crop) cultivation for 1912-13 and 1913-14 :—

Year.	Quetta Tahsil.	Pishin Tahsil.	Total.
1912-13.	A. R.	A. R.	A. R.
Total area sown	8,186 1	46,126 3	54,313 0
Successfully cropped	3,019 0	30,322 3	33,341 3
Failed	5,167 1	15,804 0	20,971 1

Year.	Quetta Tahsil.	Pishin Tahsil.	Total.
1913-14.	A. R.	A. R.	A. R.
Total area sown	7,321 1	47,531 1	54,852 2
Successfully cropped	1,697 0	30,628 2	32,325 2
Failed	5,624 1	16,902 3	22,527 0

	A.	R.
*Area sown	3,593	1
,, cropped	1,565	2
,, failed	2,032	3

NOTE.—In the report for 1912-13 the area* under Sailaba cultivation in the Quetta Tahsil was not included.

Owing to deficient and untimely rain a large proportion of the Khushkaba crops failed to mature. This was especially the case in the Chaman Sub-division and a remission of Rs. 1,500 was granted.

The general health of the people was good. Small-pox appeared at Hunna in the Quetta Tahsil, and also at Gulistan in the Peshin Tahsil, but there was no serious epidemic. In the Killa Abdulla and the Shebo Circles 40 persons succumbed to measles during the month of March.

The general health of the cattle and sheep was satisfactory, but in the month of March a considerable number of sheep and goats succumbed to the excessive cold and to disease which attacked the enfeebled animals.

13. *Irrigation.*—No new artesian wells were sunk or new karezes excavated during the year. The height of the Khushdil Khan dam was raised by 7 feet and important improvements were also effected on the Shebo scheme.

Two new schemes in connection with the construction of reservoirs at Barshore and Surkhab are now under consideration.

The Nar Nullah did not do well during the year and for the greater part of the summer there was no water in the reservoir.

14. *Education.*—Two new Government primary schools were opened at Kirani and Hudda. Two primary schools were also started in Cantonments by the Church Mission Society for the benefit of the children of the menial classes. The results of the Matriculation Examination have not yet been published, but the Sandeman High School did well in the Middle School Examination, passing 21 out of 24 boys. The Arya School also showed a good average. The total number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year at schools of all descriptions, including the girls' schools, amounted to 1,986, of whom 487 are local boys and girls.

The total expenditure (excluding amount spent on buildings) contributed from the Provincial Revenues and the Municipal and Bazar funds amounted to Rs. 42,836-4.

The old Sandeman High School has been dismantled, and the new building is well in hand and should be completed before the end of the summer.

A grant of Rs. 44,000 was sanctioned by Government during the year for the construction of a new building for the European Grammar School.

15. *Land revenue.*—The figures of collection under land revenue compared with those of the preceding year are as follows :—

	For year under report.	For preceding year.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
1. Demand—		
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the last year . .	3,545 6 4	1,706 0 8
(*b*) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report	1,82,235 5 10	1,87,607 13 4
TOTAL DEMAND .	1,85,780 12 2	1,89,313 14 0
2. Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years . .	615 6 4	144 0 5
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report . .	1,72,403 6 3*	1,75,026 0 11
TOTAL COLLECTIONS .	1,73,018 12 7	1,75,170 1 4
Carried over .	...	...

* Includes Rs. 1,708-4-5 under "Fixed Revenue" and Re. 1 under "Fluctuating collections" credited in excess.

	For year under report.	For preceding year.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Brought forward .		
3. Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions and written off	4,528 11 11	1,522 4 1
(*b*) Malikana	8,261 8 3*	8,045 7 6
(*c*) Suspensions	118 15 2 excluding Rs. 6-4-2 on account of malikana.	107 9 0
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of the revenue in kind and Jagirdari allowance	1,562 0 8	1,336 2 10
(*e*) Arrears recoverable other than suspensions . . .	4 3 4	3,452 9 8
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES .	14,475 7 4	14,464 1 1

*Includes Rs. 4-3-4 paid in excess.

N.B.—In addition to these collections a sum of Rs. 1,336-3-3 on account of coal, chromite and other miscellaneous receipts was credited into the Treasury bringing the total revenue collections under the head "1—Land Revenue" to Rs. 1,74,354-15-10 against Rs. 1,76,947-1-3.

The following statement shows the distribution of Land Revenue for 1913-14 by Tahsils for the Rabi and Kharif harvests.

Statement showing the distribution under Rabi and Kharif of the Revenue realization of certain Tahsils in the Quetta-Pishin District for 1913-14.

Name of Tahsil.	Fixed Revenue.		Fluctuating Revenue.		Water Mills.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.			
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Quetta Tahsil	37,342 10 3	18,671 5 1	3,878 9 0	1,386 10 4	1,036 13 8	1,293 3 6	63,609 3 10*
Pishin Tahsil	49,717 12 8†	6,214 11 7	18,593 2 9	1,052 2 10	830 12 7	...	76,408 10 5
Shorarud Sub-Tahsil . . .	1,033 8 9	516 12 4	1,103 8 9	75 14 0	17 1 7	2 0 0	2,745 13 5

* Excluding Rs. 90-5-3 credited in excess.
† Excludes Rs. 118-15-2 credited in excess.

The figures for Land Revenue do not include the revenue derived from the Khushdil Khan and Shebo canal irrigation schemes. The decrease amounts to Rs. 2,151-4-9, and occurred chiefly in the Quetta Tahsil owing to want of timely rains. The net grazing tax collections excluding Haq-i-malikana amounted to Rs. 21,407-10-1 against Rs. 22,062-1-4 in the year 1912-13. The revenue realized from the Khushdil Khan and Shebo irrigation schemes was Rs. 61,693-4-7 against Rs. 66,192-0-6. The figures for the last four years are given in the following statement:—

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Khushdil Khan Bund . .	10,973 1 7	44,681 6 7	57,391 2 0	53,614 14 6
Shebo canal	13,290 13 9	443 13 10	8,800 14 6	8,078 6 1
TOTAL .	24,263 15 4	45,125 4 5	66,192 0 6	61,693 4 7

The Government share of the principal crops, wheat and barley compared as follows with that received during the previous year:—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.
Wheat	14,569 37 0	14,710 38 8
Barley	2,365 26 0	2,227 21 8

The prices realized at the auction of the Government share of the revenue compared as follows :—

—	1912-13.	1913-14.
Wheat per maund . . .	From Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 3-9-6	From Rs. 3-1-6 to Rs. 3-6-9
Barley „ „ . . .	From Rs. 2-6-6 to Rs. 2-8-6	From Rs. 2-2-0 to Rs. 2-10-9

The revenue of Toba is under a fixed cash assessment of Rs. 7,418 * per annum and was recovered in full. Owing to the failure of a considerable portion of the Khushkaba crops in Toba a remission of Rs. 1,500 was sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner.

* Excluding Darbar muafis valued at Rs. 150.

16. *Public Works.*—A sum of Rs. 23,232 was spent on Public Works in charge of Civil officers against Rs. 54,539 during the preceding year. Of this a sum of Rs. 13,498 was spent on original works while repairs to buildings and roads and Government karezes in charge of Civil officers cost Rs. 9,734. A sum of Rs. 56,000 was paid from Special Revenues as a contribution to the Quetta Municipality towards the purchase of land for the MacMahon Park at Quetta. A new serai is being built at Pishin for the accommodation of traders from Ghazni and Kelat-i-Ghilzai. The question of providing serais at other stages along the route is under consideration.

17. *Arboriculture.*—Four thousand five hundred and forty-five trees were distributed among the local cultivators and others from the District and Forest Nurseries for planting in gardens. Four hundred and thirty-eight young trees, including 100 English Plane, were imported from England and planted in different gardens and nurseries in Quetta.

The majority of these trees are reported to be doing well.

18. *Taccavi Advances.*—The Taccavi advances outstanding on the 1st April 1913, amounted to Rs. 62,743-5-9. Advances amounting to Rs. 23,110 were made during the year as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Land Improvement Loans Act	21,790	0	0
2. Agriculturists Loans Act	1,320	0	0
TOTAL .	23,110	0	0

The repayments amounted to :—

1. Principal	19,398	5	11
2. Interest	2,171	15	7
TOTAL .	21,570	5	5

The balance outstanding on the 31st March 1914 on account of principal amounted to Rs. 66,454-15-10.

19. *Minerals.*—Eight coal mines were worked during the year. The total amount of coal and coal-dust raised was 5,154 tons and 14 maunds valued at Rs. 28,312 showing a decrease of 827 tons in the output, but an improvement of Rs. 1,504 in value compared with the figures for the preceding year. The average number of men employed in the mines daily was 101 against 94 in 1912-13. No women or children were employed. One new concession for coal mining was granted to Mian Mohammad Ismail during the year.

The leases of 3 chromite mines terminated during the year and were cancelled. Of the remaining 3 chromite mines, only one was worked during the year. The number of men employed daily during 1912-13 averaged 8 and total outturn amounted to 23 tons, against 9 men and 6 tons respectively in the previous year. The revenue on coal and chromite amounted to Rs. 822-13 to which coal contributed Rs. 620-15.

The country salt produced in the Pishin Tahsil amounted to 375 maunds valued at Rs. 403 against 325 maunds valued at Rs. 394 for the last year.

20. *Trade.*—The following are the figures of the road-borne trade with Afghanistan :—

—	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	3,36,466	1,96,756	...	1,39,710
Exports	1,06,040	63,246	...	42,794

Among imports the only increase (Rs. 1,165) of any importance occurred under the head "Hides of cattle."

The chief decreases occurred under the heads of "Animals" (Rs. 52,000), Drugs and Medicines, not intoxicating (Rs. 5,700), "Fruits and Vegetables" (Rs. 41,500), "Wheat" (Rs. 5,900), "Ghi" (Rs. 23,200), "Seeds" (Rs. 8,500), "Tobacco" (Rs. 5,000) and "Raw wool" (Rs. 5,800).

The figures for the road-borne traffic with Kalat are :—

	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Import	95,671	1,01,435	5,764	...
Export	34,370	24,882	...	9,488

21. *Horse-breeding.*—The Quetta Horse Show was held on the 8th September and the four following days ; 516 animals being present against 430 and 472 in 1912 and 1911 respectively. 513 animals were actually exhibited as compared with 425 in 1912. On the whole the results of the show were satisfactory, and 42 Remounts were purchased by the Remount Department, Jacob's Horse, and the Zhob Militia. Donkey breeding is being taken up seriously by the smaller zamindars, and there were 100 exhibits in this class as compared with 7 in the previous year. A subsidiary show was held at Pishin on the 26th and 27th September. 87 animals attended against 78 in 1912, 52 competing for prizes against 55 in the previous year. A new pony stallion was purchased during the year. The Quetta and Pishin Shows cost Rs. 3,718 and Rs. 243 respectively. The pony stallions Baluchistan, Bantoum and Kilkenny, served 73, 75 and 55 mares respectively. Three horses belonging to a Kafila from Ghazni were destroyed at Quetta and Pishin on account of glanders. There were no other cases of the disease in this district and later enquiries tended to show that the animals had been infected before they crossed the border.

22. *Cattle-breeding.*—The number of cattle, sheep and goats exhibited was 99 as compared with 76 in the past year. This is not an important part of the show, as Quetta is not a cattle-breeding district. The show, however, serves a useful purpose in encouraging the poorer zamindars to keep a better class of animals and to take better care of them.

23. *Jails and Lock-ups.*—The general health of the prisoners in the Quetta Jail, the Subsidiary Jail at Pishin and the Lock-ups in the district was good. The principal disease was malarial fever. In the Quetta Jail the daily average number of sick was 1·63 against a daily average strength of 43·34. No prisoner escaped from custody during the year.

24. *Municipal.*—The Quetta Municipal Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 84,093-13-10 including Rs. 10,000 invested in Government Promissory notes.

The receipts and expenditure aggregated Rs. 2,74,402-8-1 and Rs. 3,09,768-10-2 as against Rs. 3,12,787-3-3 and Rs. 2,92,522-9-6 in 1912-13.

The closing balance on the 31st March consisted of Rs. 88,807-7-3 in cash, a sum of Rs. 10,000 in Promissory notes and Rs. 50 out in permanent advance. The cash balance includes a sum of Rs. 12,087-15-8 held in deposits.

Out of a special grant of Rs. 50,000 made by Government during the preceding year under the head Medical for expenditure on certain Sanitary works in Quetta, a sum of Rs. 38,678-7-11 was spent during the year for the construction of drains and is included in the expenditure side of the account.

The number of members of the Municipal Committee was raised from 22 to 23, of whom 14 were non-officials. Twenty-seven meetings were held during the year, the attendance at which averaged 49 per cent.

25. *Forests.*—No changes took place in the reserved forest areas. The number of passes issued for shooting in the reserved areas numbered 17 and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 18 against Rs. 17 in the past year.

26. *Local Funds.*—The Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund opened with a cash balance of Rs. 32,318-2-9 in addition to a sum of Rs. 30,000 invested in Government Promissory notes and Rs. 20,517-13-3 which was outstanding in recoverable advances.

The receipts and expenditure aggregated Rs. 74,950-14-5 and Rs. 72,662-5-9 against Rs. 68,771-8-5 and Rs. 88,660-1-10 in 1912-13.

The closing balance on the 31st March 1914 consisted of Rs. 34,606-11-5 in cash, a sum of Rs. 30,000 in Promissory notes and Rs. 13,101-14-11 out in recoverable advances. A sum of Rs. 19,720 was spent on the construction of the new drains in the Chaman Bazar and is included in the expenditure side of the account. Towards this amount a sum of Rs. 4,000 was contributed by Provincial Revenues and this is shown on the receipt side of the account. The question of a new Serai at Chaman was postponed on account of the new fiscal arrangements which are said to be contemplated at Kandahar and which may possibly affect the trade at Chaman.

27. *Registration.*—The total number of compulsory registrations effected during the year 1913 was 433 against 453 in the year 1912. The total value of the immoveable property

affected amounted to Rs. 7,34,937-10-0 as compared with Rs. 33,62,117-11-0 for the preceding year. The decrease was under the heads of "Instruments of sale or exchange and other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses B and C."

Seven documents the registration of which is optional were registered during the year 1913 against 3 in the year 1912 and the value of the immoveable property affected thereby amounted to Rs. 503 as compared with Rs. 241 for the preceding year.

The total number of registrations affecting moveable property was 62 and the value of the roperty Rs. 10,805. Four wills were registered during the year.

The total receipts on account of registration fees amounted to Rs. 2,419-6-0 against Rs.2,744 in the year 1912 and the expenditure on account of copying fees, commission, etc., was Rs. 736-6-6 against Rs. 777-10-0 in the preceding year.

28. *Employment of Muhammadans.*—Of the 62 Ministerial appointments borne on the permanent pensionable list of this district, excluding the Revenue Establishment, Treasurers and Sub-Treasurers and Inspectors of Excise, 20 were held by Muhammadans at the close of the year. Ten local Muhammadans were enlisted during the year in the district Police force and one taken on as Process-server in the Cantonment Magistrate's office.

29. *Weather and Crops.*—The rainfall during the year amounted to 8·64 inches at Quetta, 9·83 at Pishin and 6·80 at Barshore. The rainfall during the winter and early spring was good and timely, and the prospects of the coming season which have been helped by further rains during the later spring are promising both as regards the crops and grazing.

The number of the rain-recording stations in the district are as follows :—

1.	Under Civil Officers	3
2.	„ the Irrigation Department	3
3.	„ the Railway Department	13
4.	„ the Postal Department	1

Many of the rain-gauges and especially those on the railway line appear to be unsatisfactory in many points, and arrangements are being made to try and have them improved.

A. McCONAGHEY, *Lieut-Col.*,
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX II.

Administration Report of the Sibi District for 1913-14.

Area and Population.—The area of the district remained at 11,193 square miles and the population according to the last census was 1,17,189 souls.

II.—*Principal Officers.*—Major A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., was Political Agent up to 7th April 1913, Captain T. H. St. G. Tucker, to 27th May 1913, Captain J. L. R. Weir to 9th June 1913, H. R. C. Dobbs, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S., to 3rd December 1913, and Major Frank McConaghey, to 31st March 1914.

Captain J. L. R. Weir held the office of Assistant Political Agent throughout the year.

III.—*Attitude and Conduct of the Tribes*:—(1) *Lehri water dispute.*—The system of keeping open the mouths of both channels (the Khanwah and Lehri Rod) is still working satisfactorily.

Owing to good rainfall, there were excellent crops on both the Khanwah and Lehri. Work on strengthening the Bands for the year 1914-15 is being taken in hand. Additional clearing of the Lehri Rod is being undertaken by the Kalat State.

(2) The Dombki tribe, under Mir Miro Khan, the Sarbarah of the young Sardar, behaved well and gave no trouble.

The young Sardar has been in good health throughout the year.

His estates are being carefully managed by his mother aided by Mir Miro Khan. A sum of about Rs. 11,000 was invested in Government securities in February last.

(3) The old quarrel between the Maulvis of Katpar has been settled amicably.

(4) The condition of affairs between the Mengal Jagirdars and the Kaheris of Chattar Phuleji has slightly improved, and some old outstanding cases have been settled amicably.

(5) The management of the Mari and Bugti tribes by their respective Chiefs was satisfactory. The Mari Nawab is still worried by the disputes of his sons. It is greatly his own fault as he generally favours his eldest son, Allahdad, who is unfortunately of low birth. The Bugti Nawab has partially recovered from his illness. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mehrab Khan has throughout the year rendered good service to his father in the general management of the tribe, especially with regard to the Mamuri Dacoity case committed in Dera Ghazi Khan. Through the influence of Sardar Mehrab Khan, the offenders were captured, and the case brought to a satisfactory settlement. For this service Sardar Mehrab Khan received the thanks of the Baluchistan and Punjab Governments.

(6) The long standing feud between the Maris and Musakhels, which occurred in 1911, was amicably settled by a special Jirga in February 1914.

(7) The relations between the Barozai Sardar of Sangan and his near relatives are strained.

(8) Mir Hazar Khan Ghazni Mari, the ex-Mari Wazir, died on the 17th March 1914.

(9) The long standing feud between the Panezais of Pechi, Zandra and Kala China, under Malik Surat and their Sardar K. S. Wahab Khan, Panezai, has been settled amicably.

(10) The question of the expulsion of certain miners of the Khost colliery concerned in the riot case of 1912 has been settled.

IV.—*Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 1,522 (Civil 709, Criminal 772 and Revenue 41) against 1,283 in the preceding year. Of these, 1,341 (Civil 637, Criminal 673 and Revenue 31) were finally decided; and 181 were under investigation at the close of the year.

There has been an increase of 239 in the number of cases as compared with the year 1912, chiefly under Civil cases.

(2) In almost all the cases the Jirga findings were accepted, and therefore the working of the local Jirgas has been satisfactory throughout the year.

(3) The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 26,324-0-10 of which Rs. 15,679-2-2 was realised.

(4) The number of persons punished for Criminal offences was 160 against 152 in the preceding year, and of persons required to give security 336 against 234.

V.—*Land Revenue.*—The Land Revenue figures for 1913-14 and the preceding year are contrasted below :—

	For 1913-14.	* For 1912-13.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
(1) Demand—		
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of last year.	†28,515 15 11	36,600 12 9
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report	3,38,186 13 9	3,03,601 15 4
TOTAL DEMAND	3,66,702 13 8	3,40,202 12 1
(2) Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of past years	7,392 7 5	5,447 9 1
(*b*) On account of the year under report	3,18,072 6 7	2,66,553 6 8
NET COLLECTIONS	‡3,25,464 14 0	2,72,000 15 9
(3) Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions	22,165 15 9	29,637 9 10
(*b*) Malikana	9,574 3 10	9,126 14 11
(*c*) Suspensions	4,558 1 3	26,208 2 1
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind	554 6 10	757 13 0
(*e*) Arrears recoverable other than suspensions :—		
(1) For past years	...	...
(2) For year under report	4,385 4 0	2,471 4 6
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES	41,237 15 8	68,201 12 4

The net revenue collections for the year under report excluding arrears shew an increase of Rs. 51,518-15-11. This increase has been shared by all Tahsils, excepting Shahrig, as shewn below :—

Increase.

	Rs. a. p.	
Nasirabad	36,803 15 11	Increase due to good inundation in the Indus and good Kharif.
Sibi	14,258 4 8	Increase due to good and timely rains and also due to rates of Rabi grain being higher.
Kohlu	4,429 11 4	Increase due to good and timely rains and also due to rates of Rabi grain being higher.
Total Increase	55,491 15 11	

Decrease.

	Rs. a. p.	
Deduct decrease under Shahrig Tahsil	3,973 0 0	Due to lack of timely rain and mortality among sheep and goats.

NOTES.—* The figures of 1912-13, as shown in the last year's report, do not include the figures of Grazing Tax but these have been added in the figures shown above under 1912-13 for the sake of comparison between the figures of 1913-14 and of 1912-13.

† Difference between these figures and those shewn in the last year's report is due to the exclusion of certain items which were under suspension last year but were subsequently remitted on account of Delhi Coronation Durbar Mu'afis.

‡ Includes Rs. 22-10-10 adjusted by Book Transfer by Examiner of Accounts on account of royalty on Khost Mines and excludes a sum of Rs. 80-0-2 realized but subsequently remitted and refunded.

(2) *System followed.*—The old system of Tashkhis, Batai and cash assessment is in force.

(3) *Area under crop—*

Tahsils.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Acres.	Acres.
Sibi	37,994 1*	32,950 0*
	Ghantas.	Ghantas.
Nasirabad	97,155 14†	95,379 16†
Shahrig	10,067 2 15‡	9,549 0‡
Kohlu	Not known.	Not known.

(4) *Arrears.*—At the beginning of the year under report, a sum of Rs. 28,515-15-11 was recoverable on account of arrears of the Nasirabad Tahsil revenue. Of this sum, recovery of Rs. 722-10 was suspended, Rs. 20,400-14-6 were remitted and the balance Rs. 7,392-7-5 was recovered during the year.

(5) *Suspensions and Remissions.*—The recovery of Rs. 4,553-1-3 was suspended in the Nasirabad Tahsil where also was sanctioned a remission of Rs. 20,755-4-5 on account of Kharif of 1911-12 and Kharif and Rabi of 1912-13. A remission of Rs. 1,890-12 on account of Grazing Tax plus Rs. 19-15-4 on account of Land Revenue was also sanctioned in the Shahrig Tahsil.

(6) No coercive measures were adopted in the recovery of revenue.

(7) *Transactions of water rate in the Nasirabad Tahsil.*

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Arrears at the close of last year				19,674	13	9
Assessment for the year under report				1,14,720	8	0
TOTAL				1,34,395	5	9
Realised	1,11,533	9	9			
Remitted	17,724	6	3			
Suspended	3,059	8	5	1,32,317	8	5
Balance recoverable				2,077	13	4

VI.—General condition of crops, weather, people and the district—

(1) Rainfall was good and timely throughout the whole district and consequently Kharif and Rabi sowings of Khushkaba (rain cropped lands) were carried out on a large scale except in the Shahrig Tahsil. In the Nasirabad Tahsil water was good in the Begari and its branches, but somewhat deficient in the Desert Canal and consequently the Kharif crops suffered to some extent. Unfortunately the prospect of excellent Rabi Crops was to a great extent marred by adverse winds and insects.

(2) *Weather.*—There are rain recording stations at the following places :—

Sibi, Harnai, Jhatpat, Kohlu Ziarat, Shahrig and Kahan.

The raingauges at Kohlu and Jhatpat were inspected by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer and the Assistant Political Agent, Sibi, respectively, while those at Harnai and Shahrig by the Tahsildar at Harnai. With the exception of the raingauge at Kohlu all others are incorrectly elevated on masonry pillars. Arrangements to reconstruct them are under contemplation.

(3) *Public Health.*—No serious disease or epidemic occurred during the year, but the district suffered more than usual from malaria. Nine cases of typhus fever occurred in the Nasirabad Tahsil, of which 4 proved fatal.

(4) The general condition of the district was good. Rabi crops suffered from the pest locally known as *ulli* and also from rust.

(5) *Prices of food-stuff and labour.*—The prices of food stuffs were in almost all cases the same as last year. In Sibi itself they were :—

	1912-13. Srs.	Chks.	1913-14. Srs.	Chks.
Wheat	10	4½	10	12
Barley	12	0	11	10
Ghi	0	11½	0	11

	1913-14	1912-13
* Includes 10,165 acres kharaba		11,270
† „ 16,338-25 „ „		27,212
‡ „ 1,668-1-20 „ „		902

In fact remission amounting to Rs. 1,395 was sanctioned, but as that sum included Rs. 4-4 remitted in consequence of Delhi Durbar mu'afis, hence the amount has been reduced accordingly.

The condition and wages of labour remained unaltered.

(5) *Agriculture and agricultural stock.*—There was a greater mortality this year amongst the sheep and goats of Shahrig Tahsil and amongst the cattle of Sibi Tahsil. Grazing was good and plentiful. *Shaftal* grass was sown in certain parts of the Shahrig Tahsil, as an experimental measure, to extirpate "Tortikka" disease in wheat crops. The result is being watched.

(6) *Taccavi.*—The following were the transactions under this head :—

	Outstanding on 31st March 1913.	Advanced during the year.	Total.	Recoveries during 1913-14.		Outstanding on 31st March 1914.
				Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land Improvement Loans Act.	42,832 8 0	5,140 0 0	47,972 8 0	15,175 0 0	1,691 9 7	32,797 8 0
Agriculturists' Loans Act	62,482 10 1	36,410 0 0	98,892 10 1	44,131 10 7*	2,995 9 0*	54,760 15 6
Total .	1,05,315 2 1	41,550 0 0	1,46,865 2 1	59,306 10 7	4,687 2 7	87,558 7 6

Owing to the straitened circumstances of certain Takavi holders the recovery of instalments aggregating Rs. 5,734 principal and Rs. 141-2-0 interest was suspended during the year under review.

(8) *Immigration and Emigration.*—There has been no notable immigration and emigration beyond the usual annual movements of the nomadic and semi-nomadic population.

(9) *Mineral.*—The coal mines at Khost yielded a net output of 37,408 tons against 37,577 tons in 1912-13. There were 3 fatal accidents resulting in 3 deaths, and 10 non-fatal accidents in which 10 men received injuries. Of these, 8 have recovered and 2 were still under treatment when the year closed.

The Khattan oil springs have been visited by members of two firms.

Out of 8 applications for mining leases and prospecting licenses pending at the close of the last year and received during the year, 6 were disposed of and 2 were still pending when the year under report closed.

The revenue derived in 1913-14 amounted to Rs. 1,950-6-10 against Rs. 2,465-10-10 in the preceding year.

VII.—*Irrigation.*—1. The Beji river scheme has been held in abeyance.

2. The construction of a permanent weir at the Nari Canal head is well in hand but will not be completed till next cold weather.

3. A scheme for remodelling the Nari distributaries has been sanctioned and will be taken in hand in October 1914.

4. A scheme for the construction of a dam at Gharat Mana near Ziarat is under the consideration of the Local Government.

5. Nurwah, a distributary of the Begari Canal, was widened and extended and submerged type sluices were constructed practically throughout its length in place of old *kacha pacca* sluices.

6. Extensive alterations have been made at the mouth of the Begari, resulting in a good flow of water in the canals of Nasirabad Tahsil.

VIII.—*Forests.*—No change has taken place in the number of State Reserved Forests which is 19 (including Sobha Jamali Forest, which is controlled by the Civil Department) with an area of 128 square miles. There were 5 fires of small magnitude in the Ziarat Range. The European olive trees are doing well at Dilkuna and Hurnai. A quantity of dry firewood and charcoal was as usual extracted from the forests in the district for sale in the Quetta Sale Depot. The receipts in respect of the forest administration for the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,141-9-11 against an expenditure of Rs. 6,858-0-3.

IX.—*Horse-Breeding* : (1) *Horse Show.*—The usual Sibi Show was held on 10th to 14th February 1914. Number of exhibits was 467 against 442 of the previous year. Eight remounts and 61 young stock were purchased by the Native Cavalry. They were of good quality and substance. The mares exhibited were of exceptional quality. The show on the whole was an improvement on that of the preceding years, both in point of numbers and quality of stock. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,478-14-5, contributed by Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds.

(2) *Cattle Show.*—The exhibits numbered 365 as against 322 of the last year. The number of bulls exhibited was 197 against 174 of the year preceding. The expenditure

* This sum does not include Rs. 125-11-0(*a*) which was credited into Treasury twice, but was subsequently refunded *vid* Revenue Commissioner's No. 950, dated the 19th March 1914.

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) Principal	100	0	0
Interest	25	11	0
Total	125	11	0

amounted to Rs. 550; of this Rs. 500 was contributed by Local Government and the balance by the Transport Registration Officer.

The Supply and Transport Corps purchased at the Sibi Fair and in the district, 122 siege train and 38 Army Transport Bullocks at the average prices of Rs. 117-1 and Rs. 74-8 respectively.

(3) *Veterinary Dispensaries at Sibi and Mohabbatpur.*—One thousand and eighty-seven and 730 animals were treated during the year at these Dispensaries. While on tour the Veterinary Assistant, Sibi, visited 37 villages and treated 844 cases.

X.—*Education.*—Four new Primary schools were opened, *viz.*, at Gullu Shahr, Hurnai, Dirgi and Ziarat.* The school at Badra was transferred to Chandia. The number of public schools has consequently risen from 17 to 20 and the number of scholars from 679 to 703. Of these 441 are local scholars. There is one secondary school in Sibi, and also one girls' school. The number of mosque schools has gone down from 20 to 16, and the number of their pupils from 304 (283 boys and 21 girls) to 222 (216 boys and 6 girls). The receipts under the head "Education" amounted to Rs. 3,233-3-8 as against an expenditure of Rs. 21,332-9-5.

* This is a season school.

A new building has been sanctioned for the Gaisford Library and Tighe Gymkhana at Sibi. It was under construction when the year closed but has since been completed.

XI.—*Levies.*—The strength of levies including Postal levies was 703. The expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,89,357-3-1. Their work was satisfactory. The Levy Thanas were duly inspected by officers on tour.

XII.—*Civil and Criminal Justice.*—The following table shows the number of cases disposed of during the year under report as compared with the last year:—

	Civil Justice.		Criminal Justice.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
(*a*) Original	874	1,045	313	219
(*b*) Appellate	10	11	13	7
(*c*) Execution of decrees	470	556	...	...
Total	1,354	1,612	326	226

	1912.	1913.
Revenue cases	435	414
Miscellaneous	313	335
Total	748	749

XIII.—*Jails and Lock-ups.*—The total number of prisoners in the various Jails and Lock-ups in this district at the commencement of the year was 88, and 820 were admitted during the year, thus making a total of 908. Of these, 783 were released and 125 remained in the various Jails and Lock-ups at the close of the year under report.

The total cost of guards and maintenance of prisoners amounted to Rs. 10,278-8-9 giving an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 73-0-8.

The health and condition of prisoners was generally good throughout.

XIV.—*Registration and Stamps*—

(1) *Registration.*—The total number of documents registered was 62 and the receipts on this account amounted to Rs. 226-4-0 including Rs. 44-8-0 on account of copying fees.

(2) *Stamps.*—The income on account of sale of stamps aggregated Rs. 17,639-14-0 against Rs. 12,873-8-0 for the last year.

XV.—*Police.*—The total number of true cognizable cases of all kinds given in the Police Return for 1913 was 202 against 250 in the preceding year.

As regards serious crimes investigated by the Police, there were four cases of murder, one of culpable homicide, 21 of burglary and one of dacoity against two of murder, one of culpable homicide, one of grievous hurt and 27 of burglary in the preceding year.

Under the heading of cognizable cases, the percentage of conviction was 26 while 77 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 36 and 64, respectively.

The percentage of property recovered to that stolen was 23 against 25 in the previous year.

XVI.—*Public Works.*—A sum of Rs. 17,459-15-7 was spent on public works in charge of Civil Officers as against Rs. 18,438 spent under this head during the preceding year.

XVII.—*Postal.*—The Mangi and Zardaloo Branch Post Offices were closed and two new Branch Offices were opened at Lehri and Usta from 1st August 1913.

The amount of subsidy paid for the carriage of mails on the Kach-Ziarat Road was raised from Rs. 241 per mensem to Rs. 361-8-0 per mensem with effect from the 24th April 1913.

XVIII.—*Local Funds.*—The transactions under these heads were:—

Name of fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1. Sibi Bazar Fund	14,608 14 10	33,522 6 7	48,131 5 5	37,676 4 0	10,455 1 5
2. Shahrig Bazar Fund ...	5,646 7 2	8,730 0 2	14,376 7 4	6,952 1 8	7,424 5 8
3. Ziarat Improvement Fund ...	4,035 9 5	5,961 7 4	9,997 0 9	5,301 3 9	4,695 13 0

XIX.—*Arboriculture.*—About 9,700 fruit and other trees were planted on the road sides and in public gardens. A few were distributed among the zamindars in the Shahrig Sub-Division.

The results of Berseem cultivation continue to be satisfactory.

The cultivation of Sholapur Jowari has proved unsuccessful.

The result of saffron cultivation in Khost has proved unsuccessful.

The following fruit trees from England have been planted in Ziarat and are at present doing well:—

Cherries	2	varieties	8 trees.
Plums	4	do.	16 „
Apples	4	do.	16 „
Pears	4	do.	16 „

XX.—*Plague.*—Mr. H. F. DePenning held charge of the Plague Camp throughout the year. The Camp was stationed at Hirok and Sibi in summer and winter respectively as usual.

The number of persons examined was 97,513 against 92,775 in the year 1912-13. Of the former, 43,948 persons who had certificates of 10 days' residence in non-affected area were allowed to go to their destination and 35,941 were released after disinfection and 17,624 were segregated in Camp.

The expenditure on the Camp amounted to Rs. 20,584-8-3 against Rs. 20,647-11-9 in 1912-13.

Two cases of bubonic plague were imported into Camp at Hirok and both recovered.

XXI.—*General Remarks*—

(*1*) *Employment of Muhammadans*—

There were 8 permanent vacancies in the schools, out of which 6 were given to Muhammadans.

A Muhammadan Veterinary Assistant was placed in charge of the Civil Veterinary Dispensary established at Mohabatpur.

In consequence of transfer of a Muhammadan Paid Apprentice of this office to Chagai, the post was given to another Muhammadan candidate who was subsequently appointed in the pensionable line as Jail Muharrir, Sibi, the vacancy of Paid Apprentice being given temporarily to a Hindu candidate.

The post of Judicial Muharrir, Kohlu Tahsil, was also offered to a Muhammadan candidate but he could not join it before the year closed.

(*2*) *Employment of local men*—

One permanent and one temporary vacancy occurred among the Levy Muharrirs and both were conferred on local men.

F. McCONAGHEY, *Major*,
Political Agent, Sibi.

APPENDIX III.

Administration Report of the Loralai District for the year 1913-14.

Area and Population.—Loralai covers 7,525 square miles according to the latest survey and has a population of 80,769 according to the Census of 1911.

Principal Officers.—With the exception of the first 8 days during which Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Whyte, I.A., was in charge, Major A. D. G. Ramsay, I.A., C.I.E., held charge of the district throughout the year.

The office of Assistant Political Agent was held by Mr. T. O. Hughes throughout the year.

General Attitude and Conduct of the Principal Tribes.—This has shown a marked improvement in consequence of the Special Joint Zhob-Loralai Jirga held in May 1913 at Murga, and a Special Jirga convened at Loralai in the following month. These two Jirgas gave final decisions in all outstanding tribal cases affecting the Loralai District referred to in the corresponding paragraph of the Administration Report of 1912-13.

Stated briefly the following steps were taken:—

All the Belkhel and Lehrzai allowances in Musakhel Tahsil except for duffadars and sowars and footmen doing actual levy service were stopped from May to September 1913 inclusive. Fines and compensation amounting to Rs. 16,112-6-1 were recovered from the tribes of Musakhel Tahsil according to details as under, and were all paid in by 19th September.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Zmarai	1,230	0	0
Marghazan	2,909	0	0
Isot	700	0	0
Belkhels	7,475	10	1
Lehrzai	3,797	12	0

The Lunis were punished for their past misconduct and tacit connivance with Faqir and his three companions by the imposition of revenue at $\frac{1}{5}$th instead of the usual $\frac{1}{8}$th for two harvests.

The sections of the Maramkhel held responsible for the murder of the Marratangi Muharrir in March 1913 paid Rs. 2,500 in compensation and fines.

A mischievous Mullah named Abdul Sattar was removed from the district for six months and made to reside in Pishin.

These measures were no doubt severe, but were really necessary and have been justified by results.

A deputation of the Musakhel tribes went to the border of Zhob whence a few of their number went on to Konada and Karabagh to interview Sawan, the outlaw leader. Their ostensible reason was to warn him solemnly against further offences in or even visits to Musakhel. There is some reason to think that their plan went even further and that they were seeking a suitable opportunity to shoot him.

One of Sawan's lieutenents, named Nur Muhammad Sinzai, on whose head Government had offered a reward of Rs. 1,000, together with a companion named Sheran who had recently absconded and joined the gang was captured in January by K. S. Jangul Khan, Baz Khan and Fateh Gul Belkhels, who were promptly paid the Rs. 1,000 reward offered by Government for Nur Muhammad's capture.

During the year under report no crime of violence was perpetrated against Hindus or Government officials, or against any Government Thana or on any Government road in the Bori, Duki, Sinjawi or Musakhel Tahsils. Shortly after the year closed the *bannia* at Tor was murdered and the matter is still under action.

There is reason to suspect that the outlaw Sawan and his gang visited the more inaccessible parts of the Musakhel Tahsil, but they did so with extreme caution, and no authentic news of when and where they had gone was ever received.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The following table shows the number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulation as compared with the previous year:—

	1912.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Criminal	636	930	294	...	
Civil	402	910	508	...	
Total	1,038	1,840	802	...	

The increase is due to many old standing cases having been disposed of.

The findings of the Jirgas were generally accepted and the work done by them was satisfactory.

The following are some of the more important events :—

On the 26th May 1913 three Hindus travelling with their families on the Barkhan-Dera Ghazi Khan road were robbed of property valued at Rs. 421-12 near Rakhni. The offenders could not be traced. One Sher Ali Hadiani (Leghari) who had received Rs. 40 as spy money from the Khetrans named four other Hadiani Legharis as the authors of the crime. The case was placed before the Fort Munro Jirga of October 1913. Sher Ali could not substantiate the charge he had brought and in accordance with the recommendation of the Jirga the value of the stolen property, Rs. 421-12 *plus* Rs. 40 spy money, was recovered from him.

On the 11th June 1913 Sultan and Rahman, sons of Khanak Marghzan, outlaws, killed two Musakhel men called Karkhai and Bagu and a widow woman of the same family in the Musakhel Tahsil. The cause of the murder was that the murdered men or their near relatives had hired these outlaws to assassinate Malik Mizri Khan, Marghzan, and had promised to give them in return a cash reward or a girl when the deed should be accomplished. Mizri Khan was accordingly murdered but the Musakhels concerned failed to fulfil their part of the agreement. The outlaws came in from Afghanistan last June to insist on the fulfilment of the promise. They wanted to carry away as their due a woman belonging to the family. The men refused and were shot and the woman resisted and was also shot.

As stated in a previous paragraph Nur Muhammad, a Sinzai outlaw, was captured in January. He is accused or suspected of 19 outrages involving mischief to Government property, dacoity, robbery and murder in Zhob, Loralai and Dera Ismail Khan districts. He has admitted his participation in some, and previous Jirgas in his absence have held him guilty in others. As no judicial proof, strong enough to justify his execution, was forthcoming, his cases were placed before the Joint inter-provincial Jirga at Fort Sandeman in April 1914. Orders as to his imprisonment will issue shortly.

On the 1st May 1913 and following days a representative joint Jirga of Zhob and Loralai was held at Murgha for the settlement of certain important cases, in which, both districts being concerned, Sirdar Mir Azam Jan of Kalat was President. All of the eleven cases referred to this Jirga were satisfactorily settled and fines aggregating Rs. 15,050 were imposed on the various tribes both in the Zhob and Loralai districts for having failed in their duty. All these fines were realized by the date fixed, *viz.*, 30th September 1913.

In the month of June 1913 a special Jirga with Rai Bahadur Dewan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E., as President was convened at Loralai which succeeded in settling 21 important cases of this district, a few concerning the tribes of Bori, but the majority concerning the Lunis of Duki Tahsil.

Compensation and fines to the amount of Rs. 59,432-8-7 were imposed in political cases during the year under report against Rs. 17,423-10-9 imposed during 1912, a sum of Rs. 32,988-14-6 including last year's balance was recovered against Rs. 6,628-6-9 recovered during 1912. Of the sum recovered Rs. 7,265-9-11 was paid to the injured parties as compensation. A further sum of Rs. 14,907-6 has been paid since the close of the calendar year, and many items still remain to be paid.

The increase in fines is due to several tribes having been fined during the year for their failure to discharge their tribal responsibilities in previous years.

The number of persons punished for crimes was 234 against 134 for 1912, and 322 persons were required to furnish security for good behaviour and keeping the peace, the same number as in 1912.

Horse-show and Horse-breeding.—The annual Gumbaz Horse Show, fixed for 31st March and 1st and 2nd April 1914, was abandoned owing to three cases of glanders having occurred at Khatti Killi, a village about 14 miles from Gumbaz. The Superintendent, Army Remount Department, Baluchistan Circle, made enquiries into the outbreak on the spot on the 29th March 1914 and directed the animals suffering to be shot which was duly done. No more cases of glanders have occurred. It is unfortunate that this particular Gumbaz fair could not be held as in consequence of good and plentiful grazing and fodder the number of exhibits would probably have been considerably larger than usual.

The number of mares covered by the Government stallions located at Duki and Barkhan during the year under review was 247.

A donkey stallion was located at Barkhan during the year and the number of coverings by it was 20.

One of the Government stallions stationed at Duki died in January 1914 from colic.

District Levies.—The total number of levies at the close of the year including those employed on carrying mails was 359 and the expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,08,023-2.

The Levies continued to perform their duties satisfactorily and were as usual of great help in the district administration.

The Levy thanas were inspected from time to time by various officers in the district.

Post Office.—In 1909, owing to an attack on a mail tonga at night an order was issued prohibiting the mail tumtum from travelling at night and the mails consequently spent the night at Sinjawi and came on next morning to Loralai. This order was cancelled in May 1913 and the old arrangement of bringing the mails straight on into Loralai was reverted to. Consequently the mails for Fort Sandeman now leave Loralai at night on arrival of the mail tonga.

The post and telegraph office at Manzai was closed on 25th March 1914 on the withdrawal of the Hazara colony detachment.

It has been agreed to close the post and telegraph office at Kingri in consequence of the extreme difficulty felt in getting any official to stay there.

Weather and Crops.—The number of rain-recording stations in the district during the year was 6 as in the preceding year. Excepting the gauge at Manzai which is in charge of the Irrigation subordinate, all other gauges are in charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The rainfall recorded at these stations during the year is compared below with that of the preceding year:—

	1913-14.			1912-13.		
	I.	*t.*	*c.*	*I.*	*t.*	*c.*
Loralai	12	4	5	5	4	5
Sinjawi	10	0	8	6	1	3
Duki	13	9	6	5	7	6
Barkhan	22	9	3	13	5	1
Musakhel	17	8	2	24	2	0
Manzai	10	1	6	6	4	0

The rain gauges at Loralai, Musakhel and Barkhan were inspected by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan during the year under report and the defects noticed by that officer have been attended to.

The rabi crops of 1913-14 suffered from want of sufficient and timely rain, especially in Musakhel. The kharif crop on the whole was much better, though the rains were somewhat late.

Locusts visited 51 mahals in the Baghao Circle of the Barkhan Tahsil and damaged about 1,311 acres of cropped area out of a total of 7,940 acres.

Locusts also appeared in the Duki, Sinjawi and Bori Tahsils but in no great number and as they were in the flying stage they passed on without doing any damage to speak of.

Land Revenue.—The total realizations under this head are compared below with those of the previous year:—

	1913-14.			1912-13.		
(1) Demand—	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of last year	*3,913	3	0	5,937	4	5
(*b*) On account of revenue gross for the year under report	3,03,175	2	9	3,12,491	0	9
TOTAL	3,07,088	5	9	3,18,428	5	2
(2) Collections—						
(*a*) On account of arrears of previous year	1,943	8	2	2,017	1	4
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report	2,75,384	14	5	2,88,819	8	1
TOTAL	2,77,328	6	7	2,90,836	9	5
(3) Non-recoveries—						
(*a*) Remissions	1,654	0	0	220	2	0
(*b*) Malikana	14,603	4	11	16,798	11	0
(*c*) Suspensions	3,588	3	9	.....		
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind	7,143	13	8	6,631	9	0
(*e*) Arrears recoverable	2,770	8	10	*3,941	5	9
TOTAL	29,759	15	2	27,591	11	9

*The amount shown in the last year's report is Rs. 3,941-5-9, of which Rs. 28-2-9 have been allowed as muafi for 1911-12 to Allahdad Jaffir of Drug, *vide* Revenue Commissioner's endorsement No. 1750, dated 1st April 1912.

It will be seen that excluding arrears there is a decrease of Rs. 13,434-9-8 in the revenue collections for the year 1913-14 as compared with those of the year 1912-13 which occurred under the following heads :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue	10,787	2	5
Grazing tax	2,516	6	10
Record fees	131	0	5
TOTAL	13,434	9	8

The decrease under Land Revenue was chiefly contributed by the Bori and Musakhel Tahsils, the cause being that in the Bori Tahsil Rabi crops were below average and in the Musakhel Tahsil both Rabi and Kharif were poor for want of timely and sufficient rainfall. Suspensions amounting to Rs. 3,588-3-9 which were sanctioned during the year in the Duki Tahsil also contributed to the results.

The decrease under grazing tax was mainly shared by the Bori and Duki Tahsils and was due to scarcity of grass on hills resulting from continued drought in the past years which forced the Powindahs to move to neighbouring districts.

The decrease under Record fees being trifling requires no remark.

The area harvested during the year is compared below with that of the previous year :—

	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Acres.	Acres.
Bori Tahsil	16,576 0 0	14,554 0 0
Duki	13,990 0 0	12,787 0 0
Sinjawi	4,185 0 0	4,818 0 0
Barkhan Tahsil	18,385 0 0	15,585 0 0
Musakhel	3,682 0 0	7,362 0 0
TOTAL	56,818 0 0	55,106 0 0

No coercive measures were employed in the recovery of revenue.

The net grazing tax collections excluding hak-i-malikana amounted to Rs. 52,937-1-11 against Rs. 55,453-8-9 collected in 1912-13. The cause of decrease is given above.

Remissions of Land Revenue and Grazing Tax amounting to Rs. 1,654-0-9 were granted during the year owing partly to the damage caused by hail to the crops in the Barkhan Tahsil and partly to the mortality caused by drought amongst the flocks in the villages from Surghundi to Kach Ahmakzai in the Bori Tahsil.

The existing term of the settlement in the Sinjawi Sub-Tahsil has been extended for a further period of seven years, *i.e.*, up to the 31st March 1921. It was decided at the same time to carry out the survey of all *abi* lands as have been brought under cultivation since the first settlement and also of *sailaba* and *khushkaba* tracts. For the execution of this work an establishment of one Munsrim and five Patwaris has been detailed from the settlement staff.

The settlement operations in the Barkhan Tahsil were concluded during the year under report.

General Condition of the District and the People.—The general condition of the district and the people has been satisfactory throughout the year.

In the spring there was considerable scarcity of fodder, but unusually excellent rains throughout the summer, autumn and winter induced a wealth of grazing and rabi crop scarcely known within the memory of any one living.

No special epidemic disease appeared.

Amongst live-stock also nothing special occurred in the way of disease.

Owing to excellent rains in the summer of 1913 so many applications for the grant of taccavi advances for the purchase of seed and plough bullocks were received that the ordinary allotment of Rs. 9,000 for the year proved insufficient and an additional allotment of Rs. 6,400 was obtained. The following figures show the transactions under taccavi advances during the year :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Advances outstanding on 1st April 1913	40,722	8	0
Advances made during the year	15,320	0	0
TOTAL	56,042	8	0
Recoveries made during the year	18,415	0	0
Balance outstanding on 31st March 1914	37,627	8	0

The prices of food stuffs ruled generally high during the year on account of the poor crops of the preceding year, and the average rates at Loralai, Sinjawi, Duki, Barkhan and Musakhel are compared below with those of the past year :—

	Loralai.		Sinjawi.		Duki.		Barkhan.		Musakhel.	
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.
Wheat . per rupee	11 8	9 15	11 14	10 15½	12 5	11 10	12 7	14 0	10 7	8 9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Barley . per maund	3 0 1	3 9 3	2 12 9	3 11 1	2 14 1	3 10 5	3 15 6	3 8 3	3 10 11	4 1 0
Indian corn . per maund	2 15 10	3 9 2	2 12 2	3 9 4	2 7 1	3 2 0	...	...	3 2 4	3 12 1
Bhusa . per maund	...	...	0 14 6	1 2 5	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 5 0 and 0 6 0	0 5 0 and 0 6 0	0 13 10	0 14 0
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.
Ghi . per rupee	11	11	12	10	11	11	11½	10½	11½	10½

Migration and Emigration.—Sardar Bahadur Muhammad Akbar Khan, head of the Nawab Kahol Section of the Jogizai tribe, returned to Loralai from Kabul on the 15th November 1913.

Trade.—The principal exports consist of wheat, barley, tobacco, wool, ghi, dried apricots, skins and pomegranates, and imports include piece goods, sugar, tea, timber, oilman's stores, dyes, leather goods, gram, rice, pulse, gur and salt.

No statistics of trade are, however, recorded in the district.

Mines and Minerals.—The Davispur coal mines at Duki were continued to be worked as before by K. S. Abdulla Asghar Ali. The output was 197 tons as against 255·42 tons during the preceding year and the amount of royalty recovered Rs. 16-6-0 as against Rs. 16-12-0.

No accident occurred during the year.

The seam is giving signs of being worked out in the area covered by lessee's lease and an application for a lease for another portion of the same seam is likely to be put forward soon.

Irrigation.—The whole of the Anambar clear water reservoir scheme was based on the supposition that half the total commanded area would be cultivated every year, or in other words, that only one year's fallow would be allowed. The people concerned stoutly and emphatically refuse to contemplate the idea of this: they assert that with silt-laden flood water it is possible to cultivate the same land every year, but that in case of clear unsilted water their land is incapable of cultivation without 2, 3 and even in cases 4 fallows. Their ideas may be wrong, but anyhow they think they know a good deal more about their own lands than the Irrigation officers do and nothing will persuade them to the contrary except actual optical evidence and experience—a long slow process which would put any clear water scheme out of court from a financial point of view as regards interest on capital outlay.

The clear water reservoir scheme has been held over for the present; the project of forming a Hazara Colony at Manzai has been dropped, and the detachment of Hazara Pioneers was withdrawn in March 1914.

There are great possibilities in the way of flood water schemes from the Anambar. None of these have ever had a really fair and proper trial and it is hoped that in course of time attention will be once more devoted to the Anambar and its floods.

Forest.—No new forest was reserved during the year under report.

The contract for the recovery of royalty on wool at Loralai for the year 1913-14 fetched Rs. 1,600 as in the last year.

Excise.—The revenue realised from excise during the year under review was Rs. 15,079-0-4 as compared with Rs. 11,980-11-11 for the last year.

Education.—The number of schools in the District on 31st March 1914 was nine against eight in the preceding year, the school at Mekhtar which was closed last year having been reopened on the 2nd March 1914. Of these nine schools one is secondary and the rest are primary. The number of pupils studying on 31st March 1914 was 258 as compared with 238 in the previous year. The expenditure on the maintenance of these schools including Rs. 19,000 for the construction of the Loralai School amounted to Rs. 27,508-7-5 against Rs. 5,951-5-7 for last year.

A second teacher on Rs. 15 per mensem (a local man) was sanctioned for the Chuharkot School during the year, but he proved a failure and had to be dismissed.

Civil and Criminal Justice Law.—The following table shows the number of cases disposed of during the year under report as compared with the last preceding year :—

	Civil.		Criminal.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Cases	311	167	85	36
Appeals	6	8	1	2
Revision	...	...	...	...
Total	317	175	86	38

The cases disposed of on the political side have increased, which fact partially accounts for the decrease in judicial cases.

Jails and Lock-ups.—The total number of prisoners in the various jails in the district at the beginning of the year was 110 and 1,088 were admitted during the year under report, making a total of 1,198. Of these 1,089 were released or transferred to other jails and 109 remained in the jails at the end of the year.

The total cost of guards and maintenance amounted to Rs. 7,004-2 giving an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 60-0-8.

The health of the prisoners was good except in the Barkhan Jail where four prisoners died of diarrhœa. One prisoner also died of double pneumonia in the Loralai Jail.

A sum of Rs. 17,000 has been sanctioned for the erection of a new jail at Loralai and the work was in hand when the year closed.

A prisoner named Baz Khan Jogizai who was being brought from Hindubagh to Loralai with two other prisoners escaped on the 1st May 1913 through the negligence, if not active connivance, of Head Constable Jhanda Khan, who was tried under 233, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 18 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default six months' simple imprisonment.

Police.—The total number of true cognizable offences of all kinds in the Loralai District dealt with during the year was 61 against 37 in the previous year.

Eliminating class VI (*i. e.* petty cases) the number of cases dealt with judicially was 12 against 6 in the preceding year. The distribution of these 12 cases is as follows :—

Ordinary theft cases	5
Burglary cases	2
Criminal breach of trust	1
Receiving stolen property	3
Other offences against public justice	1
	12

The statement given below shows the number of cognizable cases, the percentage of conviction and the number of persons arrested and convicted during the year under review as compared with the figures for the previous year.

Year.	Cognisable cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1912	6	5	83·33	37	33	89·19	902	515	57·11
1913	12	11	91·67	71	60	84·51	694	210	30·27

Stamps and Registration.—The revenue realized from stamps during the year was Rs. 8,572-12 as against Rs. 7,785-15 during the last year.

The total number of documents registered in 1913 was 29 against 26 in 1912 and the registration receipts amounted to Rs. 101-12 against Rs. 128-4 for the preceding year.

Local Funds.—The Loralai Town Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 11,586-10-2 on the 1st April 1913. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 23,227-8-4 and Rs. 32,518-14-8, respectively, and on 31st March 1914 the fund had a cash balance of Rs. 2,295-3-10 and Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 5,100. In addition a small sum is due to the fund by Haji Azim Khan Alizai on account of a loan made to him in 1911.

The excess of expenditure over receipts was partly due to the purchase of more water for the Civil Station for Rs. 3,000 and partly to large sums having been spent on public improvements such as regrading drains and construction of buildings.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadan to Hindu employés holding ministerial appointments in the district at the close of the year was 51·52.

Employment of Local Muhammadans.—The number of local Muhammadans employed in the district at the close of the year was 23 against 19 in the previous year.

Arboriculture.—The planting and tending of trees in the district alongside roads is for the most part a hopeless task owing to lack of water and stony ground.

Loralai itself, however, offers a fair field for endeavours in this line and a new park has been begun in the Jirga Hall precincts which it is hoped will add materially to the amenities of this part of Loralai.

Altogether some 174 trees (chenars, walnuts and fruit trees) have been planted in the Civil portion of cantonments and new ground has been broken up for flowers and vegetables. Roses from France and Saharanpur, and Muscatel vines from Quetta and Hoti Mardan were planted and bid fair to do very well.

About a couple of hundred cuttings from the delicious grape vines growing at Pui were distributed in the cantonment and many of them seem very healthy. It remains to be seen if the climate of Loralai will suit them as Pui lies at a height of some 7,000 feet.

General.—The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on Sardar Nawab Khan Vanechi on 3rd June 1913.

On 20th June 1913, the birthday of His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, all schools in the district were closed, and sports held, sweetmeats distributed, etc., as a mark of thanksgiving for His Excellency's escape from the bomb outrage at Delhi on 23rd December 1912.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General made an extensive tour throughout the district in October-November 1913 and held local durbars at Musakhel, Barkhan, Kohlu, Gumbaz, Thal, Duki and Loralai.

Military posts were retained throughout the year at Atal, Kach, Toisar and Surghundi, over and above the regular posts at Zirra, Marratangi, Musakhel, Drug, and Gumbaz.

The question of withdrawal of military outposts and the substitution of other armed protection is still under consideration.

By the construction of the new school buildings, which are well designed, and the establishment of a park in the vicinity of the Jirga Hall, that portion of Loralai at which the civil and military boundaries meet has been greatly improved, and in a year or two should present a very different appearance from the bare and dreary waste of "no-man's land" which has existed hitherto.

A project is on foot to hand over a certain portion of the Cantonment to the Civil Department.

A. D. G. RAMSAY, *Major*,

Political Agent, Loralai.

APPENDIX IV.

Administration Report of the Zhob District for the year 1913-14.

Area and Population.—According to the latest figures available the area is 10,315 square miles and the population 70,366 according to the census of 1911.

Principal Officers.—Major A. L. Jacob, I.A., remained in charge of the district throughout the year.

The office of the Assistant Political Agent was held by A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S., from the first April to the 25th September and by Captain T. G. M. Harris, from the afternoon of the 27th November 1913 to 31st March 1914. From the 26th September to the 26th November 1913 there was no Assistant Political Agent in the District. Khan Sahib Muhammad Gul Khan and Rai Sahib Bhola Nath, Extra Assistant Commissioners, were in charge of the Upper and Lower Zhob sub-divisions respectively throughout the year.

The following officers were with the Zhob Militia throughout the year :—

Major W. N. Hay, I.A., Commandant.

Captain A. E. Scott, I.A., Second in Command, Cavalry.

Captain E. Lorimer, I.A., Adjutant, Cavalry.

Captain A. S. Auret, I.A., Second in Command, Infantry.

Lieutenant S. P. Williams, I.A., Adjutant, Infantry.

Captain M. H. Lucas, I.A., Reserve Officer.

General Attitude and Conduct of Tribes.—The behaviour of the tribes has been very good. The punishment of the Babars for harbouring outlaws in the previous year together with the exemplary sentences meted out to a number of captured outlaws has had a very good effect.

The outstanding cases in the Kibzai-Musakhel country, mostly the work of Sawan's gang, were settled by a special jirga held at Murgha early in May 1913 and large fines were placed on both the tribes. The amount of Rs. 7,000* odd placed on the Kibzais was recovered in full. The result of this has been that Sawan and his gang have kept clear of Kibzai limits. The enforcement of tribal and territorial responsibility has had the desired effect of making people realise their obligations.

* Includes Rs. 3,389-15-0 recovered in four cases sent before the joint Murgha-Kibzai Jirga of 1st to 4th May 1913.

The treacherous murder of Khan Sahib Khande Khan of Rod Jogezai by Paind Khan Batozai has removed a most loyal servant of Government. The deceased who was the head of the hill Jogezais, was a man of commanding personality on the frontier, and his death is a great loss to the administration.

The behaviour of the Bargha Shiranis has been good, 25 emigrant households have returned from Afghanistan during the year and it is believed that others will return shortly.

Transborder Tribes.—The Sulemankhels have behaved in an exemplary manner and the agreement made with them last year has been working admirably so far, and though large bands of them were constantly on the war path all last summer, harrying Nasirs, Tokhis, and others in Afghanistan, they left our territory severely alone. Some Sulemankhels probably had a hand in some of the cases in which cattle were lifted, but the total stoppage of cattle thieving cannot be expected and it is not feasible for each and every bad character in all the sections to be restrained by their headmen.

A joint Wano-Zhob Jirga was held at Gulkach in November 1913. There was a large gathering of Sulemankhels and tribesmen from Wano. Thirty-six cases were placed before the jirga and 33 of them were settled outright.

The opportunity was taken to remind the Sultankhel Sulemankhels of their obligations under the agreement of 1897 and they acknowledged that they were bound by it.

The Khoidadkhels paid up the amount still due from them as fines for past misdeeds with the exception of Rs. 52-8, and this small amount was remitted. Their Sardar continued to send in news of the visit of outlaws.

On the 22nd December 1913 the Thanedar of Loiband was kidnapped from Loiband with 4 men of the district Levies by the well-known outlaw Jalai. It was evident that the outlaws on this border wished to start the lucrative trade practised by their brethren on the border of the North-West Frontier Province, for Jalai demanded a ransom of Rs. 20,000 for the release of the kidnapped men; Jalai was informed that no ransom would be paid. At the same time a *barampta* was effected against the tribesmen who had been proved to have harboured Jalai either before or after his escapade. The result was that the kidnapped men were restored without ransom, and the tribesmen on this frontier have, it is hoped, learnt a wholesome lesson.

Raids.—The year has been a very satisfactory one from the point of view of raids and outrages, for beyond the usual cattle lifting, in which most of the animals were recovered, and private feuds, there were only three outrages of any gravity.

These were as follows :—

(1) On the 23rd April 1913 a party of the Zhob Militia which was going with reinforcements and pay to Moghalkot was attacked near Khuni Brunj by a gang of some 30 badmashes, and lost one sowar and 3 horses killed, 2 Lance-Duffadars seriously wounded, and Rs. 417 in cash. The outrage is believed to have been the work of Sadagul Shirani outlaw and his gang. The gang secured no rifle and the cash which was lost disappeared from the holster on the saddle of a horse which bolted. The money did not fall into the hands of the outlaws.

(2) On the 22nd December 1913 a gang of badmashes headed by Jalai-Luni outlaw kidnapped Thanadar Gul Mohammed, a Duffadar and 3 footmen of local Levies from the Loiband thana. This case has been mentioned above as having been settled satisfactorily.

(3) On the evening of 28th December 1913 a gang of 6 badmashes raided the thana at Musafirpur, murdered Sub-Overseer Mohammed Ali of the Military Works Department and carried off some clothes, cash, etc., belonging to the coolies there. The raid is said to have been led by Haji Mahabbat Khan and Mehr Khan Bargha Shirani outlaws, as the gang was seen in the vicinity of Musafirpur, a few days before the outrage. There is reason to believe that the Muhammadzai Shiranis of Marghbal harboured this gang. The matter is under inquiry.

The telegraph line was cut on 14 occasions, mostly by gangs of cattle thieves from the Wano side.

Tribal Disputes.—There were no serious tribal disputes in this district during the year.

Jirgas.—The working of the local Jirgas was very satisfactory. No better proof can be adduced of this than the fact that no case was submitted from this district to the Quetta or Sibi Shahi Jirgas for adjudication during the year.

Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The number of Jirga cases during the year was 1,788 as detailed below—

Criminal	708
Civil	508
Revenue	572

The total of the preceding year was 1,820.

The number of persons punished in criminal cases under Jirga proceedings was 418 against 533 in the preceding year. Out of these 249 persons were called upon to furnish security. The amount of fine inflicted during the year under report was Rs. 17,021-15 against Rs. 5,228-10-11 during 1912. The total recoveries on account of fines during the year amounted to Rs. 15,273-1-6 of which Rs. 14,623-1-6 were for the year under report and Rs. 650 for the previous year.

Land Revenue Collections.

Particulars.	1912-13.	1913-14.
(1) Demand—	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous year outstanding at the end of last year	820 4 0	3,022 3 9
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report	1,96,535 15 9	2,12,419 9 1
Total	1,97,356 3 9	2,15,441 12 10
(2) Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years	820 4 0	3,022 3 9
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report	1,75,093 2 0	1,89,880 14 0
Total	1,75,913 6 0	1,92,903 1 9*
(3) Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions	34 3 2	127 11 10
(*b*) Malikana	9,026 11 4	10,041 2 6
(*c*) Suspensions	.....	.....
(*d*) Grain allowances paid out of revenue	9,359 11 6	10,646 10 5
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions)	3,022 3 9	1,723 2 5
Total	21,442 13 9	22,538 11 2

* (1) Includes one pie recovered in excess by the Tahsildar Killa Saifulla.
(2) In addition to Rs. 1,92,903-1-9 a sum of Rs. 69-10 on account of Record Room receipts was credited into the treasury during the year 1913-14.

Land Revenue.—The net land revenue collections of the year under report after excluding the arrears as compared with the similar figures of the year 1912-13 are given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1912-13	1,75,093	2	0
1913-14	1,89,880	14	0
INCREASE	14,787	12	0

The subjoined table shows how the increase of Rs. 14,787-12 has been arrived at :—

TAHSILS.	Increase or Decrease.	Land Revenue.	Tirni.	Chromite.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fort Sandeman	+2,046 5 10	—757 4 2	+2,803 10 0	...
Kakar Khurasan	+12,872 11 3	—128 5 1	+13,001 0 3	...
Hindubagh	—7,005 11 11	—4,323 3 1	+812 7 2	—3,495 0 0
Killa Saifulla	+6,874 6 10	+7,701 13 3	—827 6 5	...
INCREASE	+14,787 12 0	+2,493 1 0	+15,789 11 0	—3,495 0 0

Land Revenue.—The decrease in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil is due to cheaper rates at which revenue wheat, etc., were sold to the Zhob Militia. Untimely rainfall accounted for the decrease in the Hindubagh Tahsil. A larger area was brought under cultivation during the Kharif of 1913-14 in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil than that of 1912-13 and this accounts for the increase in this Tahsil. The decrease under Kakar Khurasan is insignificant.

The increase under grazing tax is probably due partly to the greater influx of Powindahs and partly to greater vigilance on the part of the Tirni collecting establishment.

The area harvested during the year is given below :—

	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.
Fort Sandeman	7,550	3	28
Hindubagh	7,398	0	0
Killa Saifulla	16,817	0	0
Kakar Khurasan	280	1	34

No coercive measures were resorted to in the recovery of revenue.

General condition of the district and the people.—There was no distress in the district and the general condition of the district and the people was good.

Public health.—The general health of the district was on the whole good. There were some scattered cases of typhus fever, small-pox and measles in parts of the district.

Prices of foodstuff and labour.—The prices of foodstuff were generally high during the year and the average rates are compared below with those of the previous year.

	Fort Sandeman.		Hindubagh.		Killa Saifulla.		Kamardin Karez.	
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.
Wheat, 1st sort, per rupee	8 14	8 6	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 10
Wheat, 2nd sort, per rupee	9 2	8 11	10 11	10 2	10 15	10 1	9 12	9 7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gram, per maund	4 2 0	4 10 3	4 4 10	4 11 9	4 14 7	5 3 11	5 4 3	...
Barley, per maund	3 3 3	3 10 11	3 7 5	3 9 11	3 0 10	3 7 0	4 5 2	4 6 7
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	S. Ch.	Ch.
Ghee, per rupee	$11\frac{34}{60}$	$11\frac{6}{24}$	$11\frac{16}{24}$	$11\frac{17}{24}$	$11\frac{3}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{8}$	1 $1\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$

Labourers earned from annas eight to annas twelve a day.

Agriculture.—Owing to high winds following rain in the spring grazing was adversely affected. The Khushkaba crops in the Kakar Khurasan Sub-Tahsil dried up for want of timely rain. Nearly the whole of the fruit crop in the gardens at and around Fort Sandeman was damaged by a terrific hailstorm in May 1913 and by violent winds in July.

Maki and other kharif crops suffered from a disease caused by excessive rains and adverse winds. A few locusts visited various parts of the district in May 1913 but did no extensive damage.

A considerable number of sheep and goats died from some skin disease and diseases locally called *tak*, *paun* and *makrin*.

Two cases of anthrax occurred among the horses of the Police and the Zhob Militia at Fort Sandeman.

Taccavi.—The following table shows the transactions under this head during the year under report :—

	Outstanding on 1st April 1913.	Advances made durirg 1913-14.	Total.	Recoveries.		Outstanding on 31st March 1914.
				Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land Improvement Loans Act.	29,940 8 0	8,105 0 0	38,045 8 0	8,800 0 0	1,067 0 6	27,495 8 0
			Remitted ...	1,750 0 0	189 8 11	...
Agriculturists Loan Act	10,045 0 0	12,470 0 0	22,515 0 0	6,060 0 0	593 13 4	16,455 0 0
TOTAL .	39,985 8 0	20,575 0 0	60,560 8 0	14,860 0 0	1,660 13 10	43,950 8 0
			Remitted ...	1,750 0 0	189 8 11	
TOTAL .	...	...	...	16,610 0 0	1,850 6 9	

Arboriculture.—One hundred and fifteen fruit trees were imported during the year and planted.

Two hundred and fifty-five fruit trees were issued from the nursery at Fort Sandeman for planting in the compounds of the various Rest Houses and the Zhob Militia outposts in the district.

Four thousand five hundred cuttings were planted in the nursery and some 100 trees were grafted during the year.

Weather and Crops.—The following table shows rainfall recorded at the various stations during 1913-14.

	Fort Sandeman.	Hindubagh.	Killa Saifulla.	Kamardin Karez.	Murgha.
	14·55	6·63	8·65	10·47	22·80
Average for decennium, 1902—1911 .	9·95	7·45	6·86	...	...

At Fort Sandeman and Killa Saifulla the total rainfall was above the average. The total recorded at Murgha must also far exceed the average. The rainfall was not received at the best times for the crop. There was very little rain during April and May 1913 when the Rabi crops needed it most. At the time of the Kharif sowing good and timely rain was received, but in subsequent months, *i.e.*, September to November, the rainfall was scanty except at Murgha and this affected the Khushkaba Kharif adversely throughout the district.

At all the rain recording stations, except at Kamardin Karez, Sub-Assistant Surgeons held charge of rain-gauges. The rain-gauge at Kamardin Karez remained in charge of Naib Tahsildar there.

The number of rain recording stations was the same as in the preceding year.

The rain-gauges were inspected during the year.

Mines and Minerals.—No new minerals were discovered in the district during 1913-14.

The chromite ore mines in the Hindubagh Tahsil continued to be worked.

The net output was 3,524 tons against 3,093 for the previous year.

One application for a mining lease was received which was under consideration at the close of the year.

Thirty-one leases for chromite were issued. 30 of these were for old plots which were issued in favour of the Baluchistan Mining Syndicate Limited in lieu of those standing in the name of the late holder which were cancelled.

The revenue realised during 1913-14 was Rs. 7,794-8 against Rs. 11,289-8 in the previous year. The decrease in revenue was due to the rate of royalty having been reduced.

On the 15th September 1913 a serious accident occurred in mine No. 19 in the Hindubagh Tahsil by the explosion of a misfired blasting charge. One man was injured and he was removed to the Hindubagh Hospital. His hand was amputated at the wrist.

Forests.—No forest was reserved. The contract for the recovery of royalty on wood at Fort Sandeman for the year 1913-14 fetched Rs. 2,050, *i. e.*, the same amount as in the preceding year. The usual measures for the eradication of the bark-boring beetle in the Shinghar forests were continued during the year.

Horse-breeding Operations.—No Government stallion was stationed in Zhob during the year under report.

Education.—The number of schools remained unchanged during the year. The number of pupils attending the various schools in the district on 31st March 1914 was 174 against 134 in the previous year.

The expenditure on maintenance of schools amounted to Rs. 7,344-1-3 against Rs. 4,034-4-10 for last year. The income on account of school fees during the year amounted to Rs. 314-3 against Rs. 156-14 in the previous year.

Zhob Militia.—The sanctioned strength of the Corps is 610 Cavalry and 802 Infantry composed of Pathans and Brahuis, of whom the former preponderate. The Militia was maintained during the year at a total cost of Rs. 5,10,789-5-6.

The training of the two new companies sanctioned at the close of 1912 was completed in September 1913.

The regular troops stationed at Dhanasar and Manikhwa were relieved by the Zhob Militia on 1st October 1913.

Since the increase to the corps the following extra posts have been garrisoned by the corps:—

Darya Khanzai; Gwal Haiderzai, 15 sowars each at Lakaband and Babar for escort duty on the Loralai road.

The Khurasan garrisons were concentrated at Kamardin Karez in November and the posts at Loiband, Tirkhawar, Keshatu and Sarachahan evacuated.

The posts at Gustoi and Hussain Nikka were evacuated in August and their garrisons concentrated at Shinbaz.

A new post has been built at Waziribagh in place of the old post at Girdao.

New posts are under construction at Shinbaz and Dhanasar.

In addition to the ordinary garrisons of posts the Militia has been called on to furnish numerous parties to occupy various points temporarily during the past winter.

An entire company was employed from 19th December to the end of March as escort to the Zhob Valley Railway Survey Party.

Parties of 25 men each were sent to occupy Nishpa, Safi and Kuriawasta for some weeks on receipt of news of raiders and a temporary reinforcement was sent to Darya Khanzai.

A patrol from Gulkach came into contact with outlaws near the junction of the Gomal and Kundar rivers and captured an Anzlakhel outlaw with his rifle and ammunition and 363 Kabuli rupees on 16th May 1913 and another patrol from Gulkach captured 8 Largha Shirani absconders with their families with 8 rifles near Warsak on the 7th August 1913. Two of these proved to be deserters from the Frontier Constabulary.

A patrol from Shinbaz went in pursuit of and captured two camel thieves on the Kundar on the 14th March.

The rearmament of the Infantry with the new ·303 M. L. E. I. Rifle was completed in May.

Fifty-five remounts and eleven riding camels were purchased for the Militia during the year.

The health of the corps has on the whole been good, but the men suffer greatly from scurvy at the outposts owing to lack of vegetables and good food. Efforts are being made to counteract these disadvantages.

Since the two extra British officers joined the corps posts have been visited more frequently than of old and the training and discipline of the corps has improved in consequence.

A case of collective insubordination occurred at Loiband in June due principally to a small isolated garrison being in charge of a young non-commissioned officer.

Two hundred and eighty-nine men were discharged and 382 recruits were obtained during the year.

The following table shows the financial transactions of the Zhob Militia Funds during the year:—

Name of fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Government Fund .	0 3 8	323 15 2	324 2 10	324 2 10	.....
Private Fund .	329 1 11	4,42,680 13 1	4,43,009 15 0	4,42,002 0 6	1,007 14 6

District Levies.—The number of Levies including those employed in carrying mails in the district was 482 and the cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,25,746-15-1.

A scheme for utilising the sum sanctioned by His Majesty's Secretary of State for increased levy service in the district was sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

The local Levies did good work during the year.

Criminal Justice.—The total number of regular criminal cases before the various courts in the Zhob District during 1913 was 54 including those pending from the previous year against 52 in 1912. All the cases were disposed of during the year.

Civil Justice.—The total number of regular civil cases before the various courts in the district during 1913 was 132 including those from the previous year against 108 for the preceding year. Out of these 122 were disposed of and 10 remained pending at the close of the year.

Police.—Mr. E. J. Gleeson held charge of the Zhob and Loralai Police Force throughout the year.

The total cost of the Police Force in the two districts during 1913-14 amounted to Rs. 1,26,952-6-1 against Rs. 98,902-10 in 1912-13.

Cognizable Crimes.—The total number of cognizable offences of all kinds given in the Police returns for 1913-14 was 315 against 69 in the preceding year. Eliminating Class VI (*i.e.* petty cases) the number of cases was 33 against 16 in 1912-13.

The detail of serious offences is given below :—

1 Dacoity with murder.
1 Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
1 Do. by dangerous weapons or means.
1 Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.
5 Lurking house trespass.
1 House trespass.
2 Mischief by killing or maiming animals.

Under the heading of cognizable cases the percentage of convictions was 76·32 while 89·74 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 75 and 92·86, respectively.

The percentage of stolen property recovered was 83·96 against 58·43 in the previous year.

The proposals submitted in 1906 for additions to the strength of the Police Force in the district were sanctioned during 1913-14, but as conditions had materially changed since those proposals were made fresh schemes for utilising the amounts sanctioned for the Zhob and Loralai districts have been submitted by the Political Agents of the two districts to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General. In the meanwhile sanction was received to enlist up to two-thirds of the extra men sanctioned under the 1906 scheme.

Jails and Lock-ups.—The total number of prisoners in the various jails and lock-ups in the district at the beginning of the year was 99 and 614 were admitted during the year under report, making a total of 713. Of these 657 were released and 56 remained in the jails and lock-ups when the year closed. The total cost on guards and maintainance amounted to Rs. 4,714-8-5, giving an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 77-6-10.

Registration.—The total number of compulsory registrations effected during the year was 20 against 14 in the previous year.

The total value of immoveable property affected amounted to Rs. 28,134 against 10,553.

No optional registration was made during the year.

The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 140-8 and Rs. 65-5 respectively.

Stamps.—The Stamp Revenue in 1913-14 amounted to Rs. 6,287-11 against Rs. 5,867-13 in the preceding year.

Public Works.—The amount spent on Public Works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,94,861-6-2.

The following important works were carried out during the year :—

1. Part remodelling of the Police Lines at Fort Sandeman.
2. Additional accommodation for Zhob Militia at Fort Sandeman.
3. Remodelling Tahsil and Thana and Military post at Killa Saifulla.
4. Deputy Superintendent of Police's House at Fort Sandeman.
5. Post at Waziribagh.
6. Post at Shinbaz.
7. Post at Dhanasar.
8. Durbar Hall at Fort Sandeman.
9. Improving water-supply at Shinghar.
10. Realigning the Fort Sandeman-Loralai road over the Zarozai pass.
11. Improving the Hindubagh-Fort Sandeman road.
12. Zhob Militia post at Shinghar.

Postal.—Owing to the withdrawal of the Zhob Militia from Loiband and Hussain Nikka the combined Post and Telegraph Offices there were closed during the year. New combined Post and Telegraph Offices were opened at Shinbaz and Lakaband on the 21st August and 13th October 1913 respectively.

Local Funds.—The transactions under this head were :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.	6,296 6 5	21,828 1 8	28,124 8 1	19,710 15 7	8,413 8 6*
Zhob Police Fund .	9,122 15 10	29,947 10 10	39,070 10 8	21,112 15 2	17,957 11 6

* This includes Rs. 3,000 invested in Government Paper in 1913-14, but excludes Rs. 5,000 invested in Government Paper in previous years.

Employment of Mohammadans.—The percentage of Mohammadans to Hindu employés in the district at the end of the year was 50 against 42·86 at the close of 1912-13.

General.—The country between Tank and Fort Sandeman *via* the Gat Pass was surveyed by the Zhob Valley Railway Survey Party and the proposed line was marked out by white-washed stones.

The following telephone and telegraph lines were dismantled in the district during 1913-14 :—

1. Telegraph line from Gul Kach to Hussain Nikka.
2. Telephone line from Hussain Nikka to Gustoi.
3. Telegraph line from Loiband to a point a few miles to the north of Babu China.

The following telegraph and telephone lines were erected during the year :—

1. Telegraph line from Gul Kach to Shinbaz.
2. Telephone line from Waziribagh to Mir Ali Khel *viâ* Girdao.
3. A telephone was used on the Fort Sandeman-Shinghar telegraph line which is not used for telegraph work in winter.

A. L. JACOB, *Major,*
Political Agent in Zhob.

APPENDIX V.

Administration Report of the Bolan Sub-Division including that portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency for the year 1913-14.

Area and Population.—The area is estimated at 353 square miles, the population censused in 1911 was 2,096.

Principal Officers.—Major A. B. Dew, C.I.E., held charge of the district throughout the year. Captain S. Williams held charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent up to the 27th March 1914 when he was relieved by Captain D. M. Field.

General Attitude and Conduct of the Tribes.—The general attitude and conduct of the tribes were satisfactory.

Himat Khan, son of Gauhar Khan, a Mengal Motabar, being now, of age is responsible for the members of his tribe.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.—Seventeen cases were dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation against 24 in the preceding year :—

	Bolan Pass.	Quetta-Nushki Railway Section.
Theft	12	3
Flight from custody	1	...
Putting stones on railway line	1	...

Of these 17 cases (which include 7 pending from last year) 9 were decided by the Naib Tahsildar, Bolan, 3 by the Assistant Political Agent, and 5 were under enquiry when the year closed.

District Levies.—The work of the Levies was satisfactory. Their strength and cost of maintenance during the year were as follows :—

	Strength.	Sanctioned cost.	Actual expenditure.	Increase.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bolan Posts	121	14,760	14,795 10 11	35 10 11
Bolan Railway Posts	38	5,364	5,364 0 0	...
Quetta-Nushki Railway	15	2,472	2,472 0 0	...
TOTAL	136	22,596	22,631 10 11	35 10 11

The small increase is due to the grant of privilege leave allowance to Levy Muharirs.

Police.—The number of cognizable cases reported on the railway line was 44 against 41 in the previous year. Of these 9 were cancelled by orders of the Court owing to mistakes of fact, 20 were undetected, and 15 (12 of which were trivial) dealt with by the Police. The arrest of a thief by one of the Levies led to a series of thefts on the line being proved against him.

The value of stolen property amounted to Rs. 699-13-0, of which Rs. 130-12-3 was recovered, against Rs. 3,832-4-0 and Rs. 3,558-15-0, respectively, last year.

The Police Thana at Mach was abolished in June 1913.

Land Revenue.—The land revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs. 4,513-9-10 against Rs. 5,273-8-11 in 1912-13.

1.—Demand.

	For 1913-14.	For 1912-13.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue outstanding at the end of the last year	...	406 1 11
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report	4,513 9 10	*4,867 7 0
TOTAL DEMAND Rs.	4,513 9 10	*5,273 8 11

* NOTE.—These figures do not include Rs. 448-15-4 on account of (1) Royalty on coal Rs. 446-7-7, and (2) Record Room Fees Rs. 2-7-9 —*vide* this office Un-official No. 363, dated 5th July 1913. They also do not appear in the printed Administration Report for 1912-13.

The sum of Rs. 4,513-9-10 includes the following items :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Royalty, etc., on coal	503	10	0
Record fees	2	6	9
Compensation for water of Bibinani spring	50	10	8
Ditto taken in excess	49	14	9
Ditto Rindli spring	84	0	0
Sale-proceeds of dry wood	2	14	0

2.—Collections.

	For 1913-14. Rs. a. p.	For 1912-13. Rs. a. p.
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous year	...	406 1 11
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report	4,513 9 10	4,867 7 0
TOTAL COLLECTIONS Rs.	4,513 9 10	5,273 8 11

The decrease is due to the following reasons :—

(i) The prices of wheat and barley revenue grain were cheaper than last year ;

(ii) the Kharif crops were damaged by heavy winds ; and

(iii) less area was brought under cultivation this year.

Out of the revenue collections Rs. 250 was paid to Khan Sahib Syed Bahar Shah on account of his cash jagir for the year 1913-14. A similar amount for the year 1912-13 was drawn from the Quetta Treasury by a Refund Order sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner.

No grazing tax is levied.

General Condition of District and People.—The general health was good except for malaria. Wages remained unchanged. No taccavi advances were given.

Mines.—No new leases for coal mining were granted during the year. The Bohar Coal Mine yielded an output of 522 maunds of coal. The one at Mach worked by Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel, C.I.E., yielded an output of 32,390 maunds of coal and 1,163 maunds of coal-dust, against 39,428 and 844 maunds in the previous year.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

—	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 1st January 1914.
Civil—					
1912	10	44	54	51	3
1913	3	90	93	91	2
Criminal—					
1912	4	122	126	124	2
1913	2	101	103	103	...

The increase in civil cases is due to suits by local shopkeepers. The decrease in criminal cases is due to increased vigilance on the part of the Police and Levies.

Registration and Stamps.—Only two documents were registered during the year, both relating to immoveable property to the value of Rs. 1,280.

The sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 362-10-0 against Rs. 423-12-0 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the decrease in the value of the civil suits.

Weather and Crops.—The rainfall was timely both for *Rabi* and *Kharif* crops. The two raingauges at Mach and Rindli are in charge of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Thanadar respectively. The latter was inspected by the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, on several occasions and found in a satisfactory condition.

Local Fund.—The following table shows the condition of the Bolan and Quetta-Nushki Railway Bazar Fund as compared with the previous year :—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1912-13	340 7 11	2,497 7 0	1,661 4 1	1,176 10 10
1913-14	1,176 10 10	2,468 1 9	1,964 13 1	1,679 15 6

The increase in expenditure is due to the appointment of a Head Mali on Rs. 20 per mensem and two coolies on Rs. 10 per mensem each from the 15th September 1913 for the Mach garden. The procedure of sending State prisoners to work in this garden was stopped.

General.—The post of Apprentice in this office fell permanently vacant during the year under report and was given to a Hindu accepted and passed candidate. No new local men (domiciled Hindus or Muhammadans) were employed.

The income on account of Provincial revenues of the Sub-Division and the income-tax due from pay of establishments paid from Provincial Revenues amounted to Rs. 14,926-8-6 against Rs. 17,149-8-5* for 1912-13. The decrease falls chiefly under :—

(1) Land Revenue Fluctuating collections.
(2) Royalty on coal,
(3) Still head duty,
(4) Income tax,
(5) Unclaimed property, and
(6) Pension contributions.

* NOTE.—The total receipts under all heads during 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 17,257-0-5. The difference is due to the fact that receipts aggregating Rs. 107-8 on account of Dâk Bungalow receipts were intimated to this office by the Revenue Commissioner after despatch of the report.

The plague camp remained at Hirok from 1st April to 30th October 1913 during which period 2 cases of bubonic plague occurred. They were isolated under the usual precautions and both recovered.

There were no mining accidents. Seven accidents took place on the railway line, one of class A and 6 of Class C; in six 7 animals were killed and in one a man was wounded.

A DEW, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VI.

Administration Report of the Chagai District for the year 1913-14.

Area and Population.—The area of the district was 18,892 square miles; and the population censused in 1911 was 16,344.

Principal Officers.—The charge of the district was held, throughout the year, by Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Webb-Ware, I.A., C.I.E.

K. S. Rana Muhammad Ali Khan was in charge of the Nushki Sub-division from the 1st April 1913 to 29th September and from 29th December 1913 to date, and Mirza Izaz-ud-din Ahmad Khan from 29th September to 28th December 1913.

General Attitude and Conduct of the Various Tribes.—The attitude and conduct of the tribes in the district was in every respect satisfactory, no intertribal disputes of any importance occurring.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 88 as against 57 for the preceding year.

The findings arrived at by Jirga were in all cases accepted. The working of the Jirga system was thoroughly satisfactory.

The fines inflicted totalled Rs. 2,151, of which Rs. 1,455 was credited into the Treasury, Rs. 696 being paid to parties as compensation for injuries received.

District Levies.—These fall under three separate classes, *viz.* (*a*) Chagai Levy Corps, (*b*) General Levies, and (*c*) Railway Levies :—

(*a*) The Chagai Levy Corps, which possesses a strength of 126 rank and file, is divided as follows :—

Jamedars	5
Daffedars	5
Pay Naiks	5
Sowars	111
TOTAL	126

In addition 1 Salutri, 1 Nálband and 3 Bhisties are maintained.

(*b*) *General Levies.*—The strength of these was increased by 10 rank and file during the year and now stands as follows :—

Inspector of Levies	1
Jamedars	7
Daffedars	25
Sowars	164
Lance Naiks	1
Havildars	5
Footmen	29
TOTAL	232

In addition to the foregoing 9 Muharrirs, 19 Shopkeepers and one Bhistie are also maintained. It may be noted that the foregoing is exclusive of tribal levies, 17 in number, which are maintained, for Government service by the Zaggar Mengal and Sanjarani Sardars.

(*c*) *Railway Levies.*—These were augmented during the year by 3 rank and file; their total strength now being :—

Havildar	1
Footmen	9
TOTAL	10

The actual cost of maintaining the District Levies amounted to Rs. 1,18,881-11-1, divided as under :—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Chagai Levy Corps	44,814	0	8
District Levies	74,067	10	5
TOTAL	1,18,881	11	1

Police.—The District Police, which are under the Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Districts, consists merely of the Nushki Havalat and Treasury guards. Under this heading there is nothing of importance to record.

Roads and Communications.—The communications in the Chagai Agency are camel tracks. The country is intersected in all directions by these. The Nushki-Seistan Trade Route is itself merely one of such tracks, but its improvement and conversion into something more pretentious is a most desirable step from the point of view of attracting trade.

Horse-breeding Operations.—A Government stallion stood at Nushki for 1½ months, in spring, and though horse-owners availed themselves of its services to a fair extent, the result was somewhat disappointing. The Chagai District is essentially a camel-breeding district, and tribesmen pride themselves on the possession of a swift, well-bred riding camel rather than on the possession of a good horse.

Land Revenue.

	For the year under report.	For the preceding year.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
1. Demand—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous year's outstanding at the end of the last year—		
Rabi	0 0 6	.....
Kharif	0 8 0	0 1 3
Grazing tax	2 11 8	.....
Miscellaneous	32 11 0	32 11 0
	35 15 2	32 12 3
(*b*) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report—		
Rabi	47,050 8 8	21,497 9 9
Kharif	2,518 10 6	1,424 3 9
Grazing tax	17,847 6 0	16,360 13 0
Miscellaneous	1,603 10 2	1,265 11 9
Record fees	8 1 0	35 5 3
	69,028 4 4	40,583 11 6
Total Demand—		
Rabi	47,050 9 2	21,497 9 9
Kharif	2,519 2 6	1,424 5 0
Grazing tax	17,850 1 8	16,360 13 0
Miscellaneous	1,636 5 2	1,298 6 9
Record fees	8 1 0	35 5 3
	69,064 3 6	40,616 7 9
2. Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue for previous years—		
Rabi	0 0 6	.....
Kharif	0 8 0	0 1 3
Grazing tax	2 11 8	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....
Record fees	.....	.....
Carried over	3 4 2	0 1 3

	For the year under report.	For the preceding year.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
(*b*) On account of the revenue for the year under report—		
Rabi	44,527 12 10	20,307 4 9
Kharif	2,357 2 7	1,352 5 10
Grazing tax	17,032 15 5	15,550 8 10
Miscellaneous	1,587 4 7	1,253 13 0
Record fees	8 1 0	35 5 3
	65,513 4 5	38,499 5 8
Total Collections—		
Rabi	44,527 13 4	20,307 4 9
Kharif	2,357 10 7	1,352 7 1
Grazing tax	17,035 11 1	15,550 8 10
Miscellaneous	1,587 4 7	1,253 13 0
Record fees	8 1 0	35 5 3
	65,516 8 7	38,499 6 11
3. Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions—		
Rabi	.....	.....
Kharif	37 4 0	.....
Grazing tax	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	32 11 0	.....
	69 15 0	.....
(*b*) Malkana—		
Rabi	2,351 15 4	1,091 13 6
Kharif	124 3 11	71 4 8
Grazing tax	814 6 7	807 8 6
Miscellaneous	16 5 7	12 0 0
	3,306 15 5	1,982 10 8
(*c*) Suspensions	.....	.....
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind—		
Rabi	100 12 6	98 7 0
(*e*) Jagir—		
Rabi	70 0 0	.....

	For the year under report.	For the preceding year.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
(*f*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions)—		
Rabi	.....	0 0 6
Kharif	.....	0 8 0
Grazing tax	.....	2 11 8
Miscellaneous	.....	32 11 0
	.....	35 15 2
Total Non-recoveries—		
Rabi	2,522 11 10	1,190 5 0
Kharif	161 7 11	71 12 8
Grazing tax	814 6 7	810 4 2
Miscellaneous	49 0 7	44 11 0
	3,547 10 11	2,117 0 10

The revenue on cereals is taken by *Batái* or *Tashkhis*, while that on *Sabzkhurda* and *Pálezat* is recovered at cash rates.

The *Muáfis* granted to Zamindars amounted to Rs. 1,432-5-6 divided as under :—

	Rs. a. p.
Land revenue	1,233 4 6
Grazing tax	199 1 0
	1,432 5 6

The collections under grazing tax totalled Rs. 17,035-11-1, as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.
Nushki Tahsil	7,115 12 0
Chagai Tahsil	9,919 15 1
	17,035 11 1

General Condition of the District and People.—The general condition of the district and people has been distinctly good. The rains began in December and continued until well into April, with the natural result that the coming year's crops should, if nothing untoward supervenes, be well above the average. Throughout the district the grazing was excellent.

2. *Public Health.*—This was good with the exception of an outbreak of measles of a particularly virulent type which wrought much havoc amongst the tribal children. It is understood that in Nushki alone some 200 children succumbed. The sanitation of the Nushki Bazaar was improved by the completion of the drainage system, the building of latrines, etc. There is much, however, still to be done here, the difficulty being the want of sufficient funds.

3. The average daily attendance in the Nushki, Dalbandin and Kacha Dispensaries was 78·36, 26·8, and 23·79 respectively. At Nushki 258 indoor patients were treated during the year, 74 of whom came from beyond the frontier. The number of indoor patients dealt with at Dalbandin and Kacha was 89 and 88 respectively. There were no vaccinations.

4. The rainfall as registered at Nushki was 7·67½ inches, as against 6·43 inches for the previous year.

5. The rain recording stations in the Agency are three in number and are what is termed third-class stations. They are situated at Nushki, Chagai and Mashkichah. The first is in charge of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Nushki, and the other two of local officials. All three were inspected in the course of the year, and arrangements were made in the case of one, where some defects were found, to have these rectified.

Irrigation.—Properly speaking there are no irrigation works in the district. The dam constructed in 1906 by the tribesmen of Nushki across the Bor Nullah, which is the trans-frontier extension of the various Baluchistan Loras, stood very well, and now supplies flood water to a system of supplementary irrigation *bands* and *nullahs* which extend, in a direct line, south of the *band*, for a distance of close on twenty miles.

Regarded collectively the tribesmen of the Chagai district are nomads rather than zamindars, and it is only in the eastern Sub-division of the district that agriculturists are in the ascendent.

Forests.—There is one small forest only known as the Khaisar Forest. The measures adopted for its protection have proved quite satisfactory.

Education.—The district possesses at present only one primary school, at Nushki. The average daily attendance during the year was 14·59 as against 22·73 for the year before. In addition, a further trial, for one year was given to the five Grant-in-aid schools in the district. Of these three passed the test, and it has been decided to retain them for a further period of three years. The other two were closed.

The maintenance charges of the Nushki Primary school amounted to Rs. 543-12-2, and of the five Grant-in-aid schools to Rs. 598-11.

Jails and Lock-ups.—There are no jails or subsidiary jails. The number of prisoners received into the Nushki Lock-up was 81. Of these 76 prisoners were disposed of in due course leaving 5 in the lock-up at the close of the year.

Stamps.—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 764-8 as against Rs. 1,034-8 for the previous year.

Local funds.—Nushki town fund is the only excluded local fund. The balance at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 4,249-10 and at the close at Rs. 6,281-15-8. The income amounted to Rs. 5,838-8-7 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,806-2-11.

Public Works.—The following is a list of the original works dealt with during the year :—

Maior Works.—(1) A Government shop at Kundi and (2) a Levy Post at Patkok.

Minor Works.—(1) Quarters and office for the Thana Munshi at Merui; (2) quarters and office for the Thana Munshi at Mashkichah; (3) quarters and office for the Thana Munshi at Kacha; (4) Patwarkhana at Ahmedwal; (5) Chowkidar's quarters at Ahmedwal; (6) rest-house and servant quarters at Ahmedwal; (7) Chowkidar's quarters at Chakal; (8) Chowkidar's quarters at Sotag; (9) Additional quarters at Dalbandin; (10) wind-mill at Sohtagan; (11) petty additions to the Humai rest-house; (12) a shelter for officers at Borghar.

In addition the Piran Levy Thana was re-roofed and several additions and alterations were made in the Mashkichah Thana.

The usual annual repairs to the various district buildings were carried out.

Prices and Labour.—The average cost of wheat in the Nushki Tahsil stood at 10 seers 4 chataks, and of barley at 11 seers 12 chataks per rupee. In the Chagai Tahsil the average prices were wheat 8 seers 13 chataks and barley 9 seers 6 chataks per rupee.

The rates for labour vary from annas 6 to annas 8 per working day. The supply of labour is poor and it was obtained with difficulty. As regards the western portion of the district, this is explained by the attractions offered by raiding in Persian territory which have reduced the numbers of trans-frontior labourers available.

Agriculture and Agricultural Stock.—There was no loss in agricultural stock during the year, but considerable damage was caused to the Kharif harvest by a series of invasions of locusts which came apparently from the Great Kirman Desert. Several of these swarms deposited eggs, which in due course hatched out. Great quantities of eggs were collected and burnt and by means of screens, ditches, kerosine oil and in other ways large numbers of "hoppers" were also collected and destroyed.

Taccavi Advances.—The taccavi advances made during the year numbered ten, the value being Rs. 1,915.

The balance taccavi outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 5,105, and the recoveries which were made amounted to principal Rs. 1,735 and interest Rs. 287-7-2.

Arboriculture.—A sum of Rs. 2,673-7-2 was devoted to arboriculture inclusive of Rs. 878 contributed by the Nushki Town Fund. The number of trees and cuttings planted was 3,059.

Trade.—The value of the trade which passed through Nushki during the year amounted to Rs. 51,62,376 divided as under :—

	Exports. Rs.	Imports. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Afghanistan	11,85,187	15,52,552	27,37,739
Persia	21,62,958	2,61,679	24,24,637
Total .	33,48,145	18,14,231	51,62,376

A comparison between these figures and those registered the preceding year gives the following result :—

Trade with Afghanistan and Persia shows increases of Rs. 4,66,473 and Rs. 55,733, respectively, and the total advance on last year's figures, which until then were the highest previously recorded, was Rs. 5,22,206. This figure, there is reason to believe, would have been still greater, had it not been for the failure of certain Indian Banks which engendered a feeling of great uneasiness which reacted on all circles of trade.

Civil and Criminal Cases decided judicially : (*a*) *Criminal Justice.*—The number of criminal cases decided during the year was 10 against 8 for the previous year. Eleven persons were tried, 2 of whom were acquitted, and 9 found guilty.

The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 150, the whole of which was realised and paid into the Treasury.

(*b*) *Civil Justice.*—Here the number of cases dealt with was 6 against 9 for the preceding year. It is to be noted that Chagai being a Frontier District, the majority of cases fall under the Frontier Crimes Regulation and are dealt with by the political procedure laid down therein.

General.—The Kacha Detachment of the 121st Pioneers was relieved on the 2nd December 1913 by the Detachment of the 2-7th Gurkha Rifles, which was in turn relieved on 10th April 1914 by a detachment of 106th Hazara Pioneers.

2. The proportion of Muhammadan to Hindu employés in Government service at the close of the year was roughly 67 to 33.

3. No local men either domiciled Hindus or others are employed in the Chagai Agency, the explanation of this naturally being that no locally educated men have so far become available.

4. No case of opium smuggling took place. It is true that an Afghan Seistani ignorant of British law openly imported 74 lbs. of opium, but as he was able to establish that he had acted in ignorance he was permitted to re-export the drug on payment of such expenses as the District authorities had incurred and further incurred in seeing it safely across the Frontier.

T. WEBB WARE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Chagai.

APPENDIX VII.

Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1913-14.

I.—Introductory.

1. The whole of the Public Works (inclusive of the Irrigation and Mining) throughout Baluchistan are under the control of the Commanding Royal Engineer, 4th (Quetta) Division, Military Works Services, who is also Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

All Civil and Military Works in the province are carried out by Military Works Services Agency except a few minor works in outlying districts.

2. Colonel (now Major-General) G. Williams handed over the charge of the Office of the Secretary, Public Works Department, in Baluchistan, on 21st April 1913, to Colonel J. C. Rimington who held the same till the close of the year.

II.—45—Civil Works, Imperial.

1. The original and additional grants allotted during the year by the Government of India, Public Works Department, the Director-General of Post Office and Telegraphs and the Postmaster-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle, for outlay on the Post and Telegraph buildings in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 32,318, *i.e.*, for :—

	Rs.
Major works	8,500
Minor „	12,922
Repairs	5,400
Establishment	5,157
Tools and Plant	339
TOTAL	32,318

The only work of importance was the construction of a combined Post and Telegraph office and quarters for the Staff at Dalbandin at a cost of Rs. 8,396.

III.—45—Civil Works, Special Revenues.

1. The original grant for outlay during the year was Rs. 8,20,000 but this was finally increased to Rs. 9,19,161 by additions to and withdrawals from the original grant.

DEPARTMENT HEAD.	STATEMENT OF GRANTS AND OUTLAY.			
	Original Budget grant.	Final grant or revised estimate.	Actual outlay.	Outlay in 1912-13.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Original Works, Major	3,91,600	4,41,950	4,39,066	3,45,724
Ditto, Minor	1,00,000	1,23,016	1,22,150	1,37,056
Repairs	1,70,000	1,77,768	1,76,252	1,52,953
Establishment	1,49,100	1,66,053	1,69,651	1,44,225
Tools and Plant	9,300	10,374	10,781	
TOTAL	8,20,000	9,19,161	9,17,900	7,79,958
Deduct to agree with revised estimate passed by Government of India.	...	—11,161	—11,161	...
GRAND TOTAL	8,20,000	9,08,000	9,06,739	7,79,958

2. List of works undertaken.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Administration.

At Nushki, Dalbandin, and Manikhawa the Tehsil and Thana buildings were completed.

At Killa Saifulla the improvements to Post and Thana were in progress.

Educational.

At Sibi the boarding house for Barnes School was completed.

At Quetta and Loralai the school buildings were in course of construction.

Law and Justice.

At Fort Sandeman the Durbar Hall was being built.

Jails.

At Loralai a new jail was being constructed.

Police including Militia Posts and Levies, etc.

At Sibi the remodelling of the Police lines was completed and at Fort Sandeman it was in progress.

The new Militia post at Waziribagh was completed. The construction of new posts was also taken in hand at Shinbaz and Dhanasar.

Additional buildings for Zhob Militia at Fort Sandeman were in progress.

Deputy Superintendent of Police's quarters at Fort Sandeman were completed, as also the Levy thana at Kach.

Medical.

At Harnai and Loralai the improvements to the hospitals were completed.

At Quetta quarters for Military Assistant Surgeon in the Civil Hospital were completed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Metalled Roads.

Improvements to the following roads were being carried out:—

(1) Quetta-Kach-Ziarat, (2) Lak Pass, (3) Murgha to Hindubagh, (4) Peshin to Khushdil Khan, (5) Road over the Zarrozai Pass, and (6) Upper Zhob road.

Accommodation for Travellers.

Rest-houses at Nushki and Dalbandin were completed.

At Peshin a serai was in progress, and at Kuchlak a serai was completed.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Water Supplies.

At Nushki, Jhatpat and Musakhel piped water supplies were installed.

At Shinghar and Sibi improvements to the water supplies were being carried out.

Works in charge of Civil Officers.

3. A sum of Rs. 92,740 was spent by Civil Officers on original works and repairs, costing under Rs. 2,500 each as detailed below, from the funds provided under Civil Department budget of the Agency during the official year 1913-14 in addition to the sum of Rs. 9,19,161 mentioned in paragraph 1, Part III above.

	Original Works.	Repairs.
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin District	13,498	9,734
Ditto Sibi District	8,657	8,803
Ditto Loralai „	6,885	6,548
Ditto Zhob „	5,400	4,660
Ditto Kalat „	...	754
Ditto Chagai „	11,551	16,250
TOTAL	45,991	46,749
GRAND TOTAL	92,740	

Revenue.

4. Receipts chiefly comprise rents of Civil buildings. The amount realized was Rs. 35,986 against Rs. 33,353 for the previous year.

Famine Relief Works.

5. *Nil.*

Contribution Works.

6. At Quetta the King Edward Memorial serai was completed.

At Chaman the drainage of the Bazaar and Civil Hospital was completed.

At Kalat and Mastung treasury buildings were constructed.

Improvements to the road from Mastung to Mastung Railway Station were carried out.

Experimental Artesian Water Borings.

7. A sum of Rs. 4,522 was spent under this head in connection with an artesian well boring for the purpose of drinking water supply for Civil lines at Mastung. The work is in progress.

Experimental Fruit Farm in Quetta.

8. Rupees seven thousand one hundred and eighty-five were spent on artesian water borings, improving roads, constructing engine shed and certain buildings and quarters for the establishment maintained at the Farm. This farm is in charge of the Imperial Economic Botanist.

IV.—43—Minor Works and Navigation.

1. The original grant for the year for expenditure on Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation in the Agency was Rs. 1,11,000. This amount was increased to Rs. 3,99,200 by additions sanctioned during the year.

2. The distribution of the total grant of Rs. 3,99,200 was as follows :—

	Capital Account.			
	Work.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Khusdil Khan Canals	1,82,430	40,690	500	2,23,620
Shebo Canals	17,000	3,900	...	20,900
Nar Nullah Canals	5,150	280	...	5,430
Nari Weir	56,580	10,300	820	67,700
Miscellaneous Capital Works, no Capital and Revenue Accounts.	8,960	11,620	3,130	23,710
Total Capital Account	2,70,120	66,790	4,450	3,41,360
	Revenue Account.			
Khushdil Khan Canals	16,300	9,495	300	26,095
Shebo Canals	9,700	8,290	200	18,190
Nar Nullah Canals	6,400	6,855	300	13,555
Total Revenue Account	32,400	24,640	800	57,840
GRAND TOTAL	3,02,520	91,430	5,250	3,99,200

3. Revenue collected during the year was as follows :—

	Shebo.	Khushdil Khan.	Nar Nullah.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1. Water rates from irrigation	8,078	53,615	...
2. Miscellaneous receipts from sale of water	...	...	3,737
3. Receipts from other canal produce	126	31	...
4. Navigation	...	120	...
5. Rent of buildings	30	560	...
6. Fines	126	64	...
7. Miscellaneous	7	67	3
TOTAL REVENUE	8,367	54,457	3,740
	66,564		

against Rs. 9,256 and 57,942 for the year 1912-13 for Shebo and Khushdil Khan Canals respectively. The Nar Nullah working estimates were closed on the 31st March 1913. The decrease in the revenue of the Shebo and Khushdil Khan Canals was due to lesser market rates for produce, and to late sowings, also to crops not being up to the standard of the previous year.

V.— Narrative Progress Report.

QUETTA PESHIN DISTRICT.

Shebo Canals.

1. The Capital outlay during the year was Rs. 20,960 including Rs. 479 Indirect charges, and the total to the end of the year was Rs. 8,00,854.

2. The outlay covered a number of small works calculated to improve the scheme by collecting and running more water in a shorter time, as the perennial supply has practically disappeared, and reliance must now be placed on floods alone.

3. The total Rabi crop of about 1,165 acres was matured with canal and storage water during the year.

A small area of about 86 acres of Kharif crops was also irrigated, and matured during June, July, August and September 1913.

4. From November 1913 to December 1913, the canal supplies were given for sowing the Rabi crop of the following year and about 2,060 acres were put down.

5. A proposal to increase the Shebo Canal supplies by a feeder from the Khushdil Khan Reservoir was sanctioned by the Local Government; the work was started towards the close of the year and the greater part of it completed.

6. The year has been favourable for the scheme. The tanks were filled up to their Full Supply Level.

When the feeder from the Khushdil Khan Reservoir is ready about June 1914 and if the Barshore supplementary reservoir is constructed it is expected that the zemindars will be further assured, and this Shebo system will become a fine property.

Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

7. The Capital outlay during the year, including cost of improvements, was Rs. 2,30,615 of which Rs. 5,585 were Indirect charges, and the total to the end of year was Rs. 15,32,361.

8. The works in connection with the improvement scheme were practically completed during the year. The central portion of the main bund and the marginal bund, that is, the bund which prevents overspill into the Barshore River, or Peshin Lora were constructed. The Tor Murgha Feeder Cut was completed and also the Tor Murgha Headworks except for the shutters and gates. A drainage syphon on the Haikalzai Branch, which was washed out, was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 935.

9. The following surveys in connection with the improvement scheme, as well as investigation of other new schemes, were undertaken and completed :—

1. Timrak Nullah Survey.
2. Barshore Reservoir Survey.
3. Surkhab Reservoir Survey.
4. Tor Murgha Reservoir Survey.
5. Shebo Feeder Survey.
6. Survey of Khusdil Khan Extension across Pishin Lora.
7. Survey of Dinar Karez.

10. The amount of water taken into the reservoir during the year ending 31st March 1914 was nearly 6,000 millions of cubic feet.

11. Some 5,345 acres of rabi crop, sown in 1912-13, were matured, and 672 acres of kharif crop were sown and matured during the year.

12. The year was an unfavourable one for the Khushdil Khan Reservoir. Although there were good rains and much snow, no flood worthy the name came down the Barshore or Tor Murgha Rivers.

13. Proposals for supplementing the Khushdil Khan Reservoir supplies by constructing another reservoir either in the Tor Murgha or in the Barshore River were considered. The latter site was considered the more favourable by the Inspector-General of Irrigation and a project amounting to Rs. 16,91,881 was prepared and is now under the consideration of the Local Government. This project will store up surplus waters of the Barshore for use in years of poor supply, and serve not only the Khushdil Khan area but also the Shebo lands.

14. Another project called the Surkhab Reservoir project costing Rs. 7,52,126 for irrigating the tract between the left bank of the Surkhab and Yaru Railway Station, was investigated by the Inspector-General of Irrigation who commented most favourably on it. It has been approved by the Local Government and will shortly be submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

15. Great efforts were made to increase the irrigation on both the Shebo and Khushdil Khan systems by making more economic use of the water, and by preventing the present wasteful methods of irrigation. A duty of 15 to 18 acres per million cubic feet of water has now been obtained, against an average of 10 before the year 1911.

16. The cash assessment of the Surkhab Circle was cancelled except in one small obdurate section in Malazai. All lands which take canal water will now pay one-third *batai*. It is hoped that this will effect an increase in revenue.

Nar Nullah Reservoir.

17. The Capital outlay during the year was Rs. 6,272 including Rs. 159 Indirect charges, and the total expenditure to end of the year was Rs. 9,95,738.

18. The year has again been unfavourable for this reservoir. The gauge of the reservoir on the 31st March 1914 was 42·3 feet, which represents a capacity of 61·50 millions of cubic feet. The total amount of water received into the reservoir during the year was nearly 77 millions of cubic feet.

19. Twenty-two millions four lakhs seventy-eight thousand four hundred and six cubic feet of water were given to the Quetta Cantonment and a sum of Rs. 3,737 was realised.

Contribution Works, Quetta-Peshin District.

20. Experiments were made to render the Pishin watercourse waterproof with cement plaster and clay puddle, but both were unfortunately washed away.

Loralai District.

Anambar Project.

21. The floods of the Anambar River were recorded throughout the year.

22. No expenditure beyond that on maintenance of the buildings and repairs to the zamindari watercourse was permitted during the year.

23. The final project was sent in, and is under consideration of the Local Government.

Zhob District.

24. Detailed surveys for the Zhob project were completed and the site was inspected in October 1913 by Mr. M. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation. The final project, in accordance with the instructions given by him, is now under preparation. The proposed ucheme will command an area of about 220,000 acres.

25. Flood gauges of the Zhob river were observed during the whole year.

26. The Local Government has sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 21,607 the construction of a watercourse from the Upper Kesh Springs to irrigate a patch of land on the left bank of the Zhob River.

Sibi District.

Beji Scheme.

27. Owing to a dispute as regards the share of the Nari water claimed by Kalat which has been under investigation, the Beji Scheme is at present held in abeyance.

28. An estimate for the construction of a permanent weir at the Nari Canal head amounting to Rs. 1,50,840 was sanctioned by the Government of India. The right and the left flank walls and a length of 123′ of the main weir have been finished.

29. The Capital outlay on the construction of the Nari weir was Rs. 57,476 including Rs. 1,377 Indirect charges.

30. *Remodelling the Nari Distributaries.*—The estimate for this work has been sanctioned by the Local Government and work will be commenced in October 1914.

31. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Nari Canal system was about Rs. 2,000. The canal was maintained up to the second divide, a length of a mile nearly.

32. The canal ran throughout the year, with many interruptions owing to the *kacha bunds* breaching whenever floods occur. The construction of the weir will ensure constant working.

33. A project for the construction of a dam at Gharat Mana near Ziarat is under the consideration of the Local Administration.

VI.—Railways.

1. Both the Sind-Peshin and Mushkaf Bolan Sections of the North-Western Railway have been worked continually throughout the year.

2. *Permanent-ways.*—Renewals of sleepers between Sibi and Mushkaf from mile 156-160 were carried out. The renewal of 5 miles of sleepers between Spezand and Sariab has also been sanctioned.

On the Sind-Peshin Section some 3,600 steel sleepers were replaced.

On the Nushki branch a considerable number of steel sleepers were renewed chiefly on the Ghat Section, Kishingi to Nushki.

3. *Tunnels.*—These are in good order and none of the cracks previously reported have opened out. The Galangur tunnel has been extended by 120′ on account of heavy slip.

4. *Floods.*—The line between Bellput and Mithri for a length of about 20 miles was badly breached in several places by a heavy flood on the night of the 26th-27th August. The train service was stopped entirely for two days, transhipment was resorted to for a week and the normal service was not resumed until the 5th September. Several additional water-ways are to be provided in this length of the line. There were two heavy floods in the Nari river. The line between Nari and Sibi was seriously threatened but a breach was averted. The line between Khost and Zaradalu was breached in several places in July and again in August, but was repaired with only three hours' detention to traffic. No other serious floods occurred.

5. *Accidents.*—No serious accident has occurred during the year. A bad slip occurred in a cutting near Galangur on the Nushki branch necessitating transhipment for three weeks.

6. *Girder Renewals between Quetta and Sibi.*—The girders of some 60 bridges were renewed during the year and the work is completed except for doubling the girders on two bridges.

7. *Water Arrangements.*—All the water supplies worked satisfactorily except Bibinani which failed for three months and had to be supplemented from the Josur stream. In addition some 30 pipes were broken by a flood and pending repairs pumping at Panir had to be resorted to.

At Sibi there were no serious interruptions. The filtered water supply is being entirely remodelled by the Military Works Services and when completed will be worked by them. A permanent dam is under construction by the Irrigation Department which should improve the loco. supply.

VII.—Plantation and Preservation of Trees.

In accordance with instructions contained in the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Resolution No. 21-34-14, dated 11th July 1905, this matter has received attention throughout the year and new trees have been planted.

VIII.—Mines.

Under Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 1603-I. B., dated 28th July 1911, the application of the Indian Mines Act (VIII of 1901) has this year been extended to the mines situated in the Agency territories of Baluchistan.

2. This has added to the list of mines under the Act. Sixteen coal mines worked in the Quetta Peshin and Kalat Districts and 13 chromite mines worked in the Zhob District out of 21 coal leases and 59 chromite leases held in those districts respectively by various concessionaires at the close of the year.

3. The new concessions granted during the year were :—

(*i*) 3 coal mining leases for 385 acres in aggregate.

(*ii*) 1 chromite lease for 80 acres.

(*iii*) 40 chromite mining leases for areas amounting to 3,637 acres in the aggregate were surrendered and of these 30 areas amounting to 2,739 acres were re-alloted.

In addition 4 chromite and one coal mining lease were surrendered.

No prospecting or exploring licenses were granted.

4. The daily average number of persons employed in the mining industry throughout Baluchistan was 1,186. Of these 1,107 were employed in the coal mining and the remaining 79 were working in the chromite industry.

No female labour was employed.

The Khost Collieries of the North-Western Railway employ about 64 per cent. of the total labour engaged in the mining industry. The other coal mines are only worked on a small scale and not continuously throughout the year.

5. Chromite is usually found on or close to the surface and consequently is less expensive to work than coal but the development of the industry is much retarded by the difficulties of carriage to the railway, camel transport being at present the only means available.

6. The output of the mineral products for the year under review and the two preceding years may be compared as follows :—

Products.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Output.	Output.	Output.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Coal and coal-dust	50,090	54,419	65,031
Chromite	3,804	2,890	3,664

The value of the output for 1913, at the pit's mouth, is estimated roughly at—

	Rs.
Coal and coal-dust	4,24,775
Chromite	54,961

7. During the year eighteen (18) accidents (5 fatal and 13 serious) occurred against 15 (9 fatal and 6 serious) during 1912, and 10 (7 fatal and 3 serious) during 1911.

The Sub-Inspector of Mines employed in the Province visited frequently all the mines under operation.

8. The revenue realised by the Local Administration from the coal and chromite mines is as follows :—

Particulars.	Sibi.	Kalat.	Zhob.	Quetta-Peshin.	Loralai.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Coal Mines	1,950 6 10	503 10 0	...	560 15 0	16 6 0	3,031 5 10
Chromite Mines	...	...	7,794 8 0	201 14 0	...	7,996 6 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0
	1,950 6 10	503 10 0	7,794 8 0	822 13 0	16 6 0	11,087 11 10

9. The actual expenditure incurred was :—

	Rs. A. P.
(*i*) Special Establishment for Mines	4,016 11 4
(*ii*) Demarcating plots for mining leases	362 7 9
	4,379 3 1

IX.—General Abstract of Road Communications in Baluchistan.

District.	A. Metalled roads.	B. Unmetalled roads.	C. Serviceable fair weather and temporary roads.	D. Bridle paths.	Grand total, classes A, B, C, and D.	Opened during the year under review.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Quetta District . . .	476·41	116·20	34·00	160·50	787·11	21·92
Loralai „	356·41	320·35	138·50	1162·00	1976·26	...
GRAND TOTAL .	831·87	436·55	172·50	1322·50	2763·37	21·92

J. C. RIMINGTON, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

QUETTA ;
Dated 1st June 1914.

APPENDIX VIII.

Annual Report for the year 1913 by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.

The total number of dispensaries of all classes in the province at the close of the year was 36 as against 38 at the end of the previous year. The decrease of 2 is due to the dispensaries at Bhag and Gandawa in Kalat State having been closed on the 30th April 1913, pending a reorganization of the Kalat State medical service.

2. A dispensary was, as usual, opened at Ziarat during the Ziarat season and closed on the 24th October 1913.

Buildings.

3. During the year important additions and improvements have been made to Hospital and Dispensary buildings. The Loralai Civil Hospital has been almost entirely remodelled, old and bad buildings being replaced by others of greatly improved design and construction, the in-door accommodation being increased at the same time by 8 beds and an operation room of the latest pattern being provided. At Harnai, the dispensary has been removed to excellent new buildings on a prominent site, the number of beds being increased from 7 to 12. The new dispensary at Dalbandin has been completed with accommodation for 8 in-door patients, the Sinjawi Dispensary has been remodelled, enlarged and made more accessible by having its own entrance, in the Quetta Civil Hospital quarters for the Assistant Surgeon were built and an old building enlarged and adopted for use as an office and laboratory and at Fort Sandeman improvements were made to the Hospital buildings. The Dispensaries in this Province were originally in many cases housed either in buildings erected for other purposes or in primitive structures little suited to the purpose. It has been very noticeable that wherever a good dispensary building has been erected on a prominent and accessible site which it deserves and affording adequate accommodation suited to the tastes of the people the attendance of sick and especially the number of persons desiring in-door treatment has at once markedly increased.

4. The total number of cases treated at dispensaries of all classes was 350,342, an increase of 8,418 cases over the preceding year.

Excluding the figures from the private non-aided dispensaries there has been an increase of 10,429 in the number of persons attending the other dispensaries of the province.

The most notable increase has been shown in the returns of the Civil Hospitals at Fort Sandeman and Panjgur where 16,961 and 12,143 patients have been treated as against 12,682 and 8,807 in 1912, showing an increase of 4,279 and 3,336 respectively. The daily average of in and out-door patients has been raised from 79·56 to 108·31 in the one and from 44·65 to 66·20 in the other. Reviewing the past three years there has each year been a considerable increase in the total attendance of patients, the average total for the three years being 3,32,812. During the three years ending with 1910 the average total attendance was 2,94,891 so that in the later period the average total has been 37,921 higher than in the earlier.

5. The number of in-door patients was 7,320, an increase of 924 over the number of the previous year. During the three years ending with 1910 the number of in-patients was practically constant, the average being 5,405. From 1910 onwards there has each year been a large increase, the numbers rising from 5,721 in 1911 to the highest figure yet reached 7,320 in 1913, the average for the last three years being 6,479 or more than one thousand higher than the average of the three years immediately preceding. This gratifying result is due to increased and improved in-door accommodation, to improved appliances and facilities for treatment, and denotes more markedly than an enlarged out-door attendance the increasing confidence of the people in hospital treatment.

In State-Public, Local Fund and Private-aided dispensaries the total of in-patients is shown to be 5,524, being an increase of 965 over the previous year. The death-rate was 3·20 as against 3·16 in last year.

6. In these dispensaries there were 371 beds available, 290 for men and 81 for women showing an increase of 15 for men and 10 for women since last year. Out of the total beds 191·17 were occupied daily on the average. From the figures it appears that 52·66 per cent. of the beds provided were occupied constantly, an increase of 3·72 per cent. as compared with the previous year. At the end of the last triennial period in 1910 there were 333 beds in all, 265 for men and 68 for women.

7. The principal diseases for which treatment was sought are detailed below and a comparison of their incidence with that of the previous year is shown. The figures do not

indicate more than the normal increase of attendances and ordinary fluctuations from year to year :—

Name of diseases.	1912.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
Malaria	87,823	92,900	5,077	...
Diseases of the eye	27,955	30,363	2,408	...
„ „ respiratory system	24,038	23,528	...	510
Other diseases of the digestive system	46,730	47,091	361	...
Dysentery and diarrhœa	11,653	10,820	...	833
Ulcers	37,859	36,747	...	1,112
Other diseases of the skin	15,603	15,232	...	371
Rheumatic fevers and rheumatism	10,224	10,480	256	...

Cases of poisoning by opium and other drugs were 442 against 359, showing an increase of 83 cases as compared with the previous year. Of the total of such cases 162 occurred in Quetta town or district.

8. The State-public and Private-aided dispensaries show in the attendance by classes an increase of 12,330 patients. The principal increases are as follows :—

Muhammadan adults, male	7,880
Do. do. female	539
Hindu adults, male	1,335
Do. do. female	572
Muhammadan children, male	1,524
Do. do. female	131
Hindu children, male	24
Do. do. female	260

9. The surgical operations performed in the State-public, Local Fund and Private-aided dispensaries amount to 5,633 showing a net increase of 335 as compared with the previous year and being the highest number recorded in recent years. The increase or decrease in the number of operations performed in the following dispensaries is noted opposite each :—

No.	Name of Dispensary.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Quetta	33	...
2	Pishin	...	12
3	Chaman	183	...
4	Gulistan	...	145
5	Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General's Camp Dispensary	16	...
6	Sibi	...	49
7	Harnai	19	...
8	Jhatpat	...	19
9	Kohlu	39	...
10	Ziarat	12	...
11	Loralai	15	...
12	Duki	...	7

No.	Name of Dispensary.	Increase.	Decrease.
13	Sinjawi	...	3
14	Barkhan	38	...
15	Musakhel	62	...
16	Fort Sandeman	...	77
17	Killa Saifulla	...	17
18	Hindubagh	5	...
19	Dufferin Hospital, Fort Sandeman	1	...
20	Kalat	42	...
21	Panjgur	32	...
22	Nushki Zenana Dispensary	91	...
23	Lady Sandeman Zenana Dispensary, Quetta	30	...
24	Kacha	4	...
25	Dalbandin	28	...
26	Kej (Turbat)	...	5
27	Military Outposts	22	...
28	McIvor Female Dispensary, Sibi	...	3
	TOTAL	672	337
	Actual increase	335	

10. The total income and expenditure of the State-public and Private-aided dispensaries was Rs. 1,64,973, being an increase of Rs. 39,719, and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,59,629, being an increase of Rs. 38,880 as compared with the previous year. The increase in the expenditure comes under the following heads :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Salaries of Medical Officers, Nurses and inferior servants	5,621
(*b*) Diet	412
(*c*) Building and repairs	36,930
(*d*) Miscellaneous charges	1,036
TOTAL	43,999
Deduct decrease—	
(*e*) Europe and Bazar medicines	5,119
Actual increase	38,880

(*a*) The increase in salaries of medical officers, etc., was due to the fact that the pay of Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons was raised from 13th May 1912 with the sanction of the Local Government and the extra pay was drawn during the year under report and also that the pay of the Assistant Surgeon for the Quetta Civil Hospital which was sanctioned from December 1912 was regularly drawn during the year. There is also an increase in the pay of inferior servants which was due to the pay of dressers for several of the dispensaries sanctioned during the previous years having been charged during the year under report.

(*b*) The rise in the cost of diet is due to the increased number of patients.

(*c*) Increase under the head Building and repairs is due to the improvements, increased accommodation, additions and new buildings in the dispensaries as mentioned in paragraph 3 of this report.

(*d*) Several dispensaries were supplied with new furniture and bedding and therefore an increase has occurred under the head "Miscellaneous Charges."

(*e*) A decrease has occurred under the head Europe and Bazar medicines as the adjustment on account of cost of medical stores supplied from the Government Medical Depôt to all dispensaries does not appear to have been made during the year.

Infectious and Epidemic Diseases.

11. Seventy-two cases of small-pox came under treatment at the various dispensaries as noted below against 59 cases in 1912.

Quetta	25
Sibi	13
Loralai	1
Fort Sandeman	1
Lady Sandeman Zenana Dispensary, Quetta	1
Pishin	1
Gulistan	1
Ziarat	3
Military Outposts	3
McIvor Female Dispensary, Sibi	1
Dufferin Hospital, Fort Sandeman	1
Sharigh	1
Sheikhwasil	10
Mastung	7
Bhag	3
TOTAL	72

Cholera.

12. There was not a single case of cholera during the year in the whole province.

Malaria.

13. The total number of cases of malarial fevers treated during the year under report at the various dispensaries was 92,900 as against 87,823 in the previous year being an increase of 5,077. This increase appears to be a normal sequence of the generally increased attendance at the dispensaries, many of which report a larger number of cases of malarial fever than last year, as part of a general rise in numbers of patients while from others, where for one reason or other the total number of patients has fallen, fewer malaria cases are recorded than before. Except in a very few places in the province where the control of water-supplies can be carried out without undue interference with the lives of the people it seems hopeless to expect any diminution in the incidence of the disease.

Vaccination.

14. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 14,963 against 11,888 in the previous year, an increase of 3,075. This includes 1,180 cases vaccinated in Bugti Ilaqa where a vaccinator was deputed at the request of the Bugti Tumandar. Of the total cases, 11,847 were recorded as successful.

A notable increase was recorded in the following districts :—

Quetta-Pishin	1,526
Sibi	1,658
Mastung	1,526

15. The Segregation Camp was located as usual at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi in the winter months. The accommodation at Hirok has been greatly improved and at Sibi several additions and alterations have been made. The number of persons inspected was 97,542 being 3,976 more than in 1912. Of these, 44,192 were passed on at once, 36,461 were disinfected before release and 16,889 were detained under observation. Two cases of bubonic plague occurred in persons detained in the Camp at Hirok in April, one coming from Jullundar and the other from Behar. Both cases recovered.

16. The Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan inspected the undermentioned dispensaries and the Civil Surgeons of different places inspected the dispensaries in their own districts.

Hindubagh.	Duki.
Killa Saifulla.	Barkhan.
Fort Sandeman.	Kohlu.
Musa Khel.	Sinjawi.
Loralai.	Harnai.

17. A local man and pensioner was engaged as peon in the office of the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.

18. The medical arrangements of the Zhob Militia have come under the administrative control of the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan with effect from the 1st April 1914 and this matter will be dealt with in the report for 1914.

A. L. DUKE, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.

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APPENDIX IX.

Annual Imperial Report of Army Remount Department for the year 1913-14.

Horse Breeding.

1. *Stallions at work.*—During the year under report number of stallions at Stud work was 30 in hot weather and 21 in cold weather.

2. *Mares covered.*—900 mares were covered during the year under report as against 927 the previous year,—*vide* table below :—

	1913-14.	1912-13.
Quetta-Pishin	179	187
Nushki	11	...
Sibi	125	132
Kalat	444	463
Loralai	141	145
Total	900	927

3. *Produce.*—Number of foals produced during the year under report was 455 against 489 last year,—*vide* table below :—

District.	Mares covered in 1912-13.	Foals produced in 1913-14.	Mares covered in 1911-12.	Foals produced in 1912-13.
Quetta-Pishin	187	105	177	83
Kalat	463	260	450	244
Nushki	...	...	26	16
Sibi	132	45	171	58
Loralai	145	45	165	88
Fort Sandeman	...	...	30	...
Total	927	455	1,019	489

4. *Castration.*—186 colts were castrated during the year under report as against 230 the previous year as under :—

	1913-14.	1912-13.
Quetta-Pishin	39	41
Kalat	82	77
Sibi	42	49
Loralai	23	63
Total	186	230

5. *Branded mares.*—At commencement of the year under report number of mares on the register was 1,890, 130 mares were branded during the year, raising the register number to 2,020. Of 2,020, 567 were removed from the register on account of death, old age and sale or transfer to other districts. Number on register at end of the year was 1,453, *viz.* :—

	1912-13.
Quetta-Pishin	193
Kalat	561
Nushki	35
Sibi	312
Loralai	352
Total	1,453

Mule and Donkey Breeding.

6. *Stallions at work.*—During the year under report number of stallions at Stud work was 10 in hot weather and 9 in cold weather.

7. *Mares covered.*—Number of pony mares and donkey mares covered during the year under report was 227 and 209 as against 170 and 233 the previous year, as per table below :—

District.	1913-14.		1912-13.	
	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.
Quetta-Pishin	20	72	15	96
Kalat	131	116	103	119
Sibi	57	21	38	18
Loralai	19	...	14	...
Total	227	209	170	233

8. *Produce.*—57 Mule foals and 84 donkey foals were produced during the year under report, as against 52 and 94 respectively last year, as per detail below :—

Mule Produce.

Pony mares covered in 1912-13.	Foals produced in 1913-14.	Pony mares covered in 1911-12.	Foals produced in 1912-13.
170	57	141	52

Donkey Produce.

Donkey mares covered in 1912-13.	Foals produced in 1913-14.	Donkey mares covered in 1911-12.	Foals produced in 1912-13.
233	84	178	94

9. *Horse Fair and Shows.*—During the year under report two Shows, Quetta and Sibi, were held in Baluchistan.

The following are brief remarks on the above two shows.

Quetta.

Number of animals present was 516 against 430 the previous year and the number competing for prizes 513 against 425 last year.

The Show was on the whole a distinct success. The numbers of exhibits being many more than the two preceding years and this notwithstanding the recent very severe outbreak of glanders in Kalat and the consequent closing of two stables, *viz.*, Kalat and Mungachar.

The branded mare class was excellent. The 2 years and 3 years old fillies were good classes.

The young stock exhibited at the Show were distinctly good, the majority being of very good quality with good bone and substance.

Donkey breeding has made tremendous strides as will be seen from the fact that there were 100 exhibits in the donkey classes this year against 7 last year.

Ten remounts were purchased by the Army Remount Department.

23 by Native Cavalry

9 by Zhob Militia.

Sibi.

Number of animals attended the Show was 467 against 442 and number competing for prizes was 444 against 427 last year. The Show this year was considerably better than that of last year, in fact better than the last three years both in point of numbers and in the quality of the stock shown.

The Brood mare class shown at this Fair was of very exceptional quality.

The majority of mares were either in foal or with foal at foot.

The quality of young stock was on the whole good; that by Arab and C. B., sires especially so.

The Donkey classes were good.

No remounts were purchased by Army Remount Department.

8 remounts were purchased by Native Cavalry.

General Remarks.

1. Captain R. G. Beatty, Superintendent from 1st April 1913 to 31st March 1914. Captain E. C. Russell, F.R.C.V.S., A.V.C., was Veterinary Officer of the Circle from 1st April 1913 to 21st May 1913 and from 17th November 1913 to 17th March 1914.

2. The year under report has been a somewhat eventful one in the history of horse breeding in Baluchistan. It commenced with what was probably one of the worst outbreaks of glanders in a horse breeding area within the memory of man. The outbreak was, I am glad to say, successfully dealt with. The spread of the disease was stopped, and there has been no further recurrence of the disease, but it undoubtedly caused a falling off in the number of mares covered and in the number of foals born during the year. As owing to the outbreak two stables in Kalat were vacant all the summer, and moreover many mares which had been taken out of the District on account of the drought in the previous year were not brought back for fear of glanders.

This outbreak has however had one great and beneficial result in that it has been the means of the Army Remount Department getting a much firmer hold in Kalat, and has also been partly responsible for a slight change of policy in regard to horse breeding in Baluchistan generally. Reference to both these subjects will be made later on in the report.

Rainfall was good and general during the year under report resulting in better agricultural conditions and consequently a considerable reduction in the cost of feed of stallions.

At the same time the agricultural conditions of the previous two years have been so bad that recovery must of necessity be slow, and this is also undoubtedly in part a cause of the falling off in the number of mares covered and foals born. But for this and the glanders outbreak referred to above, I think it may confidently be assumed that the numbers both of mares covered and foals born would have been greater than the previous year.

An outbreak of glanders occurred in the Loralai District at the close of the year which although in itself small and immediately stopped necessitated the abandonment of the Gumbaz Fair which is a matter for regret, as it promised to be a great success.

3. The number of young stock purchased by the Army Remount Department was slightly less than last year. But a most satisfactory item is the large increase in the number of remounts purchased by Native Cavalry, *viz.*, 64 this year against 19 last year. And I am glad to see that my efforts to induce the Native Cavalry to come and purchase at the Fairs in this circle have met with such success, and not only that, but I think in every case the Native Cavalry Remount Officers were pleased with their purchases.

To a very large extent the whole success or failure of horse breeding in this circle depends on the breeders being able to obtain a market for their stock, and since they have become aware of the fact that Native Cavalry are buying again in these parts they have become much keener. I only hope that Native Cavalry Remount Officers will again attend these fairs and buy even more extensively.

4. With reference to the remarks in paragraph 2 in regard to Kalat and also the change of policy in regard to horse breeding I desire to make the following remarks. Prior to the time of this outbreak of glanders in Kalat the policy in regard to horse breeding has always been as far as I can ascertain to deal almost entirely with the small Zemindars and breeders and except in the south of Kachhi where the Magassi Nawab had interested himself in horse breeding, very little appears to have been done to get the Baloch and Brahui Sardars personally interested in horse breeding and personally assisting. This struck me from the beginning as not being the best means of promoting the interests of horse breeding in the country and from what I have seen in my tours in the Districts and conversations which I have had with the Political Officers of the District and the Sardars themselves have still further strengthened my opinion that once get the Baloch and Brahui Sardars from His Highness the Khan of Kalat down, interested in horse breeding and it would have a very much greater chance of prospering. And the outbreak of glanders gave just the opportunity that was required to put this matter to the Sardars, and so far I think the results have been most satisfactory. From the reports on the glanders outbreaks submitted by me it will be remembered that Major Dew the Political Agent, Kalat, took the opportunity to reorganise the whole of His Highness the Khan's *Galla*. At the request of Major Dew I designed and planned a stable at Kalat itself for the horses required for the Khan's personal use and for his escort, retainers, etc. This has been built and His Highness is extremely pleased with it. Then at Major Dew's request a Stud Farm was started at Mastung and is prospering exceedingly well. I inspected this Stud the other day and there are now 20 Branded mares (10 in foal 9 with foal at foot). Eleven Pony mares covered by Provincial Arabs and the majority in foal. Fifteen Mule Breeding mares (11 in foal to Government donkeys 2 with mule foal at foot).

His Highness the Khan of Kalat showed 6 animals at the last Sibi Fair from this Stud and took 5 prizes.

Now it may be asked how is this going to help horse breeding to such an extent as I have claimed it will—*by example.*

The Sardars were astounded and surprised at the Sibi Horse Show Durbar when they saw His Highness the Khan had been winning prizes and further with what they heard about his stud prior to the show. And the majority of them have hastened to follow his example.

Sardar Sir Ghaus Bakhsa, K.C.I.E., and Sardar Rashid Khan had already gone so far as to give me stabling for two stallions at each of their respective towns Mithri and Haji, which enabled me to open two new stables and tap new country.

Wadera Sardar Khan, Rind of Shoran, who is the owner of a very good breed of indigenous horse called the "Hirzai" was so taken with the idea of this Stud that he immediately asked the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General for permission to start a Stud; and at the request of Colonel Ramsay, C.S.I.,C.I.E., I went to Shoran and inspected all these Hirzai horses (which had been most jealously guarded before) and found that the Sardar had two very fine C. B. Stallions and about 60 to 70 mares; about 25 of which were pure Hirzai, and the remainder cross bred—but the whole lot forming a very fine nucleus for a Stud. And with the Sardar's permission I selected some 27 of the best mares for the best stallion, and the remainder for the other stallion, registers were made and the Stud put on a sound basis. Moreover, on my advice, Wadera Sardar Khan allowed me to castrate three other stallions which he had there, which were not good enough to breed from. I trust this Stud will turn out a distinct success. From reports I have received it promises to do so.

I have great hopes of another Sardar very shortly starting a Stud with one or two good Arab Stallions which he is thinking about buying.

In this manner I trust horse breeding in Baluchistan will improve considerably and that in one or two years time a very distinct increase in the numbers of mares covered and foals born will be noticeable. I am of opinion that our greatest hope is in Kalat State and I hope this cold weather to open two or three new stables in Jhalawan, which country will I believe in time give great results.

R. BEATTY, *Capt.*,

Superintendent, Army Remount Department,
Baluchistan Circle.

APPENDIX X.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Police for the year 1913.

Strength and Cost.—The strength and cost of the Police stand as follows :—

District.	1912.		1913.	
	Strength.	Cost.	Strength.	Cost.
Quetta-Pishin including Bolan	716	2,18,462	868	2,43,899
Sibi	301	79,206	398	89,293
Zhob and Loralai	327	99,392	4 0	1, 12,736
Nushki	71	15,840	71	17,243
Total	1,415	4,12,900	1,777	4,63,171

The increases are due to the reorganisation of the force in the early part of the year. Extra men have been employed in the Quetta-Pishin, Sibi, Nushki and Bolan Districts, but only partial effect has been given to the sanctioned increase of Police in Loralai and Zhob, owing to the question of the relief of regular troops by police in certain of the outposts being still under the consideration of the Government of India. Forty additional special police were employed at a cost of Rs. 8,620 as guards at the Plague camp at Sibi and Hirok, the Quetta wireless telegraph station, the Khost Colliery, the Murree Brewery and with the railway pay clerks. The cost was recovered from the departments employing them.

Crime and Criminals.—The total number of cognisable cases of all kinds dealt with by the police during the year was 1,573 against 1,509 during the previous year. The distribution of these cases by districts is as follows :—

	1913.	1912.
Quetta	1,079	1,093
Sibi	202	238
Zhob	122	24
Loralai	60	37
Bolan Pass and Railway District	35	41
Nushki Railway District	75	76
Total	1,573	1,509

Eliminating 1,019 cases which fall under class VI—Petty offences of public nu isance—number of cognisable cases under classes I—V amounted to 554 against 548 in the previous year. Of these, 110 were cases of burglary and 11 were cases of murder as against 95 cases of the former and six of the latter in the previous year. The rise in the number of burglary cases occurred chiefly in the city, cantonment and suburbs of Quetta, where there was an increase of 13 cases on the figures of the previous year. The Superintendent of Police ascribes this rise principally to the large numbers of undesirable aliens of the poorer class who flock to Quetta in search of labour and are often out of employment owing to the intermittent demand. It is hoped that the special efforts which have been made to secure the ringleaders will greatly diminish this particular class of crime.

Of the increase of five in the number of murders, two were in the Quetta District, two in Sibi, and one in Chagai.

The analysis below shews the working of the Police during the year.

District.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta	1,079	802	74·32	1,086	895	82·41	18,555	7,265	39·15
Sibi	202	77	38·11	138	105	76·08	2,410	565	23·44
Zhob	122	111	90·98	120	111	92·50	269	213	79·18
Loralai	60	49	81·66	71	60	84·50	694	210	30·25
Bolan	35	15	42·85	21	15	71·42	699	130	18·59
Chagai	75	58	77·33	81	70	86·41	938	89	9·48
Total	1,573	1,112	70·69	1,517	1,256	82·79	23,565	8,472	35·95

The percentages are generally satisfactory except as regards the recovery of property where the results are disappointing. In the Sibi District the inability of the police to follow up a number of theft cases has materially reduced the percentage of convictions to cases reported.

Internal Economy.—The number of admittances to hospital was 1,225 against 998 in the previous year, a rise which is accounted for to a great extent by the large additions to the force. The increase is principally noticeable in the Sibi police where 112 more men were admitted to hospital than in the previous year.

There were 7 judicial and 101 departmental punishments against 9 judicial and 32 departmental punishments in the previous year. The large increase in the departmental punishments occurred entirely in the Zhob and Loralai Districts. Seventy-three members of the force received rewards to the aggregate value of Rs. 1,029.

The conduct and discipline of the force continued satisfactorily.

The percentage of Hindus to Mohamedans was 22·87 and of the illiterate to the educated members of the force 81·97. Recruiting in Zhob and Loralai still continues to present difficulties owing to the remoteness of the districts and the consequent expense and inconveniences which the men experience. No such difficulties were met with in the Quetta and Sibi District.

W. G. HUTCHINSON, *Capt.*,
Second Assistant.

APPEN

Excise

IMPERIAL

Excise revenue and net revenue of the

DISTRICT.	DETAILS OF GROSS RECEIPTS												
	Imported Foreign Liquors.	COUNTRY SPIRITS.						BEER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.				OPIUM AND ITS	
		DISTILLERY SPIRITS.				Spirit manufactured at outstill.							
	License fees.	Duty.	Vend fees (wholesale and retail).	Rent of Distillery.	Total.	Fees for manufacture and vend.	Total of columns 6 and 7.	Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	License fees (wholesale and retail).	Gain on sale proceeds of Excise opium.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Quetta-Pishin .	7,804	1,00,903 2 0	22,000 0 0	1,800	1,24,703 2 0	...	1,24,703 2 0	51,221 14 6	1,325	52,546 14 6	1,85,054 0 6	16,510	2,647 13 9
Sibi . . .	512	11,693 8 0	4,681 0 0	...	16,374 8 0	...	16,374 8 0	...	...	...	16,886 8 0	1,130	619 1 10
Loralai . .	162	†8,473 12 0	3,375 10 8	...	11,789 6 8	...	11,789 6 8	...	...	...	11,951 6 8	1,040	597 9 8
Zhob . .	152	...	...	...	...	5,700	5,700 0 0	...	...	...	5,852 0 0	725	447 4 11
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	100	1,155 0 0	360 0 0	...	1,515 0 0	...	1,515 0 0	...	...	...	1,615 0 0	500	817 3 0
Chagai . .	...	‡1,317 8 0	870 0 0	...	2,187 8 0	...	2,187 8 0	...	...	...	2,187 8 0	1,000	...
TOTAL .	8,730	1,23,482 14 0	31,286 10 8	1,800	1,56,569 8 8	5,700	1,62,269 8 8	51,221 14 6	1,325	52,546 14 6	2,23,546 7 2	20,905	5,129 1 2

DIX XI.

Table.

FORM No. 1.

Baluchistan Agency for the year 1913-14.

DURING THE YEAR FROM

PREPARATIONS	DRUGS OTHER THAN OPIUM.						FINES, FORFEITURES AND MISCELLANEOUS.			GRAND TOTAL.	Total Charges as in Imperial Form No. 2.	Net revenue for the year.	REMARKS.
Total.	License fees for wholesale and retail sale of Bhang, Charas and Ganja.	Duty on Bhang.	Duty on Charas.	Duty on Ganja.	Warehouse dues.	Total.	Fines and forfeitures.	Other items.	Total.				
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
19,157 13 9	11,600 0 0	...	...	...	...	11,600 0 0	10	...	10	2,15,821 14 3	8,745 12 10	2,07,076 1 5	
1,749 1 10	2,710 0 0	1,000 12 0	10,730 10 0	...	8 12 0	14,450 2 0	12	...	12	33,097 11 10	2,888 12 2	30,208 15 8	
1,637 9 8	1,490 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,490 0 0	...	...	...	15,079 0 4	...	15,079 0 4	
1,172 4 11	1,200 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,200 0 0	...	...	...	8,224 4 11	...	8,224 4 11	
1,317 3 0	600 0 0	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	...	...	...	3,532 3 0	...	3,532 3 0	
1,000 0 0	800 0 0	...	...	...	...	800 0 0	...	...	...	3,987 8 0	...	3,987 8 0	
26,034 1 2	18,400 0 0	1,000 12 0	10,730 10 0	...	8 12 0	30,140 2 0	22	...	22	2,79,742 10 4 §	11,634 9 0	§2,68,108 1 4	§These figures do not include a sum of Rs. 5,812-15-8 on account of the sale price of Excise opium issued from the Quetta Treasury.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
* Amount due for current year	1,00,718	12	0
Amount already outstanding	368	12	0
Total amount due	1,01,087	8	0
Amount credited	1,00,903	2	0
Balance outstanding	184	6	0
† Amount due for current year	7,676	4	0
Amount credited for liquor issued in April 1914	737	8	0
TOTAL	8,413	12	0
‡ Amount due for current year	1,397	8	0
Amount credited in 1912-13	80	0	0
Amount credited in 1913-14	1,317	8	0

H. L. SHOWERS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL FORM No. 2.

Excise charges of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1913-14.

DISTRICT.	DETAILS OF CHARGES DURING THE YEAR.												Grand total of charges.	REMARKS.
	Establishment.	Travelling allowances.	SUPPLIES AND SERVICES.						CONTINGENCIES.			Refunds.		
			Rewards.			Other charges.								
			Liquor of all kinds.	Opium.	Intoxicating drugs.	Liquor of all kinds.	Opium.	Intoxicating drugs.	Liquor of all kinds.	Opium.	Intoxicating drugs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*							*Rs. a. p.*			*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Quetta-Pishin	5,253 11 4	903 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,310 8 9	44 0 0	...	*234 2 0	8,745 12 10	*Refund of part of License-fee for restaurant to Mr. Gibson, Rs. 100.
Sibi	1,703 13 4	1,020 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	164 2 1	...	...	...	2,888 12 2	Refund of country liquor License-fee, Rs. 134-2-0.
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kalat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baluchistan	6,957 8 8	1,924 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,474 10 10	44 0 0	...	234 2 0	11,634 9 0	

H. L. SHOWERS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL FORM NO. 3.

Manufactories, licenses, and shops in the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1913-14.

District.	MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR.			VEND OF LIQUOR AND DRUGS.									NUMBER OF SHOPS LICENSED TO SELL BY RETAIL.										NUMBER OF LICENSES FOR SALE OF		Remarks.
				NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF					NUMBER OF SPECIAL LICENSES FOR RETAIL SALE OF LIQUOR OTHERWISE THAN IN ORDINARY RETAIL SHOPS.				Foreign and fermented liquors.			Country spirits.			Opium and its preparations.		Drugs other than opium.					
	Number of breweries.	Number of central distilleries.	Number of outstills.	Foreign spirits and fermented liquors.	Fermented liquors only.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Drugs other than opium.	Hotel and refreshment rooms.	Dak Bungalows.	Military Canteens.	Others.	Off the premises.	On the premises.	Fermented liquors only on the premises.	Distillery spirits.	Outstill spirits.	Total.	Opium including poppy heads..	For medical purposes (Druggists' permit and the like).	Bhang, charas and ganja together.	Cocaine and novocaine, etc.	Denaturalized spirits.	Medicated wines.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Quetta-Pishin	1	1	...	6	1	...	...	1	4	1	6	12	9	1	2	13	...	13	7	6	7	5	9	...	
Sibi	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	2	6	...	...	3	...	...	24	...	24	18	...	25	...	2	...	
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	4	16	...	17	...	1	...	
Zhob	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	14	14	...	14	...	...	...	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Baluchistan	1	1	1	8	1	1	...	9	7	11	6	12	14	1	2	46	14	60	59	6	67	5	12	...	

H. L. SHOWERS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Imperial Form No. 4.

Duty and consumption in the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1913-14.

District.	Indian made Rum.	Country spirit issued from the Central Distillery.				Country spirits issued by retail sale in the outstill area.		Opium and its Preparations.				Quantity of poppy heads sold to the public by retail vendors.	Drugs other than opium.							Remarks.
		Issues in Imperial gallons.			Rate of duty per proof gallon.			Issues from the Government Treasuries.		Price per seer.			Amount sold by retail.				Retail average.			
	Number of Imperial gallons imported direct from India.	At strength of 10° U. P.	At strength of 20° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 3 and 4.		At strength of 15° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof.	Government opium imported from Benares.	Confiscated opium.	Wholesale (i.e., price at which opium is issued from the Treasury).	Retail (i.e., average price at which retail vendors sell).		Bhang (in seers).	Charas (in seers).	Ganja (in seers).	Cocaine (in grains).	Bhang (per seer).	Charas (per seer).	Ganja (per seer).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
					Rs. a. p.	Gallons.		M. S. C. T.		Rs.	Rs. as.	S. Ch. T.					Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rates of duty per gallon are :—
Quetta-Pishin	...	16,861	4,622	18,872·5	(a) 5 8 11 (a) 5 8 9 (d) 4 7 1 (d) 4 6 0 (c) 6 1 9 (e) 4 9 9	...	...	8 33 0 $3\frac{3}{4}$	...	16	60 0	13 11 1	320	420	$6\frac{499}{840}$	1,951	3 0	50 0	40	(a) Quetta Town— 10° U. P. Rs. 5-8-11 20° U. P. ,, 5-8-9 (b) Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division— 10° U. P. Rs. 3-14-3 20° U. P. ,, 3-14-6 (c) Special Permits— 10° U. P. Rs. 6-1-9 (Only issued in one strength). (d) All other areas :— 10° U. P. Rs. 4-7-1 20° U. P. ,, 4-6-0 (e) Regiments of Indian Army :— 20° U. P. Rs. 4-9-9
Sibi . .	...	2,994	60	2,742·6	(b) 3 14 3 (b) 3 14 6 (c) 6 1 9 (d) 4 7 1 (d) 4 6 0	...	...	2 2 8 $3\frac{3}{4}$	...	16	40 0	...	$727\frac{7}{8}$	$279\frac{533}{840}$	...	...	2 4	40 0	...	
Loralai .	...	845	1,190	1,712·5	(d) 4 7 1 (d) 4 6 0 (e) 4 9 9	...	...	1 39 10 $4\frac{1}{2}$	...	16	46 8	...	$30\frac{113}{832}$	$95\frac{277}{320}$	...	...	4 0	40 0	...	
Zhob . .	...	...	...	...	...	906	770·1	1 19 10 $1\frac{1}{4}$	...	16	40 0	...	$38\frac{79}{80}$	$49\frac{293}{320}$	...	...	4 0	40 0	...	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	...	280	10	260	(d) 4 7 1 (d) 4 6 0	...	...	*2 28 15 $1\frac{3}{4}$	...	16	60 0	0 12 $1\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1028}{1280}$	$13\frac{330}{320}$	$\frac{1}{80}$	...	3 0	50 0	40	* Out of this only Sr. Ch. T. 5 9 1 was issued for consumption in the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway district. The rest was issued to the contractor of the Kalat State.
Chagai .	...	345	5	314·5	(d) 4 7 1 (d) 4 6 0	...	...	...	...	16	60 0	0 15 $0\frac{1}{5}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{11}{20}$	$\frac{11}{160}$	...	3 0	50 0	40	
Baluchistan .	...	21,325	5,887	23,902·1	...	906	770·1	17 3 14 0	...	16	40 to 60	15 6 3	$1,138\frac{33}{80}$	$866\frac{237}{320}$	$6\frac{531}{640}$	1,951	2-4 to 4	40 to 50	40	

H. L. SHOWERS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL FORM No. 5.

Incidence of consumption in Baluchistan for the year 1913-14.

DISTRICT.	POPULATION (FINAL FIGURES, 1911 CENSUS).					NUMBER OF SQUARE MILES PER SHOP FOR THE SALE OF			NUMBER OF PERSONS PER RETAIL SHOP FOR THE SALE OF			GROSS EXCISE RECEIPTS PER TEN THOUSAND OF POPULATION TO NEAREST RUPEE.				REMARKS.
									LIQUORS.	DRUGS.						
	Indigenous Mohammadans.	Other Mohammadans.	Hindus, including Sikhs and Brahmans.	Others.	Total.	Country spirits.	Opium and its preparations.	Hemp drugs.	Country spirits (column 19 of Form No. 3).	Opium and its preparations (column 20 of Form No. 3).	Other drugs (column 22 of Form No. 3).	From spirits and fermented liquors (column 12 of Form No. 1).	From opium and its preparations (column 15 of Form No. 1).	From drugs other than opium (column 21 of Form No. 1).	Net excise revenue from all sources per 10,000 of total population (column 27 of Form No. 1).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
												Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Quetta-Pishin . .	87,253	19,449	16,176	4,770	127,648	402	746	746	9,819	18,235	18,235	14,497	1,501	909	16,222	
Sibi . . .	1,03,154	5,319	8,488	228	117,189	466	622	448	4,883	6,510	4,688	1,441	149	*1,233	2,578	*Due to the duty for the whole of Baluchistan being credited to the Sibi District.
Loralai . . .	63,838	12,917	3,942	72	80,769	1,881	470	443	20,192	5,048	4,751	1,480	203	184	1,867	
Zhob	61,100	6,988	2,106	172	70,366	737	737	737	5,026	5,026	5,026	833	166	171	1,169	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	851	571	647	27	2,096	244	299	299	524	699	699	7,705	6,284	2,863	16,852	
Chagai	14,976	940	419	9	16,344	19,622	19,622	19,622	16,344	16,344	16,344	1,338	612	489	2,440	
Baluchistan . . .	*3,31,172*	*46,184*	*31,778*	*5,278*	*4,14,412*	*913*	*928*	*761*	*6,907*	*7,024*	*6,185*	*5,394*	*623*	*727*	*6,470*	

H. L. SHOWERS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Table showing convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan during 1913-14 and two preceding years.

Name of Municipality or District.	Population as per census of 1911.	1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
		Number of persons convicted of drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted of drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted of drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quetta Municipality	17,021	16	9·4	34	19·98	19	11·2
Quetta Cantonments	16,901	38	22·48	19	11	22	13
Quetta-Pishin District (other than above)	93,726	...	...	3	·03	...	...
Sibi Municipality	5,492	3	5·46	9	16·38	2	3·64
Sibi District (other than above)	1,11,697	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai District	80,769	2	·25	...	...	...	...
Zhob District	70,366	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	2,096	2	9·54	...	...	...	...
Chagai District	16,344	...	...	...	...	...	...

H. L. SHOWERS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT A.

Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan during the year 1913-14.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
NAME OF DISTRICT.	LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FOREIGN SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS (INCLUDING RUM AND BEER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA).													LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FERMENTED LIQUORS WHETHER MADE IN INDIA OR IMPORTED.			REMARKS.
	QUANTITY SOLD.																
		To other licensed vendors.						*To the public.*									
		Imported.				Made in India.		Imported.				Made in India.					
	Number of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than Rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits other than Rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	Number of licenses.	To other licensed vendors.	To the public.	
		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.		Gallons.	Gallons.	
Quetta-Pishin	6	...	12	...	...	...	2,71,924	197	288	33	1,204	...	509	1	2,74,964	...	
Sibi	2	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	8	...	12	...	24	...	2,71,924	197	288	33	1,212	...	509	1	2,74,964	...	
Total for preceding year							Correct information not available.										

H. L. SHOWERS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT B.

Statement of retail vend and consumption of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan during 1913-14.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
NAME OF DISTRICT.	SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS.																												FERMENTED LIQUORS ONLY.		REMARKS.
	SOLD UNDER SHOP LICENSES.														SOLD AT RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS.							SOLD UNDER ALL OTHER SORTS OF LICENSES (*viz.*, HOTEL, DAK BUNGALOW, MILITARY CANTEENS, OCCASIONAL BAR LICENSES.)									
	On fixed fees.							*On fees determined by auction.*																							
	Number of licenses.	Imported.				Made in India.		Number of licenses.	Imported.				Made in India.		Number of licenses.	Imported.				Made in India.		Number of licenses.	Imported.				Made in India.		Number of licenses.	Quantity sold.	
		Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.		Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.		Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.		Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.			
		G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.		G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.		G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.		G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.		G.	
Quetta-Pishin	9	1,416	5,574	78	1,570	...	15,847	1	1	354	3	...	...	367	1	2	15	...	20	...	116	22	9	18	...	4,452	...	1,88,894	2	7,738	
Sibi	3	83	426	9	1,060	3	704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	76	...	215	...	271	6*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* These licensees obtained their supplies from the three retail licensees shown in column 2. Hence no separate statistics have been shown for them.
Loralai	1	6	83	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	11	...	2	...	...	
Zhob	1	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	77	...	208	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baluchistan for 1913-14	14	1,505	6,316	87	2,659	3	16,551	1	1	354	3	...	...	367	4	19	168	...	443	...	540	32	11	20	...	4,463	...	1,88,896	2	7,738	
Total for preceding year	Correct information not available.																														

Note (1).—Some of the British Regiments having left Quetta, the figures of consumption of beer consumed by them during 1913-14 cannot be ascertained.
(2).—Indian troops stationed in Baluchistan obtained 700 gallons of Indian made Rum from Amritsar during the year.

H. L. SHOWERS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

PART II.

NATIVE STATES.

Review by the Political Agent, Kalat, of the Wazir-i-Azam's Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1913-14.

1. On the 18th May 1913, His Highness the Khan issued a very important order regulating the future administration of the State, and was honoured by a personal Kharita from the Viceroy, expressing his appreciation of the far-reaching reforms thus introduced.

2. His Highness signalized the introduction of a reformed administration by instituting a State Council and presiding over its first session in person.

3. Not the least among these reforms (the introduction of which was foreshadowed in last year's report, and further details regarding which will be found in the report of the Wazir-i-Azam) was the preparation for the first time of a State budget, which has been followed as far as possible during the year.

4. Treasuries have been built at Mastung and Kalat; a Treasury Officer and staff have been appointed; the Sub-Treasuries in all the important Niabats including Mekran have been brought under the Treasury Officer; a regular system of treasury accounts and control has been instituted; the accounts with the Punjab Banking Company have been finally closed; and a reserve of one and a half lacs has been placed under separate locks in the Treasury. Though three lacs of rupees a year had been set apart as Civil List, His Highness, in order to allow a working balance, drew no money for his private purse during the year after the date of his order, and the money allotted for the Civil List together with other unexpended balances was credited into the State Treasury.

5. Improvements in the Niabat administration resulted in an increase of Rs. 2,17,685 over the average of the last three years (*vide* statement attached) and this without any enhancement of the recognized rate or incidence of the land tax. Although the revenue is paid almost entirely in kind, the incidence is extremely complicated, and with such a backward and ignorant population reforms can only be introduced with the utmost caution.

6. The expenses of administration have increased, owing to the introduction of a more thorough system. This is inevitable; but I am convinced that a further increase in expenditure on the revenue establishment (in which the only change so far has been the engagement of a few men in superior appointments) will be well repaid. It has been difficult for the Wazir-i-Azam to carry out the reforms with a staff accustomed for many years to a very happy-go-lucky system.

7. During the year His Highness expressed a desire that the Wazir-i-Azam should take over the administration of the Jhalawan Niabats, the Kalat Niabat alone being reserved for his personal control. After a reference to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General it was decided that Rs. 50,000 should be added to His Highness' Civil List, and that these Niabats should be administered by the Wazir as part of the State lands.

8. This is one of the most important and far-reaching measures adopted in the State for many years. It will bring the administration of Jhalawan more into line with that of Sarawan. The revenue of the Jhalawan Niabats has been steadily decreasing year by year; their administration, in which His Highness was ill-represented by low-born Naibs with a crowd of tatterdemalions, had become a byeword; and they were the happy hunting ground for intrigue, peculation and misappropriation of State lands by tribal

chiefs and others. With a strong administration at these central spots run and paid, as is only right, by the State and not by the Imperial Government, it will become more and more impossible for the wild tribes of Jhalawan to cause disturbance or trouble.

One is impressed with admiration at the foresight and policy with which the founders of the Ahmedzai dynasty chose these Niabats for their own property, forming as they do excellent strategic centres for overawing and keeping in check the tribal territories around them.

9. An important outstanding matter in which His Highness and the Sardars are taking a great interest is the future administration of the Lehri Niabat in Kachhi, and it is trusted that some satisfactory solution will be arrived at whereby neither the State authority nor its revenue will suffer.

10. His Highness has lost a very large area of land through lack of proper supervision in every Niabat; and in future every advantage should be taken of his right of pre-emption when paying properties come into the market.

11. The troops at Kalat have been maintained at His Highness' expense and he has according to his promise commenced reducing their numbers.

12. On the other hand arrangements have been made for an increase in the Mekran Levy Corps, the cost of which is to be met by the State, and the sanction of the Government is awaited.

13. An unfortunate outbreak of glanders led indirectly to a thorough reorganisation of His Highness' extensive private and State stables. As soon as His Highness was approached on the subject he authorised the Wazir-i-Azam in conjunction with the Political Agent to take all necessary action. All the suspected horses were put to the mallein test, 94 reacted and were destroyed, and 43 weakly animals were sold and arrangements made for the remainder.

Under the valuable advice of Captain Beatty of the Army Remount Department a proper system of stable management was introduced; the services of a qualified Veterinary Assistant were obtained; and an elaborate stable constructed at Kalat at a cost of Rs. 21,000. In spite of these improvements, and the purchase of a carriage and pair for His Highness and of several mares for breeding purposes, the cost of the maintenance of the stable has been greatly reduced.

14. As very many years had elapsed without any works of utility being provided in the State, it was found necessary to allot a large sum for this purpose. In particular it will be imperative for some time to come for the State to devote considerable expenditure on the opening up of communications with its outlying districts. With this end in view Lieutenant Hunter, R.E., prepared careful surveys and estimates for roads from Kalat to Surab, and from thence to Panjgur in Mekran and to Wadh in Jhalawan. The construction of these roads should form a first charge on the State finances, for they are of paramount importance to the administration.

15. When the necessary roads and buildings have been constructed, suitable sums should be put aside for productive works such as improvements in irrigation, artesian wells and assistance to cultivators. On my tours round the Niabats I was struck not only with the great possibilities of improved cultivation, but with the large amount of culturable land lying waste owing to lack of simple irrigation works.

16. Though it was not found possible to make much progress in education during the year, the school at Mastung was improved and a new school opened at Paringabad.

17. The medical arrangements in the State are in a most backward condition, but a scheme is under consideration for a regular Medical Service, and funds for the inauguration of a good hospital at Kalat will be provided in the next year's budget.

18. His Highness the Khan at every occasion on which I have met him, has shown interest and approval of all that has been done, and has expressed great confidence in his Wazir.

19. I visited each Niabat in company with the Wazir-i-Azam and the administration showed a distinct improvement over last year, while the ryots everywhere expressed their thankfulness for the changes which had taken place.

20. These changes have called for exceptionally careful consideration, incessant supervision and great tact, qualities which have been displayed in an eminent degree by the Wazir-i-Azam, to whom much credit is due for the successful manner in which such radical reforms have been adopted.

21. The Wazir-i-Azam, Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah, was honoured with the title of Companion of the Indian Empire on the occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday in recognition of his services, a distinction which was greatly appreciated alike by His Highness and the Sardars of the State.

A. DEW, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1913-14.

General and Political.

The ruler of the State is His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Ahmadzai, Brahui.

2. The area of the State comprising Sarawan, Jhalawan and Kachhi, but excluding Mekran and Kharan, is as follows:—

	Sq. miles.
Sarawan	5,230
Jhalawan	20,795
Kachhi	5,419
Total	31,444

In these areas are included the following Niabats of His Highness the Khan in which revenue is collected:—

Sarawan	Kalat.
	Mastung.
Jhalawan	Zehri.
	Sorab.
	Mashkai.
	Khozdar.
Kachhi	Dhadar.
	Bhag.
	Nasirabad.
	Gandawa.
	Lehri.

3. All these Niabats, with the exception of that of Kalat, the administration of which His Highness has still retained in his own hands, are now administered at his express desire by the Wazir-i-Azam. The State revenues administered by the Wazir-i-Azam amounted in all to Rs. 8,04,529-1-9:—

	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1. Subsidies and quit-rents from the British Government		2,81,500 0 0
(a) Annual subsidy	1,00,000	
(b) Quetta quit-rent	25,000	
(c) Bolan transit dues	30,000	
(d) Nushki quit-rent	9,000	
(e) Nasirabad quit-rent	1,17,500	
Total	2,81,500	
2. Land Revenue		4,89,350 10 0
3. Fines and forfeiture and unclaimed property		3,264 5 11
4. Court-fee stamps and receipt stamps		4,996 0 0
5. Excise		11,090 2 5
6. Octroi		36,161 9 4
7. Interest from the Bank, etc.		2,808 3 9
8. State stables		1,696 0 0
9. Miscellaneous income		23,662 2 4
Total		8,04,529 1 9

The net income derived from the Niabats of Mustung and the five Kachhi Niabats was Rs. 5,06,248-7-3 which exceeds the average annual income of the preceding three years by Rs. 2,18,142-7-6.

Though the area cultivated this year was large, the crops suffered some loss from disease, blight and storms; rates were also comparatively cheap; and the increase must be ascribed in the main to careful administration and thorough supervision.

The actual receipts of the four Jhalawan Niabats amounted to Rs. 16,780-10-3, but there are outstandings in the form of grain the sale price of which will be credited during the next year. These Niabats only came under the Wazir's control during the year under review, and it was felt to be politically undesirable to introduce any sweeping reforms too suddenly. It is anticipated that wise administration and thorough supervision will in time show results comparable to those now effected in the other Niabats.

4. On the 1st April 1913, the cash in hand from the last year was Rs. 1,04,937-7-4, which added to the receipts of Rs. 8,04,529-1-9 brought the balance under the Wazir's control to Rs. 9,09,466-9-1.

5. The expenditure is shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Paid in cash to His Highness the Khan	1,17,500	0	0
Disbursement to His Highness the Khan's orders	32,552	4	4
Wazir-i-Azam	22,149	12	3
Office establishment	17,592	6	8
Revenue branch	4,536	8	5
Naib Wazir-i-Azam and his establishment	8,801	8	9
His Highness the Khan's Vakil	1,642	12	0
Judicial Court Guard	2,380	13	6
Treasury officer and his establishment	4,171	11	0
Niabats	34,923	15	5
Public works	1,66,400	11	7
Dispensaries	6,604	12	5
Schools	3,284	5	6
Bazar, Conservancy and lighting establishment	1,847	5	8
Jail and Lock-ups	4,588	11	3
Levies	42,674	3	8
Stud	38,390	11	1
Expenses incurred on seeds, cleaning of karezes and improvement of lands and garden	10,426	5	4
Expenses incurred on the watering of crops and pay of Jamadars	12,776	8	6
Allowances and wazifas	13,272	3	3
Roza and mehmani	532	2	0
Toshakhana	1,028	2	0
Miscellaneous expenses and contributions towards leave and pension allowances of officials	29,679	14	2
Refund of revenue and remission of bad debts	1,060	6	4
TOTAL	5,78,818	3	1

The actual expenditure was much less than was anticipated as it was found advisable to leave some of the appointments vacant; to introduce improvements gradually; and to postpone owing to difficulties of the season certain public works. The balance in hand on 1st April 1914 was Rs. 3,30,648-6-0.

5. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General visited Mastung on the 15th April 1913 and returned to Quetta three days later. His Highness the Khan paid a visit to the Hon'ble Colonel Ramsay at Quetta on the 21st May. The usual courtesies were observed; and Colonel Ramsay entertained His Highness at a garden party in the Residency. On the 24th May His Highness returned to his capital.

6. In September, the Wazir accompanied the Political Agent, Kalat, on a short tour in the Las Bela State; later to Jhalawan and again to Las Bela. Various inspections were also made in Kachhi and Sarawan.

7. Many changes were introduced by His Highness for the improvement and welfare of the State.

Administration of Land and Water.

8. No land revenue settlement has been made in the State. The land revenue is collected in kind, except in a small portion of the Mastung Niabat, where a fixed "Zari Kalang" is levied. The rate of assessment is different in different places, and is in many cases most intricate and troublesome. The revenue varies from $\frac{1}{10}$th to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the gross produce. Coercive measures were not adopted to recover revenue. The Sardars and tribesmen in former years misappropriated State lands without hindrance, and though this practice has now been put a stop to great loss to the State has already accrued.

Protection.

9. No British Indian Laws or Acts are in force in the State. Certain rules were framed in 1902 for civil procedure and are adhered to. Cases are settled either by Jirgas, Muhammadan Law, or by executive order. Court-fees are charged in the form of stamps at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in civil cases.

10. His Highness reduced the number of his irregular troops from 450 last year to 395. His Highness has 100 Snider rifles which were given to him by the Government. His Highness has also 33 guns, of which only 13 are serviceable. Of these 13, eleven are in Kalat, one at Khozdar and one in Makran.

Provision has been made in the State budget for an increase in the Makran Levy Corps to furnish guards and escorts when required for State purposes.

11. There is a Judicial Court Guard of 12 men armed with Snider rifles with the Wazir. 242 levies costing Rs. 42,674-3-8 are employed to assist the administration. The crop watchers temporarily employed cost Rs. 17,776-8-6.

12. 413 cases, Criminal, Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous, were decided by the Wazir against 202 cases in the previous year. The increase is due to the settlement of old standing cases. The number of civil suits decided by the Niabat Courts was 144 of the value of Rs. 14,651-8.

13. In each Niabat there is a small lock-up for undertrial prisoners, convicts being sent to the State Jail at Mastung. The number of undertrial prisoners was 191, while 118 prisoners were in the Jail. The total cost incurred was Rs. 4,588-11-3.

Production and Distribution.

14. There were timely and sufficient rains in parts of the State, but this was not the general case; the rain which fell at the end of the season caused some harm to the gathered harvest. In certain places *Mora* disease and locusts caused slight injury to the crops. Timely and more than sufficient rain fell for the *Kharif*, but slight damage was caused to the crops in Mastung where the *Rabi* harvest had not yet been gathered. In other Kachhi Niabats it injured the second cutting of the Jowari crop. In Khozdar crops were injured by locusts, rain and floods. In certain *Palezes* of Mastung a destructive weed caused some loss; but on the whole it has been an excellent agricultural year.

15. Experimental cultivation of sugarcane was made in the Dhadar Niabat on an area of 2 roods and 10 poles for the first time and its success has induced the Zamindars to take up this cultivation. Special attention was paid to the State gardens and every possible effort made to improve them.

Arrangements have been made for the experimental cultivation of American cotton in the Niabats of Khozdar, Mastung, Dhadar and Gandawa.

Shaftal (a kind of clover) seed was procured from Peshawar, and cultivated in Mastung Niabat in certain plots in which the soil is impregnated with saltpetre. The experiment will be made of ploughing in this clover crop as manure.

A small iron plough of English manufacture is being brought into use.

Public Works.

16. The total expenditure under Public Works was Rs. 1,66,400-11-7.

The portion of the road between Quetta and Mastung in State charge, as well as the branch roads to Mastung Road Station and to Mastung Civil Station were thoroughly repaired by the Public Works Department at State expense.

A rough track from Kalat was made at small cost and a motor was driven to Surab with the idea of demonstrating the feasibility of rapid communication.

Lieutenant R. G. P. Hunter, R.E., whose services were placed at the disposal of the State for six months, completed a survey for roads from Kalat to Panjgur *viâ* Surab and from Surab to Wadh.

The total expenditure on roads during the year amounted to Rs. 91,936-13-8.

Funds will be provided in next year's and subsequent budgets for through repairs to the road from Mastung to Kalat.

Buildings erected during the year include Treasuries at Kalat and Mastung, with a guard room attached to the Mastung Treasury; a house for the Naib Wazir-i-Azam at Mastung; a school at Paringabad, and a large up-to-date stable for His Highness' horses at Kalat. The total cost of new buildings was Rs. 56,493. A rest-house at the ex-Khan Mir Khudadad Khan's tomb at Pishin has been sanctioned.

17. The amount spent on repairs to State buildings which were in a very bad condition was Rs. 11,135-0-5. The expenditure on the Public Works contingencies and establishment amounted to Rs. 6,835-13-6.

18. A daily post is being arranged in Kachhi, where the postal service at present runs on alternate days.

Animals and Stud, etc.

19. Glanders broke out amongst His Highness' horses in 1912-13. They were malleined and those that reacted were destroyed. By care and proper supervision the condition of the animals has greatly improved. His Highness' stud was represented for the first time at the Sibi Horse Show, and was awarded five prizes.

A well-equipped stable at a cost of Rs. 21,000 was constructed at Kalat and funds have been allotted for another with paddocks for young stock at Mastung. A Veterinary Assistant has been employed to look after the stud and systematic breeding operations have been commenced. This step should prove of benefit to the State and also set an example to Sardars and Zamindars.

Not only has the care and supervision exercised in the matter of the stables resulted in the better condition of the animals, but great reductions have been made in the amount usually spent under this head, for the average expenditure for the last ten years amounted to Rs. 79,214-10-4, while the total expenditure last year was only Rs. 38,390-11-1.

Vital Statistics.

20. There are dispensaries at Kalat, Mastung, Bhag, Gandawa and Dhadar, of which the first is maintained by the British Government and the last by the Church Missionary Society which opens its dispensary at Dhadar in the winter season and at Mastung Road in summer. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons at the Bhag and Gandawa dispensaries were not considered fit for their appointments and were discharged. The number of patients treated in Mastung dispensary during the year under report was 15,690.

The total expenditure on the up-keep of the dispensaries during the year was Rs. 6,604-12-5.

The general health was good. Small-pox appeared in the Niabats of Dhadar, Lehri, Bhag and Mastung and also in the vicinity of Jhal, but it was not of a virulent type. In all 2,170 children were vaccinated.

The question of public health and the improvement of the Medical service is under consideration.

EDUCATION.

21. In addition to the schools at Mastung, Dhadar, Bhag and Gandawa, a new school was opened at Paringabad in the Mastung Niabat. The number of scholars receiving education in all these schools is 293. The total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 3,284-5-6.

These schools teach up to the Upper Primary Standard, but it is proposed to raise the Mastung school to a Vernacular Middle school.

A scholarship was given to a local boy to prosecute his studies at the Quetta Sandeman High School, and two boys from each school were awarded scholarships of Rs. 2 per mensem each in order to encourage education and induce the parents to send their boys to school.

MIR SHAMS SHAH,
Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State.

Statement showing the Budget Estimate of Income of the Kalat State Niabat Fund for the year 1914-15 and the income of the same for the last three years.

Number.	Head of Income.	Demand for three years and the annual average in the time of the late Political Adviser.					Sanctioned Budget Estimate for the year 1913-14.	Actual income which has been credited into the Treasury in cash.	Budget estimate of income for the year 1914-15.
		1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.	Annual average.			
	Subsidies and Quit-rents from the British Government.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Subsidy	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	3,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0
	Quit-rent of Quetta	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	75,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
	Bolan Transit Dues	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	90,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0
	Quit-rent of Nushki	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	27,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0
	Quit-rent of Nasirabad	1,17,500 0 0	1,17,500 0 0	1,17,500 0 0	3,52,500 0 0	1,17,500 0 0	1,17,500 0 0	1,17,500 0 0	1,17,500 0 0
	Total	2,81,500 0 0	2,81,500 0 0	2,81,500 0 0	8,44,500 0 0	2,81,500 0 0	2,81,500 0 0	2,81,500 0 0	2,81,500 0 0
	Income from Niabats.								
	Land Revenue	2,78,197 2 6	2,08,679 13 1	1,78,120 0 8	6,64,997 0 3	2,21,665 10 9	3,50,000 0 0	4,39,350 10 0	4,50,000 0 0
	Salt and Saltpetre Dues	887 0 0	913 0 0	938 14 8	2,738 14 8	912 15 7	1,000 0 0	666 9 9	700 0 0
	Fines, forfeiture and unclaimed property.	5,055 10 6	1,869 0 8	2,097 4 3	9,021 15 5	3,007 5 2	3,000 0 0	3,264 5 11	3,500 0 0
	Court Fee Stamps and Receipt Stamps.	4,627 0 0	3,664 5 0	2,453 2 0	10,744 7 0	3,581 7 8	3,500 0 0	4,996 0 0	7,000 0 0
	Income from Excise and intoxicating drugs.	9,420 5 4	11,566 4 5	11,621 11 1	32,608 4 10	10,869 6 11	12,000 0 0	11,090 2 5	12,000 0 0
	Octroi or Sung	22,527 11 11	26,290 2 9	24,279 12 0	73,097 10 8	24,365 14 3	25,000 0 0	36,161 9 4	35,000 0 0
	Interest from the Bank, etc.	3,591 3 8	3,058 6 2	1,007 9 8	7,657 3 6	2,552 6 6	4,500 0 0	2,808 3 9	200 0 0
	Rent of the State buildings	290 0 0	234 0 0	414 0 0	938 0 0	312 10 8	250 0 0	196 0 0	350 0 0
	Income from the Gallas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,696 0 0	300 0 0
	Other Miscellaneous income	21,629 1 1	19,212 7 0	21,672 8 1	62,514 0 2	20,838 0 0	20,750 0 0	22,799 8 7	15,000 0 0
	Total	3,46,225 3 0	2,75,487 7 1	2,42,604 14 5	8,34,317 8 6	2,88,105 13 6	4,20,000 0 0	5,23,029 1 9	5,24,050 0 0
	GRAND TOTAL	6,27,725 3 0	5,56,987 7 1	5,24,104 14 5	1,708,817 8 6	5,69,605 13 6	7,01,500 0 0	8,04,529 1 9	8,05,550 0 0

MIR SHAMS SHAH,
Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State.

Report on Kalat Tribal Affairs.

Major A. B. Dew, I.A., C.I.E., held charge of the Agency throughout the year with Captain S. Williams, I.A., as Assistant and Khan Sahib Sardar Mir Ahmed Khan, as Extra Assistant Commissioner.

2. Despite the tendency of the Brahui and Baluch tribes, if left alone, to drift further and further apart from the State, the administration of the two elements in Kalat is still so inextricably intertwined that the reforms introduced by His Highness in the State could hardly have failed to react on the administration of the tribes. The effect of the reforms on the Chiefs has been all the greater, because some (like the improvement of communications and other Public Works) have been palpably to their own advantage, others (like the institution of a State Treasury) have served as a strongly needed reminder that the State—and not Government—is the source from which most of them derive their allowances and other pecuniary benefits, and others again (like the reorganization of the State Stables) deal with matters in which they have a personal or professional concern. Thus the broad effect of the reforms has been to reawaken their interest in the State as a whole, and to make them realize that it is from the welfare of the whole that their own welfare is still derived, as it was in the early and palmy days of the Brahui Confederacy. And to this closer reunion of the two elements in Kalat the fact that the Wazir-i-Azam has been deliberately associated in all tribal matters of importance has contributed not a little.

3. The policy of making each Chief responsible for the administration of his tribe, which was instituted in 1912-13, has been justified by its success. Difficulties of course there have been, owing to the different idiosyncracies of the various Chiefs and their long experience of having had their work done for them. But if some have had to be assisted and others restrained, this points all the more to the necessity for a continuity of policy and for firmness in upholding it. The Brahui and Baluch with all their excellent qualities are confirmed intriguers, and if their time is not fully employed they spend their energies on the prosecution of their feuds and jealousies. It is more than ever necessary in our relations with them to deal with their hearts and not merely with their fears, as Sir Robert Sandeman said; and to make them understand that the administration is working for their benefit and the good of all; that their assistance is not only necessary but willingly accepted; but that at the same time obstruction will not for a moment be tolerated.

4. In Sarawan there have been no exceptional troubles. Mir Ahmed Khan, Muhammadshahi, a well-known character who has spent his life fishing in troubled waters, finding that his income had decreased and not content with the pension given him, went across the border to Shorawak. With him went his son Dad Muhammad, the Thanadar of Wali Khan Thana, who had converted public monies in his charge to his own use and had been unable to replace the sum when called upon to do so. No notice has been taken of them, and it is reported that they intend to return.

5. Sardar Bakhtiyar Khan, the Rustomzai Sardar, and his brother Mir Hasil Khan have as usual quarrelled and again outwardly made friends. Indeed, ever since this small section of the Raisani tribe was given independence and made into a separate unit, the Rustomzai have been a cause of trouble to the administration.

6. Several important cases have been decided during the year and jirga decisions have with very few exceptions been upheld. It is particularly gratifying that a more sensible view has been taken in regard to adultery cases, and that some proof is now regarded by the Sardars as being essential over and above the declaration of the husband that his wife is "Siah."

7. In Jhalawan the most satisfactory feature has been the peace prevailing in the large Mengal tribe, and on this the young Sardar is much to be congratulated. Nawab Khan Muhammad, Zarrakzai, has on the whole behaved well, though he labours under the disadvantage that his old father, Sardar Pasand Khan, still intrigues in Jhalawan affairs and has given all his valuable property like cash and jewels to the younger son. An outbreak of

the long-outstanding feud between the Zarrakzai and Musiani Chiefs was amicably arranged at Sibi, but it is not to be hoped that this will be a permanent settlement. Until there is a road from Kalat to Khozdar with means of communication with the outlying portions of Jhallawan, it cannot be expected that the administration of the tribes can be wholly satisfactory.

8. No portion of the frontier from Leh to the Persian border is so deficient in communications as this Agency, seeing that the only high way that is recognized and maintained is the 87 miles of road from Quetta to Kalat. The construction of works of utility like roads seems to have been neglected owing to the facts that there is no income from tribal areas and that their administration has been under Government officials as distinct from State officials. Under these conditions it could hardly have been expected that the State should furnish the necessary funds.

9. The Political Agent toured through Jhalawan. In the seldom visited Mashkai valley, more particularly, there are great potentialities not only of improved cultivation but also of expansion in trade. Mashkai was once an important centre and one of the richest of the Khan's Niabats, but through weakness of administration and control, the foolish conduct of the Muhammadhasni Chief and the bitter feuds in his family, the lack of easy communications and the separation of Kharan from all relationship with the State, not only has it become an Alsatia for bad characters and a centre of intrigue, there also has been a great loss in Niabat revenues. In consultation with the Wazir-i-Azam suitable arrangements have been made, and it is trusted improvements will be effected.

10. The members of the *ex*-Khan's family have remained in Quetta during the year. Assistance has been afforded to some of them to release themselves from the clutches of the Bannias to whom they were heavily in debt; and it is hoped that it will be possible in due course to arrange for their settlement within the State, thus saving a portion of the heavy recurring expenditure on their maintenance, and allowing them to assume a position which is their due, and warding off the ever-present danger of their families losing dignity or even suffering disgrace through the life they now live in the purlieus of Quetta Bazar. Arrangements have been made for Mir Sikandar Khan, son of the *ex*-Khan by a Muhammadzai wife, to receive proper education, and for one of the grandsons to undergo revenue training. The Khan's "jirga" and deposit funds, which are maintained and operated on by the Political Agent have been audited by an independent auditor. The accounts of these funds with the Punjab Bank have been closed and all balances credited into the State Treasury.

The total expenditure of these funds together with Mekran was Rs. 3,13,490-5-1 during the year.

A. DEW, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Report on Mekran.

General and Political.

The system of the administration in Mekran is without a parallel in Baluchistan. After the troubles in the year 1898 Nawab Mir Mehrulla Khan, C.I.E., an illiterate but exceptionally shrewd Brahui, was appointed by Government on behalf of His Highness as Nazim of Mekran under the nominal control of the Political Agent, Kalat. Given practically *carte blanche* as to the methods he might adopt, the Nazim overcame all opposition and with the assistance of Sardar Mehrab Khan Gichki, (at that time our bitterest enemy on this portion of the frontier) built up a semi-independent administration with practically autocratic power. Beyond assisting Mekran by doles in hard cash to the extent of Rs. 3,22,084-12-1 His Highness hardly concerned himself in the policy adopted.

2. The institution of a Levy Corps in Mekran affected the position materially. The presence of two British Officers brought to light many of the mysterious and old-fashioned methods of a purely eastern administration; the Persian border was regularly patrolled; outlaws and raiders were kept in check; and the people began to feel that the Government of India was concerned in their welfare, and that it was possible for them to appeal against the Nazim's decisions and to bring their cases directly to the notice of British Officers.

3. As the responsibility for Mekran rests with the Political Agent, it has become necessary to consider what arrangements could be made to bring the administration more into line with that of the rest of the State, in which His Highness had recently introduced far-reaching reforms.

4. The difficulties in the way are not only concerned with the difference in the social system of Mekran where instead of the tribal organisation found elsewhere there is a small privileged class with rights of seigniory over the rest of the population, but more especially with the principles underlying the State authority in Mekran.

5. The Kalat State is responsible for the whole administration in every branch, yet it receives only one half of the revenues, the other half being paid to the headmen, who in addition are given allowances from the State to the amount of Rs. 14,090 yearly.

6. With the one exception of Sardar Mehrab Khan, the younger brother of the head of the Gichki family, who in former times fought against the Government when others remained loyal, the Nazim has permitted no member of the Mekran aristocracy to assist in the administration, and has filled the various appointments under him from members of his own tribe or other Brahuis. I am convinced that the time has now come to associate the people with the administration, to enlist their aid and encourage them in developing the country's resources.

7. The Nazim belongs to the old school and finds it a little difficult to move with the times or to realize that the young men who were but children when he arrived in Mekran have grown up, many of them educated, most of them travelled, and that they are fretting for a career and some voice in the affairs of their country. Some of them have been given employment in the Mekran Levy Corps, others act as orderlies to the Assistant Political Agent, but there are many still to be provided for, and thus kept out of mischief.

8. At the same time the Nazim has had to steer a most intricate course, and great credit is due to him for having managed to keep the border quiet and maintain internal peace. But it is now imperative to look ahead and so shape the system of administration that it may be prepared to cope with the certain development of the country.

9. Cultivation can be improved and extended in many directions, more especially in the fertile and extensive valley of the Dasht. Trade is on the increase and only facilities are necessary to ensure further expansion. Mekran has in its favour a long coast line with ports that have been used by traders

for centuries, and a noted fishing industry. The only drawback is the enclave of Muscat territory round the port of Gwadur, which is the natural outlet for trade from Persian Baluchistan and the valleys of the Dasht and Mand. Whether the Trans-Persian Railway is built or not, Mekran situated on the western border of the Indian Empire, must in the future have not only a commercial importance but a strategic one.

10. It is a matter of congratulation that except for a few ordinary border incidents the frontier has of recent years remained quiet, and to this the Mekran Levy Corps have in no small measure contributed; it is doubtful, however, if this happy state of affairs can be expected to continue unless due precautions are taken. If the central authority in Teheran should attempt any active interference in Persian Baluchistan, the tribes would without doubt try to embroil the British Government in their troubles; on the other hand it is hardly to be expected that if left much longer to their own devices with a plenitude of arms of precision in their possession, they will not get restive, even if a dominant leader should not come to the front.

11. Slackness of administration in Mekran will not only be injurious to the prospects of the Nizamat and thus seriously affect the Kalat State as a whole, but would almost certainly lead to trouble over the border.

12. It is advisable therefore that—

(*a*) The Political Agent through his Assistant should exercise the same strong but tactful supervision in Mekran as has been found necessary in Kalat.

(*b*) The financial and revenue administration should be improved, incorporated with, and put on the same footing as that in the rest of Kalat State.

(*c*) Every endeavour should be made to ameliorate the status and condition of the depressed classes; to combine those higher in the social scale with the administration, and to lead them to understand the benefits to be derived from working for the good of their country as a whole.

(*d*) The Levy Corps should be strengthened, thus increasing the feeling of confidence among the people in its ability to protect them from aggression and to keep order in Mekran.

(*e*) All possible facilities should be given to the development of trade and to the extension and improvement of cultivation.

The Year's Administration.

13. *The Nizamat.*—Nawab Mir Mehrulla Khan, C.I.E., was in charge of the Nizamat throughout the year; he was very ill during the first few months. His staff has been increased by the appointment of a Revenue Assistant, a Superintendent and Accountant.

14. *Revenue.*—The gross revenue was Rs. 1,43,893 of which Rs. 97,780 represents the share of His Highness the Khan, the rest being paid to the Sardars and Motabirs.

15. *Treasury.*—The Panjgur and Turbat Sub-Treasuries have been brought under the Treasury Officer at Mastung, the amounts (though still entirely under the Political Agent's control) being incorporated in the Kalat State accounts.

16. *Land Revenue.*—There has been no change in the revenue system, but the temporary appointment of a Revenue Assistant, a Kanungo, and 15 Patwaris should result in the compilation of useful data and a more systematic collection of revenue.

17. *Weather and Crops.*—The wheat and rice harvests were excellent. Sufficient rain fell during January, February and March to ensure good crops next year.

18. *Date Cultivation.*—The Panjgur date harvest unlike the date harvest elsewhere failed owing to exceptionally cold northerly winds in the spring of 1913. In view of the great importance of date cultivation, a census of date

trees is being undertaken, which should yield interesting and valuable results, as the value of the trees varies according to the species, and the incidence of taxation is not in all instances either fair or profitable to the State.

19. *Trade.*—The imports and exports during the year are roughly estimated at Rs. 5,13,000 and Rs. 4,88,000 respectively. It is hoped that under the system which has now been inaugurated more thorough data of the extent of trade in all its different branches will be collected.

20. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—Though no additional Post Office was opened during the year, a new Post Office building was constructed at Turbat. Bahadur Khan, an inhabitant of Khudabadan, attempted to cut the Telegraph Line between Grawag and Panjgur, but fell off the pole in the attempt and broke his neck.

21. *Vital Statistics.*—29,147 patients were treated in the Panjgur Dispensary and 5,491 in the dispensary at Turbat. 1,190 births and 551 deaths were reported in the year, while emigration was estimated at 2,125 and immigration at 627, but all these latter figures are of course very rough approximations.

22. *Communications.*—The difficulties of the administration of the Nizamat are increased by the complete lack of roads and quick communication with Kalat, the time occupied in touring through the country being out of all proportion to the position of Mekran in the whole Agency. Matters would become much easier if Kharan were restored to the Kalat Agency.

23. *Mekran Levy Corps.*—The office of Assistant Political Agent and Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps, was held by—

Captain T. Keyes from 1st April to 13th May 1913.

Lieutenant H. C. Robson in addition to his own duties, from 14th May to 28th May 1913.

Captain T. H. St. G. Tucker, 29th May to 31st March 1914.

The charge of the Adjutancy was held by Lieutenant H. C. Robson.

The distribution of the Corps on 31st March 1914 was as follows :—

—	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Total.
Panjgur	103	123	226
Mand	57	18	75
Suntsar	...	17	17
Jeunri	12	...	12
Turbat fort	14	...	14
Turbat	8	24	32
Parom	15	...	15
Grawag	16	...	16
Isai fort	10	...	10
Kolwa	...	4	4
Survey party	6	...	6
Leave and furlough	15	12	27
TOTAL	256	198	454

The total cost of maintaining the Corps during the year was Rs. 1,86,378.

24. *Escorts.*—An escort of two non-commissioned officers and 19 men was supplied to the Assistant Superintendent, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Jask Sub-division. Another escort of four non-commissioned officers and 23 men was supplied to Lieutenant Hunter, R.E., who carried out the survey of the Kalat-Panjgur and Surab-Wadh roads. A small escort of six men was

supplied to Mr. Lepper, Geologist of the Burma Oil Company, who toured along the coast.

An escort of 50 rifles was supplied to the Karachi Extension Railway Survey. This escort engaged a band of Persian raiders at Dihnau near Bunder Abbas, and drove them off with loss. For the services thus rendered, the Railway party presented the Corps with a silver cup.

25. *Border.*—The border has been quiet and no exceptional measures have had to be undertaken. The work of the Mekran Levy Corps is heavy and the difficult questions of leave will become easier of solution when the augmentation applied for is sanctioned.

26. *Arms Traffic.*—Though there were no cases of gun smuggling with Mekran itself, there seems likely to be an increase next year in the number of Afghans who come to Persian Mekran to purchase arms.

27. *Mir Nausherwan.*—Mir Nausherwan who has been across the border for some years, has come from Seistan and is with the Political Agent; it is hoped that some satisfactory arrangement may be come to so that he can return to Mekran.

28. *Tour.*—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Political Agent toured through Mekran in January and February 1914, starting from Karachi along the coast to Ormara, thence to Turbat and down the Kej and Dasht valleys to Gwadur, calling at Pasni on the return journey by sea from Gwadur to Karachi. Several important matters were settled during the visit, notably the custom by which a large portion of the population are in a continuous state of servitude to their masters, which was fundamentally altered by an agreement, executed by the leading men, the results of which during the last few months have been most promising.

A. DEW, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Review by the Political Agent, Kalat, of the Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year 1913-14.

During the early part of the year the affairs of the State were not altogether satisfactory, and in the summer an increasing number of petitions were received from various Tribal Chiefs, headmen and others. An open rupture between the Jam and his relations in the leading Mengal family led to the collection of men of both parties, and very moving telegrams for assistance were sent to the Political Agent. No notice, however, was taken, and the ardour of the opposing parties died down, though as a precautionary measure Khan Bahadur Mir Rahim Khan Mengal, the Jam's nephew and brother-in-law, being obviously a disturbing factor, was sent for and detained by the Political Agent on personal orderly duty. In September the Political Agent accompanied by the Wazir-i-Azam and three leading Sardars of the Kalat State proceeded to Bela, and was met by the Jam at Wayaro. As the result of this visit all the troublesome cases between the Jam and his headmen, which had assumed an unwarranted importance through want of tact in dealing with them in their early stages, were finally and amicably settled, and the Jam, delighted at the conciliation, forgave all who had been against him, and devoted Rs. 500 to charity as a thanks-offering. After several conversations with the Political Agent, the Wazir-i-Azam, Sir Ghaus Bakhsh Raisani (for whom the Jam has a great respect on account of his position as premier Sardar of the Kalat State, which leads him to treat him with exceptional ceremony and courtesy) and the other Sardars—the Jam agreed to arrange for the better administration of his State including a proper State Budget and system of accounts. An agreement was also signed by the Jam and his relations Mir Wali Muhammad and Khan Bahadur Mir Rahim Khan, Mengals, by which the latter were secured certain allowances which the Jam had discontinued. The Jam also agreed to carry out his proposed marriage with Mir Wali Muhammad's daughter, a marriage which has since taken place.

2. The Political Agent again visited Las Bela touring *viâ* Jhalawan in December 1913. Between these visits the relations between the Jam and his then Wazir had become decidedly strained, and a wordy war of recrimination ensued.

3. The Political Agent brought the matter to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General and the present Wazir was appointed to the State. The Agent to the Governor-General passed through the State on his way to Mekran in January 1914, and was met at Sonmiani by the Jam, who was advised on several matters of administration. During February 1914, the Jam handed over the charge of the Treasury to the Wazir, who had then been in office for some two months, and prepared in conjunction with him a regular formal budget showing actuals, in which a fixed and suitable Civil List was provided for the Jam's private expenditure.

4. The Jam is to be congratulated on the sensible attitude he has adopted and the improvements he has authorised. It is trusted that he will abide by the arrangements he has sanctioned, in spite of the evil councils to which he will inevitably be exposed.

5. The recent record of Las Bela administration, however, indicates considerable instability especially in matters of finance and matters affecting the Jam's relations. The chief difficulty lies in the excessive expenditure—an expenditure out of all proportion to the income, needs and position of the State—that is squandered on the unnecessary Police, the rabble army, religious objects and in allowances (which in time become inevitably regarded as a right) to the friends and relations of the ruler. As a result, however, of the reforms now introduced and of the careful enquiries that are in progress, it is hoped that the whole revenues of the State will in time be placed on a sound footing.

6. The Burma Oil Company have applied for a prospecting license in the State, all preliminaries have been settled, and only the sanction of the Govern-

ment of India is awaited. It is hoped that the discovery of oil will enable this very backward State to carry out some necessary public works.

7. There are no roads in the State; education and medical relief also are practically non-existent.

8. During the year the State suffered from exceptionally high floods down the Purali river which caused a certain amount of damage, but also cleansed the offensive surroundings of the town of Bela. The rest-house at Bela was destroyed, but Sir Robert Sandeman's tomb in the adjoining garden was untouched although most of the garden was washed away.

9. Mir Ghulam Muhammad, the Jam's eldest son, has been taken away from the school at Aligarh as he was apparently doing no good at that institution.

10. Mir Murad Ali, the Jam's brother, foolishly tried to intrigue against the Jam and on being discovered put himself under the protection of the Mengal Sardar. He is a seasoned intriguer, and the State is well rid of him.

11. A mercantile firm in Karachi have been making enquiries regarding the construction of a Light Railway from Karachi to Bela. There is no doubt that in the near future the State will become Karachi's principal supplier of dairy and market garden produce, if not of other agricultural and mineral products.

12. A large number of the famous breed of the Las Bela milch cattle have been purchased by the Japanese Government and others.

13. The fishing industry could be greatly developed, but the heavy transit duties throughout the State have a cramping effect on all industries, and no financial or other assistance has hitherto ever been given by the State, a short-sighted policy which it is hoped will in time be reversed.

A. DEW, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year 1913-14.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The approximate area of the State is 7,132 square miles. The population according to the latest census of 1911 was 61,205 souls (32,640 males and 28,565 females).

The gross average annual revenue of the last five years is Rs. 2,86,161⅘.

	Rs.
1909-10	2,90,921
1910-11	2,42,928
1911-12	2,85,802
1912-13	2,42,747
1913-14	3,68,411
	14,30,809
	2,86,161⅘

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other State.

The full name of the Chief is Jam Mir Kamal Khan. He is a Jamshedi by race and was born in 1872. His hereditary title is "Jam." He is entitled to a personal salute of 9 guns and to be received by the Viceroy. The Heir Apparent is the Jam's eldest son, Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, who was born on 4th January 1896.

Mir Murad Ali Khan, a younger brother of the Jam, left the State in December 1913 and his allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem has been stopped by the Jam.

The Jam's third marriage with the daughter of Mir Wali Muhammad, Mengal, was celebrated at Bela on the 13th December 1913.

The Jam administered his State throughout the year.

The following officers held the post of Wazir:—

Mr. S. D. Turner	1st April 1913 to 1st January 1914.
M. Sharbat Khan	2nd January 1914 to the close of the year.

The Jam stayed within the limits of his State during the year.

The Political Agent toured through the State twice. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General accompanied by his staff and the Political Agent passed through the State *en route* for Mekran.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

There was no change in the land taxation. The total assessment for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,10,244-13-2 of which Rs. 33,722-0-2 were realized in cash and kind, the recovery of the balance being postponed. The services of M. Sultan Hussain and four Patwaris have been lent to the State from the 30th November for revenue work.

CHAPTER III.

Legislation and Protection.

Civil and Criminal Justice is administered in accordance with tribal custom and the ancient usage of the country, but Hindu, Muhammadan and British Indian Law are taken as guides.

The Court of the Jam has full powers and his decisions are final except that capital sentences require the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's confirmation.

Of the total number 391 of Criminal cases (including 7 of the last year) 384 were disposed of leaving 7 pending at the close of the year. In these cases 205 persons were arrested of whom 164 were convicted and 41 discharged.

No death sentence was passed nor was any appeal made.

There were two cases of suicide.

Civil Justice.—The number of civil, revenue and miscellaneous cases disposed of during the past two years was as follows :—

	1913-14.	1912-13.
Civil	471	481
Revenue	97	353
Miscellaneous	124	174
Execution	134	169
TOTAL	826	1,177

There were 252 civil, revenue, miscellaneous and execution cases pending on 31st March 1914.

Prison.—The State possesses one jail at Bela. There were 9 prisoners in the jail at the end of the year against 15 last year.

The maintenance charges, paid from the State revenues, amounted to Rs. 1,790-6-11 against Rs. 1,694-9-7 in the preceding year.

Registration.—The number of documents registered was 163 against 160, representing property worth Rs. 7,418-5-0 against Rs. 8,522 and the fees realised amounted to Rs. 918-14-9 against Rs. 900-4-0.

Military Forces.—The State Lasi (local) army consisted of 380* men of all ranks, and the Military Police (Punjabi Muhammadans, Sikhs and Dogras, footmen) of 65 men. The cost of their maintenance came to Rs. 44,064 and Rs. 10,825 respectively against Rs. 39,492 and Rs. 10,413.

* Cavalry	35
Artillery	20
Infantry	325

Police.—The State has no regular Police.

Village Watchmen.—The number of village Chowkidars (Fasli Sepoys) remained at 53 as last year. Besides watching the crops they work as Mirabs, *i.e.*, distributors of irrigation water.

Armament.—There has been no change in the armament of the State during the year. There are only three serviceable guns in the State.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.—The Wanda (Rabi or spring crops) and the Was (Kharif or autumn crops) were good. The floods in the Purali river, however, damaged the water channels and the standing crops.

The rainfall during the year was on the whole general, timely and sufficient, though the floods damaged some of the crops.

There were three raingauges, as last year, at Bela, Sonmiani and Ormara. They were in charge of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons at Bela and Naibs at Sonmiani and Ormara. These gauges were inspected during the year by the Wazir and the Tahsildar and found to be well protected.

Wages and Labour.—Labour is drawn from the poor classes, the rate being 4 to 5 annas a day. The Baluch and Brahuis from the neighbouring districts of Mekran and Jhalawan immigrate and work as field labourers. Skilled labour is not in demand and can only be procured from Karachi. Some of the people find remunerative labour at the Docks at Karachi, and some go as field labourers in the Baroda State.

Forests.—No forests are reserved in the State though they are extensive.

Grazing tax recovered during the year amounted to Rs. 1,024-1-3 against Rs. 1,821-12-9 in the previous year.

Trade and Manufacture.—Trade is in the hands of the Khojas and Hindus. The exports consist chiefly of dried fish, mustard seed, hides, potash, coriander

seed, *mung*, *til* seed, sheep, goats, woollen sacks, saddle bags, grass, fuel, gum and *bedellium*. Wool and *ghi* are brought in from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The chief imports are rice, cloth, tobacco, wheat, barley, dates, dwarf palm leaves, ropes and sugar.

The duty on exports and imports amounted to Rs. 1,30,655 against Rs. 1,09,466 last year.

Handsome hand-made woollen rugs (Darris) and fine silk embroidery for women's dresses are made in the State for domestic use.

Silver workers, dyers and tanners are to be found in the large towns; mustard oil is pressed at Bela, Uthal and Liari in primitive wooden mills worked by camel power.

The drying and curing of fish for export is a large and growing industry on the coast, Ormara, Dam (Sonmiani) and Gadani being the chief centres of the trade.

The maritime trade is entirely carried on by country craft and merchandize is carried into the interior by camels.

Public Works.—No new work was done during the year except a pucca well at Uthal and a Niabat office. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 22,257 against Rs. 11,783-1-10 in the previous year. The rest-house at Bela was destroyed by floods.

Telegraph and Post.—There are combined Post and Telegraph offices at Bela and Ormara and branch Post Offices at Uthal and Miani.

Mint.—The State possesses no mint, British coins are current.

General Condition of the State and the People.—The year was a healthy one on the whole. There were a few cases of pneumonia and small-pox. The people are docile and generally well conducted.

Excise.—The total receipts under this head during the year were Rs. 2,224 against Rs. 1,794 in the preceding year.

Country liquor is manufactured at Uthal for consumption throughout the State. Bhang is generally produced in the country, but opium and charas (under license from the Political Agent, Kalat) and English liquor in small quantities, are imported from Karachi.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

The financial condition of the State according to latest revised figures is as follows :—

Opening balance	22,509
Total income from all sources recovered and credited into the State Treasury during 1913-14	3,68,411
Total Receipts	3,90,920

The total expenditure met from the above receipts amounted to Rs. 3,87,955-4-11 leaving a net balance of Rs. 2,964-11-1.

The corresponding figures for receipts and expenditure of the previous year are as under :—

	Rs.
Receipts	2,42,747
Expenditure	2,68,336

These figures for 1913-14 and opening balance cannot be depended on as the Treasury accounts were not then under supervision.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Hospital and Dispensary.—There is a free dispensary at Bela (established in 1888) in charge of two Sub-Assistant Surgeons with a staff of a compounder,

a vaccinator and two ward servants. There is besides the above a travelling compounder with the Jam.

The cost of maintenance was Establishment Rs. 2,875, Medicines Rs. 2,282 against Rs. 1,880 and Rs. 2,075, respectively, in the previous year.

The number of patients treated was—

Indoor	60
Outdoor	7,201

Eighty-eight operations were performed and 1,018 persons were vaccinated.

The most common diseases are malarial fever, rheumatism, eye and ear diseases, dyspepsia, skin diseases and pneumonia.

No record of deaths and births is kept in the State.

The cost of sanitation amounted to Rs. 1,783 against Rs. 1,350 last year.

Plague.—Quarantine was maintained at Hab, Pabni, Gador (near Bela) and Ormara and no case of plague occurred during the year within the State.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

The cost of the free Upper Primary School at Bela maintained from the State revenues amounted to Rs. 496 against Rs. 406 last year. The number of the boys on the 31st March 1914 was 37.

The Khoja School at Ormara opened by His Highness the Agha Khan in June 1910 continues to improve. There were 25 boys and 20 girls on the roll on 31st March 1914, *i.e.* the same number as last year, and its founder pays Rs. 50 per mensem as a grant to the school.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

The tomb of the late Sir Robert Sandeman and the small inner garden which surrounds it are in good condition.

Horse breeding is not popular in the State.

A sum of Rs. 2,203-8-0 was subscribed by the Jam and the officials and people of the State towards Sir Henry McMahon's Memorial Fund.

The number of levies was reduced by 9 men.

Sulphur, petroleum, manganese and antimony are believed to exist in the State.

A survey party of Burma Oil Company visited the State and inspected and surveyed certain portions of the coast line where there is every likelihood of petroleum being discovered.

SHARBAT KHAN,
Wazir, Las Bela State.

Review of Kharan Affairs by the Political Agent, Chagai.

Since last year the progress made in Kharan has been satisfactory. During the minority of Sardar Habibulla Khan, who has now attained the age of 17 years, Kharan is being administered by Shahgassi Mauladad, a man of ripe age and experience, and who has acted as Shahgassi to Sarder Azad Khan, to Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E., and to the present Sardar's father, the late Sardar Yakub Khan. Thanks, in a very large measure, to Shahgassi Mauladad's unrivalled knowledge of all that pertains to Kharan and its affairs, the year has been a year of peace. Various intrigues were set on foot, but intrigues in Native States are inevitable, and no great difficulty was experienced in neutralizing them before they had reached a stage where they were likely to give trouble. Early in the year, the Siahpads of Ras Koh, who are probably among the most quarrelsome tribesmen in Kharan, threatened to give some trouble by refusing to pay their revenue, but the steps taken proved effective and revenue was recovered from them in full. Enquiry having shown that certain of the rights possessed by the Chief seemed to press with a little hardness on these Siahpads, certain modifications were introduced which it is hoped will tend to prevent friction in the future. Mashkel, which forms the extreme westerly sub-division of Kharan, suffered from the state of anarchy which continues unabated in Persian Baluchistan, and thefts of camels were frequent.

An endeavour was made to come to a settlement of the numerous cases between the Baluch of the Sarhad and the Rekis of Mashkel but failed; and perhaps this was not very surprising for we have no means of bringing effective pressure to bear on tribesmen residing beyond the frontier, and naturally the preponderance of cases was against them. Unfortunately there is nothing to show that there is any likelihood of any immediate change taking place in the state of this frontier. It is true that a body of Persian Gendarmerie is now stationed at Kirman and that a small detachment of these engaged, last March, with a certain amount of success, a body of marauding Sarhaddi Baluch who had penetrated far into Narmashir and had collected a large amount of loot. The losses on either side were trivial, and as the Baluch succeeded in withdrawing with much of the plunder they had collected the lesson they received is not one which is likely to have a deterrent effect. Until Bampur is once again re-occupied by Persian troops there is no hope that the anarchy and chaos which has reigned supreme for so long beyond the frontier will terminate.

The young Kharan Sardar met the Political Agent at Dalbandin in February, and was invested with powers to deal with petty cases. In granting these powers the Political Agent was guided by the procedure adopted by Sardar Azad Khan in dealing with his son. The experiment has so far proved a distinct success, and it seems as if the young Sardar is beginning to realise the magnitude of the interests with which he will be called on to deal before so many years are over.

An inter-Nausherwani case which has given rise to constant ill-feeling in Kharan for the past 40 years or more was dealt with successfully, and it is hoped that the settlement arrived at will prove permanent.

Locusts appeared in Kharan early in March, and before passing on the swarms deposited eggs which bred out, doing considerable harm. The past season was not a good one, the winter rains (and here the reference is to the rainfall of the winter of 1912-13) were poor and fell very short of the district requirements in either agriculture or grazing. Fortunately good rains fell last August, and were followed as the winter drew on by constant showers which brought the nullahs on which Kharan depends for its irrigation down in frequent flood. The outcome of this is that the coming harvest promises to be one of the best for the last twenty years.

F. WEBB WARE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Chagai.

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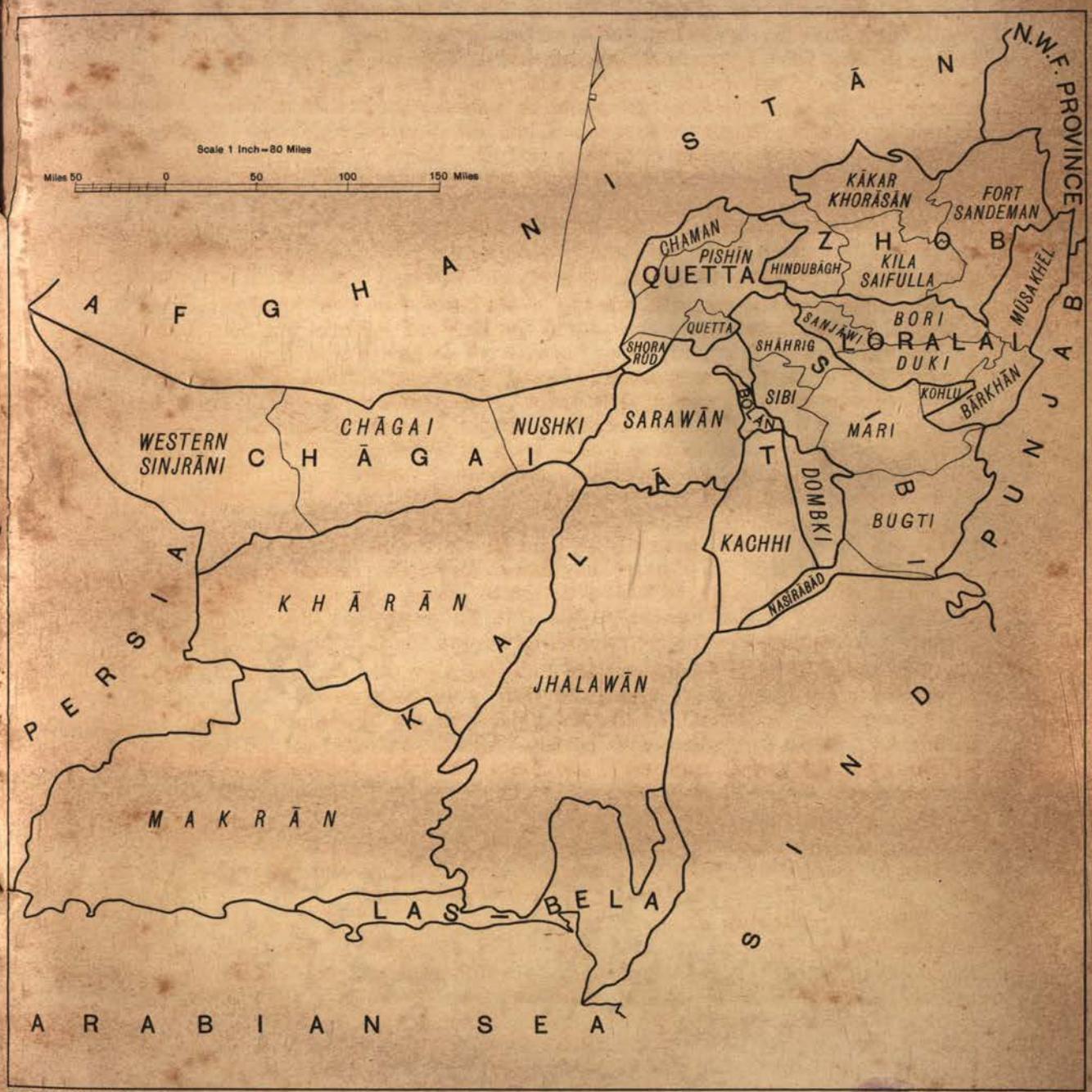

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

The Baluchistan Agency

FOR

1914-15

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1914-15.

(For A descriptive account of the Province, see pages 1-27 of the Report for 1908-09).

REVIEW BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

INTRODUCTORY.

Officials.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Ramsay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., was in charge of the Agency except during the summer months when he proceeded on leave after handing over charge to Lieutenant-Colonel C. Archer, C.S.I., C.I.E., Revenue and Judicial Commissioner.

POLITICAL.

The War.—All other events in the year were overshadowed by the great war. The prompt declaration of their unswerving loyalty to the Crown and the proffer of their persons and resources in the service of the Empire by His Highness the Khan of Kalat and the Jam of Las Bela on the outbreak of war awoke a sympathetic echo throughout Baluchistan; and the fact that amid all the turmoil in the world the year's history in Baluchistan was an undramatic history of peace and quiet, momentarily disturbed only by such occasional ruffling as is incident to the frontier, speaks eloquently for the deep-seated loyalty of its Pathan, Baloch and Brahui tribesmen and for the success of its own peculiar principles of administration.

The States.—The declarations of loyalty by His Highness the Khan, the Jam and the chiefs (which were publicly reaffirmed on the entry of Turkey into the arena of war) were early followed by the offer of a Kalat and Las Bela Camel Transport Corps of 2,000 camels, fully manned and equipped for service. The acceptance of this offer spread a feeling of solidarity with Government in the common cause throughout the States, and there was general disappointment when the portion of the Corps which went to Basra returned without having had the opportunity of taking an active part in the operations owing to the unsuitability of the country for the employment of camels. The raising of this Corps was a somewhat serious tax on the resources of the Kalat and Las Bela States, but though a certain amount of retrenchment proved necessary, satisfactory progress was nevertheless made in the policy of reform and development which has recently been initiated in both. In both the finances have at last been placed on a permanent basis, and the opening up of adequate communications and the construction of much-needed works of public utility are now only matters of time.

The attitude of the chiefs, with only one exception of note, was excellent; indeed both Jhalawan and Sarawan remained peaceful, while perfect quiet prevailed in Kharan, the young chief of which is rapidly reaching the stage when he can safely be invested with full powers. The exception was Sardar Khan Muhammad, the young and hot-headed Zarakzai chief, who gradually committed himself deeper and deeper to a career of arrogant and rebellious

defiance, which after the close of the year was cut short by his forcible expulsion from his country and finally led to his murder at the hands of his brother.

The Afghan frontier.—Despite the prevalence of wild rumours, the war appears to have had very little disturbing influence on the Afghan border, thanks in large measure no doubt to the strict attitude of neutrality enjoined on his Governors by His Majesty the Amir. At the outset there seemed some danger of the fanning of popular fanaticism by threatening gathering of *tālib-i-'ilm* from Zamindawar in the Kandahar province, but the Governor's prompt and resolute action in suppressing the dangerous firebrands had the effect of deterring any would-be imitators.

In the late winter there was a series of raids in quick succession on the Quetta and Chagai borders culminating in the overwhelming of a small temporary post a few miles from Nushki; but these came to an abrupt end on the despatch of small detachments to some of the more vulnerable points and on the cutting up of a large and particularly well-armed gang at Killa Abdulla by a small posse of police who had received timely warning of its approach. How far these raids had any direct connection with the war, it is difficult to say: to judge by the record year of immunity from raids enjoyed by the Zhob frontier, it would seem very doubtful whether they were other than purely local in character. The explanation most often given by men living near the border is that an idea had spread across the border that Government was too busy with important matters to concern itself with ordinary dacoities and that a good opportunity had presented itself to get rich quickly.

The Persian Border.—For the unrest along nearly the whole of the 500 miles of Persian frontier the war is not the only explanation, for the Persian Government has long since abandoned any pretence of keeping the unruly Baloch tribes in its extreme south-eastern provinces under control. But the war probably operated indirectly in emboldening the Baloch to a more than usually determined raid into our territory late in November. The Makran Levy Corps was for once unfortunately taken at a disadvantage—both British officers, in particular, happened to be away from the scene of action—and it was not until several months later that it was given an opportunity to show its true mettle. It is becoming increasingly clear that it is beyond the resources of the small Levy Corps effectively to hold this stretch of exposed frontier so long as utter anarchy reigns across the border, and drastic retribution for past outrages is deferred.

General Administration.

The Districts.—Beyond necessitating a cautious husbanding of our financial resources the war hardly affected the even tenor of the workaday administration, the various features of which are reviewed at length by the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in his summary. But though the harvest was on the whole good, the price of food stuffs, and especially of wheat, ruled abnormally high owing to the abnormal drain set up by Karachi consequent on the war, and it was found necessary to impede this drain by imposing a surcharge on grain passing over a certain section of the railway system.

Militia.—In the Zhob Militia, which maintained its high reputation for efficiency, a very welcome and much-needed amelioration in the terms of service was brought about by an additional grant of Rs. 31,500 to the Forage Fund. This, it is hoped, will have the effect of keeping the Corps more consistently up to strength by stimulating recruiting and reducing the number of applications for discharge. Shortage of strength has also been experienced in an even more acute form in the infantry portion of the Makran Levy Corps; but here the cause is not solely a rise in the cost of living as in the Zhob Militia but an inability to secure an adequate amount of furlough—a consideration of prime importance with Brahuis serving outside their own country, and especially in a country so unpopular as Makran. The Makran Levy Corps is in fact caught up in a vicious circle: it cannot be brought up to strength until service can be made attractive by the grant of adequate furlough; it cannot grant adequate furlough until it can bring itself up to strength. This difficulty has engaged attention for some time, for it is not easy to discover a solution which will do nothing to impair the tribal character of the Corps.

The two minor bodies of armed levies in the province, the Chagai Levies and the Shirani Scouts, did good work, the latter acquitting themselves so well as to earn the personal congratulations of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Levies.—Despite the goodwill with which the District Levies continued to play their unobtrusive but highly important part in the administration, a growing consciousness among them that theirs was no longer a living wage, focussed a good deal of attention on the desirability of reviewing the conditions of the whole levy system. This system has been an integral feature of Baluchistan administration from the earliest days of our rule. In the main it is designed to fulfil two objects, both of which are directed to the pacification and self-government of the frontier, as far as may be, by the frontier tribesmen themselves. In the first place, by entrusting to the levies not only the duties of watch and ward and the investigation of crime in all parts of the country outside our few regular alien settlements but also the carrying of the mails, the serving of processes and other miscellaneous work, we have from the outset deliberately associated the tribesmen with us in the everyday administration of their country. Indeed our object is not merely to employ Baluchistan tribesmen in the Baluchistan administration, but rather to carry local self-government right down the line, by employing the tribesmen on tribal duty in their own particular tribal areas.

And this leads on naturally to the second principle underlying our levy system, to wit the insistence on tribal responsibility. Tribal responsibilty can of course exist without a levy system behind it; but the levy system, as it obtains in Baluchistan, keeps the principle of tribal responsibility from decay and gives it vigorous life. On the one hand actual levy service serves as a useful reminder of the active duties that tribal responsibility entails; on the other the tribesmen look upon the allowances we pay for such service as a recognition on our part that tribal responsibility is not entirely one-sided, but composed, like other responsibilities, of rights as well as duties. It is essentially tribal and not individual service: individual tribesmen are of course employed; but they are enlisted and often paid through their chiefs and headmen, and the service is treated as duties to be performed by, and allowances granted to, the tribe or section as a whole. But if on the efficiency of the levy service is thus based in large measure the system of local self-government and of tribal responsibility on which the contentment and tranquility of the country depend, a necessary condition of that efficiency is that the pay and prospects of the service should be sufficient to attract the right stamp of tribesmen, or rather—to put it at once more accurately and more significantly—to enable the chiefs and headmen to place the right stamp of tribesmen at our service. But notwithstanding the great upward tendency of prices and standard of living, the rates of pay had remained stationary since the system was started more than thirty years ago, and the pay represented a living wage no longer. And as an inevitable consequence there had been a distinct deterioration in efficiency and increasing difficulty in obtaining suitable men. The inevitability of still further deterioration, unless arrested by a betterment of the terms of service, and the possibility of a sudden break-down beneath the strain of some serious emergency were accordingly represented to the Government of India, and the announcement of a substantial increase in pay made shortly after the close of the year was hailed with hardly less relief by the district officers than by the tribesmen themselves.

The Jirga System.—Of no less importance than the levy service as a factor in Baluchistan self-government is the administration of justice along the ancient customary lines of tribal law by Jirgas or Councils of Elders. The one is indeed the complement and corollary of the other. For under the levy system the tribesmen say in effect: employ us for the watch and ward and in the general administration of our country, and the responsibility for peace and quiet rests with us; employ your police or other men of your own choosing and you clearly remove the responsibility on to your own shoulders. And with regard to the Jirga system their attitude is essentially the same: adopt our recommendations for the settlement of cases between us, and the responsibility for the justice and permanence of the settlements is ours: disregard them and adopt some mode of enquiry and settlement of your own, and we are obviously

quit of all responsibility should things go wrong. And in the fact that of the 6,185 cases decided by Jirga during the year, no more than 151 came before the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General on revision and that of the awards 14 only were modified and 12 only reversed, may be found a satisfactory indication of the general wholesomeness of the system.

Police.—Within their narrowly circumscribed limits excellent work was done by the regular police, whose strength has now risen from 1,777 to 1,934. The reorganization of the police in Zhob and Loralai has been further retarded by the war, but it is hoped that the completion of a scheme that has been under discussion for some years is at last in sight.

Medical.—The medical administration was suddenly thrown into confusion on the outbreak of the war by the recall to military duty of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons, who formed the bulk of the subordinate establishment. Immediate steps were taken to reorganise it, with the result that the decrease in the total number of cases treated was little more than 7 per cent, while there was actually an increase of 3·5 per cent in the number of indoor patients. To these gratifying figures, however, no little contribution was made by the newly created Civil Surgeoncy at Sibi, which was filled for the first time on 20th April 1914. Thanks to the public spirited action of the Church Mission Society in placing the invaluable services of Dr. H. T. Holland at the disposal of Government the work was efficiently carried on to the end of the year in spite of the war.

The province continued to enjoy immunity from plague. Cholera was confined to a single case within the segregation camp. There was a serious outbreak of typhoid fever in the Las Bela sea-port at Ormara, which attacked over half the population and resulted in 243 deaths.

Public Works.—The more important works undertaken by the Public Works Department during the year were two fortified posts for the Zhob Militia at Shinbaz and Dhanasar, an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and Boarding House at Loralai, and the reconstruction of the Sandeman High School at Quetta, which was nearing completion at the close of the year. The total expenditure on Civil Works was Rs. 8,95,299.

Mining.—The two most noteworthy features in the year's mining operations were the granting of an oil prospecting license by the Las Bela State to the Burma Oil Co., which it is hoped is a prelude to very far-reaching developments, and the revival of the chromite industry, which still awaits, however, the extension of the railway from Khanai to Hindubagh for its adequate exploitation.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The only changes of any importance in the Post and Telegraph arrangements were the opening of Branch Post Offices at Kharan Kalat in the territory of the Kharan Chief and at Sohtagan in the Chagai District, and the closing of a combined office at Kingri in Loralai.

Surveys.—No survey work of importance was undertaken during the year.

Volunteers.—The Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps, the strength of which stands at 142 or 16 less than last year, was inspected by the Inspector General of Volunteers in India on the 29th April 1915, and was well reported on.

Imperial Indian War Relief Fund.—Considering its comparative poverty the province made a generous response to His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal for subscriptions to the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund. Rs. 83,144 had been collected or promised before the year, the principal subscriptions being Rs. 10,000 from His Highness the Khan of Kalat, and Rs. 3,000 each from the Jam of Las Bela and Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E. It has been provisionally decided to retain for the present 25 per cent of the fund to meet local requirements and to remit the balance to the Central Committee.

PART I.

Administered Districts.

SUMMARY BY REVENUE AND JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

I.—Land Revenue.

Realizations.—The land revenue actually credited into the treasury during the year amounted to Rs. 1,018,545-8-5 against Rs. 1,040,110-3-9 (according to the final accounts) for the year 1913-14. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 21,563-11-4. The arrears of revenue of previous years recovered during the two years under comparison amounted to Rs. 12,267-3-2 for 1914-15 and Rs. 12,976-13-10 for 1913-14. If these arrears be excluded the net revenue collections for the year show a decrease of Rs. 20,854-0-8.

2. This difference is distributed over the several districts as follows:—

Quetta-Pishin	—245-1-6
Sibi	—9,219-13-1
Loralai	—7,476-12-3
Zhob	+1,043-12-11
Kalat	—1,103-3-11
Chagai	—3,852-14-10

The decrease in the Quetta-Pishin District is due to decrease in the receipts on account of grazing tax collections in the Pishin and Shorarud Tahsils.

In the Sibi District recovery of a sum of Rs. 21,772, on account of cost of *jowari* grain of the Sibi Tahsil, had to be postponed; and there was a decreased revenue in this tahsil, the *rabi* harvest having been damaged by rust. There was also a decrease of over four thousand rupees in the Kohlu Sub-Tahsil, owing to lower rates received for the Government grain. On the other hand, there was an increase in the Nasirabad Tahsil of Rs. 21,187, of which Rs. 10,000 was received on account of quinquennial assessment, and an increase of Rs. 1,518 in the Shahrig Tahsil, due to closer supervision of the *batai* of the dry crops.

The decrease in the Loralai District was chiefly in the Bori and Barkhan Tahsils. The falling off in the Bori Tahsil was due to appearance of rust in the *rabi* crops, and consequent decrease in the outturn; the rates obtained for the produce were also lower. The decrease in the Barkhan Tahsil was due to a fall in the rates obtained for the rabi revenue grain.

In the Zhob District there were increases of revenue in the Fort Sandeman and Killa Saifulla Tahsils, while there was a decrease in the Hindubagh Tahsil. In the Fort Sandeman Tahsil a number of revenue contracts, fixed at amounts favourable to the zamindars, had terminated in 1913-14, and produce was better all round. In the Killa Saifulla Tahsil a large area of *Khushkaba* lands (rain fed crops) was brought under cultivation. The decrease in the Hindubagh Tahsil was due to the *rabi* crops having suffered somewhat from want of timely rains, while the *kharif* crops were adversely affected by winds.

The decrease in the Kalat Agency (Bolan Pass Sub-Tahsil) was due partly to the low rates obtained for the Government share of wheat and bhusa, but mainly to the poor outturn of wheat crops which were damaged by rust, and to the *jowari* crops having been damaged by high winds and untimely rains.

The decrease in the Chagai Agency was due to the *rabi* crops of the Nushki Tahsil having suffered from untimely rains.

3. A sum of Rs. 2,242-10-9 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

4. *Remissions and suspensions.*—The following remissions and suspensions of land revenue were sanctioned during the year :—

District.	Tahsil.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta	811 15 4		
	Pishin	125 3 4		
Sibi	Sibi	...	22,083 3 6	
	Nasirabad	20,762 1 4	31,789 11 4	
	Shahrig	951* 8 7	151 3 9	*Includes Rs. 711-12-2 on account of grazing tax.
Loralai	Sinjawi	719 5 0		
	Barkhan	297 1 2		
	Musakhel	†400 7 0		† On account of grazing tax.
	Duki	48 15 2		
Zhob	Killa Saifulla	35 2 5		
	Hindubagh	30 14 0		
	Total	24,182 9 4	54,024 2 7	

5. In addition to the above, remissions amounting to Rs. 6,770-6-9, and suspensions aggregating Rs. 7,176-1-10, on account of water rate due to the Bombay Government, were granted in the Nasirabad Tahsil.

II.—Irrigation.

6. *Shebo Canal.*—The revenue realized amounted to Rs. 10,789 made up as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Land Revenue including water rate	9,851	0	0
Receipts from other canal produce	12	0	0
Water power	533	0	0
Rent of buildings	75	0	0
Fines	96	0	0
Miscellaneous	222	0	0
Total	10,789	0	0

The revenue of the previous year (1913-14) was Rs. 8,763 (according to the final accounts) and there was thus an increase of Rs. 2,026.

The areas under crop during the two years are compared below :—

	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Acres.	Acres.
Rabi	1,165	1,340
Kharif	86	64
Total	1,251	1,404

7. *Khushdil Khan Bund.*—The revenue realized amounted to Rs. 48,635 made up as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Land revenue including water rate	47,811	0	0
Plantation	9	0	0
Receipts from other canal produce	28	0	0
Navigation	107	0	0
Rent of buildings	492	0	0
Fines	188	0	0
TOTAL	48,635	0	0

The revenue of the previous year (1913-14) was Rs. 54,137 (according to the final accounts) and there was thus a decrease of Rs. 5,502. The areas under crop during the two years are compared below:—

	1913-14. Acres.	1914-15. Acres.
Rabi	5,345	5,716
Kharif	672	222
TOTAL	6,017	5,938

The year was an unfavourable one for the reservoir as no floods came down the Barshore or Tor Murgha rivers in the early months of 1914. The crops raised were not up to the standard of the preceding year.

8. *Nar Nullah Reservoir.*—The revenue from this source amounted to Rs. 5,329 against Rs. 3,739 in the previous year.

9. *Other Irrigation Projects.*—The other irrigation projects are dealt with in the Public Works Department Report for the year.

10. *Artesian borings by Government Agency.*—A sum of Rs.5,280 was spent under this head in connection with the boring of a well at Mastung. A series of accidents very much delayed progress, and the last accident has unfortunately brought the work to a standstill, at a depth of 624 feet.

III.—FINANCE.

Provincial Settlement.

10. The year under review was the first of the new *quasi*-provincial settlement.

11. The standards of revenue and expenditure have been based on the sanctioned budget figures for the year 1913-14 with certain modifications. The classification of revenue and expenditure remains the same as in the expired settlement, that is to say all revenue, except XII—Interest which is Imperial, is wholly Provincial, and all expenditure, except that under the following heads which is wholly Imperial, is partly Imperial and partly Provincial:—

23—Ecclesiastical.

25—Political—(*a*) Political Subsidies.

(*b*) Refugees and State Prisoners.

(*c*) Salaries of officers borne on the cadre of the Political Department and of Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer.

27—Territorial and Political Pensions.

45—Civil Works (*a*) Postal and Telegraphs.

(*b*) Ecclesiastical.

12. The main new features of the settlement are as follows:—

(*a*) In the previous settlement the shared expenditure was divided equally between Imperial and Provincial; in the present one, the Imperial share is to be two-thirds and the Provincial share one-third;

(*b*) as a result of the above arrangement, an annual assignment of Rs. 10,000 is to be made from Special Revenues in favour of Imperial Revenues;

(*c*) the new settlement provides that should the yield of Land Revenue in any one year fall below Rs. 9,25,000 an assignment equal to the deficiency shall be made from Imperial Revenues, whereas in the previous settlement the minimum guarantee was Rs. 8,00,000.

13. In other important respects the terms remain unaltered, *viz.*:—

(*a*) special assistance is to be given from Imperial Revenues in aid of large schemes of irrigation and any other special schemes involving large expenditure that may be sanctioned during the currency of the settlement;

(*b*) the unspent balance at the credit of the Province on the 31st March 1914 has been allowed to be carried forward as opening balance for the new settlement.

14. The following comparative statement exhibits (*a*) the standard figures adopted for the new settlement, (*b*) the sanctioned estimates for 1914-15, (*c*) the actuals (provisional) for 1914-15, (*d*) the actuals for 1913-14, and (*e*) variations between (*c*) and (*d*).

Provincial Accounts for 1914-15.

RECEIPTS.

Major heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1914-15.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1914-15.	Actuals for 1913-14.	Variations between columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Civil Department.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue . .	9,25,000	9,50,000	10,18,563	10,40,110	...	21,547
II.—Opium	6,000	6,000	5,390	5,813	...	423
III.—Salt	2,000	2,000	1,097	1,160	...	63
IV.—Stamps	87,000	92,000	87,078	99,961	...	12,883
V.—Excise	2,80,000	2,72,000	2,91,692	2,79,743	11,949	...
VIII.—Income Tax . . .	20,000	20,000	22,002	21,089	913	...
IX.—Forests	22,000	21,000	19,058	19,988	...	930
X.—Registration . . .	3,000	3,000	3,072	3,096	...	24
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	24,000	26,000	24,532	27,413	...	2,881
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails .	1,000	1,000	552	829	...	277
XVII.—Police	17,000	14,000	18,714	14,865	3,849	...
XIX.—Education . . .	16,000	19,000	18,070	17,996	74	...
XX.—Medical	2,000	2,000	88	1,879	...	1,791
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	2,000	2,000	4,257	2,348	1,909	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.	3,000	4,000	5,099	3,568	1,531	...
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing .	1,000	...	71	9,050	...	134
XXV.—Miscellaneous . . .	7,000	6,000	14,361	468	9,381	...
XXXI.—Civil Works . . .	8,000	8,000	6,395	7,232	...	1,228
Total .	14,26,000	14,48,000	15,40,091	15,52,666	29,606	42,181
Public Works Department.						
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation).	71,000	86,000	64,752	66,734	...	1,982
XXXI.—Civil Works . . .	31,000	32,000	40,892	36,291	4,601	...
Total .	1,02,000	1,18,000	1,05,644	1,03,025	4,601	1,982
Assignments.						
Fixed—(*i*) Special to Imperial Revenues	—10,000	—10,000	—10,000	...	...	...
(*ii*) Imperial to Special Revenues	...	...	...	5,86,000	...	...
Special—Imperial to Special Revenues	...	4,000	31,293	1,98,545	...	...
Total .	—10,000	—6,000	21,293	7,84,545	...	...
Total Receipts .	15,18,000	15,60,000	16,67,028	24,40,236	...	...
Opening Balance .	...	4,88,000	5,15,536	4,91,128	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	...	20,48,000	21,82,564	29,31,364	...	...

EXPENDITURE.

Major heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1914-15.	Actuals (Provisional), for 1914-15.	Actuals for 1913-14.	Variations between columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	5,000	8,000	4,601	5,464	...	863
2.—Assignments and Compensations	2,01,000	2,08,000	2,04,716	2,01,407	3,309	...
3.—Land Revenue	2,33,000	2,38,000	2,29,669	2,34,196	...	4,527
4.—Opium	...	...	159	44	115	...
5.—Salt	...	...	...	...	...	277
6.—Stamps	1,000	1,000	1,155	1,432	...	11
7.—Excise	13,000	21,000	11,644	11,655	...	...
11.—Forests	30,000	30,000	25,986	25,310	676	...
12.—Registration	1,000	1,000	1,358	1,061	297	...
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	21,000	24,000	22,517	19,834	2,683	...
19B.—Law and Justice—Jails	32,000	32,000	30,397	34,001	...	3,604
20.—Police	6,85,000	6,80,000	5,79,532	5,11,605	67,927	...
22.—Education	86,000	98,000	81,011	1,06,852	...	25,841
24.—Medical	1,23,000	1,31,000	95,722	1,14,772	...	19,050
25.—Political	19,48,000	19,47,000	19,96,067	19,62,683	33,384	...
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	33,000	39,000	34,114	30,909	3,205	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	17,000	34,000	30,477	29,244	1,233	...
30.—Stationery and Printing	11,000	11,000	17,199	11,823	5,376	...
32.—Miscellaneous	29,000	61,000	10,768	13,592	...	2,824
45.—Civil Works	1,30,000	1,79,000	1,95,773	2,15,417	...	19,644
Total	35,99,000	37,43,000	35,72,865	35,31,801	1,18,205	76,641
Public Works Department.						
43.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation).	1,36,000	2,28,000	3,00,154	3,84,187	...	84,033
45.—Civil Works	8,20,000	8,20,000	8,88,750	9,16,169	...	27,419
Total	9,56,000	10,48,000	11,88,904	13,00,356	...	1,11,452
Total Expenditure	45,55,000	47,91,000	47,61,769	48,31,657	1,18,205	1,88,093
Provincial share	15,18,000	15,97,000	15,87,256	24,15,828	...	...
Closing balance	...	4,51,000	5,95,303	5,15,536	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	15,18,000	20,48,000	21,82,564	29,31,364	...	...

Causes of variations of revenue and receipts.

15. The variations under "I.—Land Revenue", and "V.—Excise", are explained elsewhere in this report under those heads.

16. The other principal variations in receipts are noted below together with brief explanations:—

IV.—Stamps—Decrease Rs. 12,883.

The decrease is attributed to less litigation due to commercial depression owing to the war.

XVI.—A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law-Decrease Rs. 2,881.

The receipts under this head are fluctuating.

XVII.—Police—Increase Rs. 3,849.

Due to recoveries of arrears on account of the cost of police supplied to private bodies during 1913-14.

XX.—Medical—Decrease Rs. 1,791.

The contribution of Rs. 1,680 from the Sibi Bazar Fund towards the cost of the Sibi Civil Dispensary has been discontinued with effect from the year 1914-15.

XXI.—Scientific and Other Minor Departments—Increase Rs. 1,909.

This is a result of the development of the Experimental Fruit Farm, Quetta.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.—Increase Rs. 1,531.

The income under this head depends on the number and pay of officers lent to Foreign Service, which have of late increased.

XXV.—Miscellaneous—Increase Rs. 9,381.

This principally represents the amount which has been written back, being the charges on account of certain arms supplied to the Baluchistan Police and debited by mistake to the Provincial Accounts for 1913-14.

XXXI.—Civil Works in Charge of Civil Officers—Decrease Rs. 1,228.

As many of the Military officers have been withdrawn from the Quetta Division for field service, the dak bungalows have not been used as frequently as hitherto.

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)—Decrease Rs. 1,982.

Practically the whole of this decrease is due to the fact that no floods came down into the Khushdil Khan reservoir at the proper time and consequently the crops suffered.

XXXI.—Civil Works in Charge of Public Works Officers—Increase Rs. 4,601.

Represents the sale proceeds of materials from the old Sandeman High School, Quetta.

Special Assignments Rs. 31,293.

These are made up as follows :—

		Rs.
To meet	(1) Transfer of the charge on account of the Khoidad Khel chiefs' subsidy from Imperial to Special Revenues .	400
	(2) Remission of contributions from local bodies following the decision to relieve them of certain charges .	6,093
	(3) Temporary increase of Rs. 5,000 in the contribution to the Zhob Militia Forage Fund	1,667
	(4) Khushdil Khan Reservoir Improvement Scheme .	13,133
	(5) Surkhab River Project	10,000
		31,293

17. Causes of variations of expenditure:—The principal variations are explained below : —

2. *Assignments and Compensations—Increase Rs. 3,309.*

A compensation of Rs. 3,000 was paid to the Officer Commanding, 106th Hazara Pioneers, for the work done and improvements, etc., carried out in connection with the Hazara Colony at Manzai.

3. *Land Revenue—Decrease Rs. 4,527.*

This is arrived at as follows :—

Increases.

	Rs.
Additional appointments of Kanungos for the Pishin and Shahrig Tahsils	700
Establishment for the Kacha Sub-Treasury	340
Good Service Personal Allowance to Treasurers	160
Temporary establishment for the maintenance of the settlement records in the Barkhan Tahsil and furniture purchased for them.	2,600
	3,800

Decreases.

	Rs.
Savings on the Settlement establishment in Baluchistan as establishment of the Settlement Department was not maintained up to the sanctioned strength	8,300
Net decrease . .	4,500

19-A.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—INCREASE Rs. 2,683.

Mainly due to the increased rate of salary drawn by the present City Magistrate, Quetta.

19-B.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS.—DECREASE Rs. 3,604.

There was a decrease in the daily average number of prisoners in the year under report.

20.—POLICE—INCREASE Rs. 67,927.

The reorganization and increase to the Police Force is mainly responsible for the increase under this head.

22.—EDUCATION—DECREASE Rs. 25,841.

This is explained elsewhere in this report.

24.—MEDICAL—DECREASE Rs. 19,050.

Of this Rs. 8,390 is accounted for as follows :—

Decreases.	Rs.
(1) Special contribution for reroofing plague camp buildings not required during the year	2,000
(2) Savings in the salary of—	
(*i*) Civil Surgeon, Quetta, owing to—	
(*a*) Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod who drew salary at the rate of Rs. 1,200 per mensem (plus exchange compensation allowance) having been succeeded by Major Anderson, whose salary was Rs. 750 only, and	
(*b*) to the latter having been reverted to military duty and been put in charge of the Civil Hospital in addition to his own duties from the middle of November 1914 .	8,000
(*ii*) Certain Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons employed in the civil dispensaries having been reverted to military duty and their posts having remained vacant . . .	6,000
Total decreases	16,000

Increases.	
(1) Expenditure in connection with the new appointment of Civil Surgeon, Sibi, and his office	2,850
(2) Transfer of charges on account of pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Zhob Militia from the head "25—Political" to "24—Medical"	1,150
(3) Relief of local funds of charges on account of the Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospitals in Baluchistan	3,480
(4 Contribution towards the cost of training dhais at Quetta	130
Total increases	7,610
Net decrease	8,390

The rest of the decrease, *viz.*, Rs. 10,660, it is believed, represents the value of medicines and medical stores supplied by the Government Medical Depôt which remains to be adjusted by book transfer.

25.—POLITICAL—INCREASE Rs. 33,384.

The figure is arrived at as follows :—

Increases.		Rs.
1. Increase in the contribution towards the Forage Fund of the Zhob Militia		31,530
2. Increases to District levies :—	Rs.	
I—Quetta-Pishin	5,300	
II—Chagai	5,300	
III—Makran Levy Corps	7,000	
		17,600
3. Relief of local funds of certain charges		3,150
4. Cost of temporary establishment for the destruction of useless records of the offices of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Revenue Commissioner, etc.		2,070
5. Extra expenditure under the sub-heads Purchase of tents; Entertainment of chiefs, etc.		9,580
6. Increase in allowances to Afghan refugees and State prisoners		3,000
7. Subsidy to Khoidad Khel chiefs transferred from Imperial to Special		1,200
TOTAL		68,130

Decreases.	
1. Adjustment of certain charges in connection with the Mengal expedition of 1908 (charge special to 1913-14)	27,600
2. Tour charges	6,000
3. Charges on account of the pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Zhob Militia transferred to the head "24—Medical"	1,150
TOTAL	34,750
Net increase	33,380

26.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—INCREASE Rs. 3,205.

The increase is partly due to the purchase of (*a*) portable bath for treatment of 'sheep scab', and (*b*) medicines for the proposed Quetta Veterinary Dispensary; and partly to the relief of local funds from the charge on account of training students in the Veterinary College, Lahore.

29.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS—INCREASE Rs. 1,233.

The increase represents new pensions payable at the Quetta Treasury under proper sanction.

30.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—INCREASE Rs. 5,376.

This is partly due to the fact that the indents for 1912-13 and 1913-14 were not complied with in full in those years, and the deficiency had to be made up and paid for in 1914-15, and partly to the fact that the Duki and Barkhan Tahsils, having been lately brought under settlement, a large number of vernacular forms was obtained for use in those Tahsils during 1914-15.

32.—MISCELLANEOUS—DECREASE Rs. 2,824.

This is chiefly due to less expenditure under the head "Rewards for proficiency in oriental languages, etc." A sum of Rs. 1,600 was remitted on account of takavi loan to Syed Shah Alam of Pishin during the year. This was counterbalanced by a decrease in contingent expenditure under the head "Donations for charitable purposes".

45.—Civil Works.

		Rs.
Civil Department	Decrease	19,644
Public Works Department	„	27,419

Due to a smaller programme of works having been carried out during the year.

43.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)—Decrease Rs. 84,033.

Chiefly due to less expenditure on the Khushdil Khan Improvement Scheme as compared with the previous year. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned for the Surkhab River Project during the year.

Summary.

18. As shown in the statements of receipts and expenditure, the year opened with a balance of Rs. 5,15,536, and closed with a credit balance of Rs. 5,95,308. This balance however will probably be considerably reduced when all adjustments have been made and the accounts for 1914-15 are finally closed.

Imperial Accounts.

19. The following statement shows the accounts of the Imperial portion of the Budget :—(*a*) actuals for the year 1913-14, (*b*) the sanctioned estimates, and (*c*) the (provisional) actuals for the year 1914-15 :—

IMPERIAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Revenue.	1913-14.	1914-15.		Heads of Expenditure.	1913-14.	1914-15.	
	Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimates.	Provisional Actuals.		Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimates.	Provisional Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XII.—Interest .	13,706	10,000	12,382	18.—General Administration.	...	...	149
XVI-B.—Jails—Convict receipts at Port Blair.	100	...	100	23.—Ecclesiastical .	22,456	21,000	21,567
				25.—Political . .	4,52,441	4,70,000	4,73,985
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation and Retired allowances (Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations).	1,914	...	1,195	26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	3,976	...	1,021
				27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.	49,278	57,000	43,632
				28.—Civil Furlough .	1,515	...	...
				Share of expenditure on Special (Civil and Public Works Department) transferred to Imperial.	24,15,828	31,94,000	31,74,513
				45.—Civil Works, Public Works Department, Post and Telegraphs.	30,756	6,000	11,372
Total .	15,720	10,000	13,677	Total .	29,76,250	37,48,000	37,26,239

IV.—Weather and Crops.

20. Generally the rainfall during the year under report was about normal.

The crops were on the whole good. Good and plentiful rainfall in October, November and December 1913 enabled a very large area of dry-crop cultivation to be undertaken in the Bori, Duki, Barkhan and Killa Saifulla Tahsils, but unfortunately there was too much rain in the three first named Tahsils in February, March and April 1914, and the crops in these Tahsils developed rust very badly. The rainfall in August and September was insufficient in the Bori and Hindubagh Tahsils, where the *kharif* crops did not reach maturity, while it was excessive in Barkhan. In the Sibi District heavy rains and floods in the late autumn damaged the standing *kharif* crops and delayed the sowings of the *rabi* crops. Rust also did some damage in the Sibi District and the Bolan Pass Sub-Tahsil. Crops in the Nushki Tahsil suffered to some extent from untimely rains.

A violent hail storm in May 1914 caused great damage to the crops of village Nauhissar in the Quetta Tahsil. The crops in some of the villages in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil were also damaged by hail.

21. Locusts appeared in February and March 1915 in very large numbers in the western part of the Agency, but the effect of their visit was felt in 1915-16.

22. The total area harvested in the Province (excluding the marginally noted Tahsils, which have not been surveyed) amounted to 288,327 acres against 278,410 acres in the preceding year.

(1) Chaman.
(2) Shorarud.
(3) Kohlu.
(4) Musakhel.
(5) Fort Sandeman.
(6) Bolan.
(7) Chagai.
(8) Nushki.

23. The rate of staple food grains continued to rule high, any tendency there may have been to reduction being counteracted by the effects of the war. The excessive price of wheat in the winter and early spring gave cause for anxiety, but the imposition of a surcharge of Rs. 2 per maund of wheat exported by rail checked the rise, and prices gradually settled to a more normal level.

V.—Takavi Advances.

24. The following table shows the transactions on account of advances made to cultivators and agriculturists :—

Balance outstanding on 1st April 1914.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Recoveries.		Remissions.		Balance outstanding on 31st March 1915.
			Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2,40,696 7 4	1,01,640 0 0	3,42,336 7 4	97,359 12 10	10,096* 0 7	1,753 8 0	452 15 3	2,43,223 2 6

*Includes Rs. 57-5-1 on account of interest remitted which was credited into the treasury before the receipt of the order, but will be refunded.

25. The allotment sanctioned for the year was Rs. 1,00,000, and to this amount the Government of India subsequently added a further grant of Rs. 10,000, to enable Zamindars to take advantage of the favourable autumn rains and repair damaged karezes. Of the total amount of Rs. 1,01,640 advanced during the year, Rs. 4,000 was, for special reasons, granted free of interest.

26. The loan of Rs. 1,000 bearing interest granted to Malik Akhtar Muhammad of Zhob District during 1912-13 was converted into a loan without interest, a sum of Rs. 281-4-0 representing interest due being remitted. Remissions amounting to Rs. 1,753-8-0 on account of principal and Rs. 452-15-3 on account of interest were also sanctioned for special reasons.

27. The recovery of Rs. 2,710 principal and Rs. 312-10-3 interest was suspended. Most of the suspensions were in the Sibi District.

VI.—Survey and Settlement.

28. *Barkhan Tahsil.*—Both copies of the settlement records of the Barkhan Tahsil (*part-i-sarkar & part-i-patwar*), and the note books of the remaining three circles of the tahsil, *viz.*, Baghao, Rakhni and Rarkan, were completed, and the records handed over to the Loralai district authorities on the 4th August 1914.

29. A munsarim and a patwari were employed during April and May 1914 in measuring the lands cultivated by the Laghari Sardars in the Berun-i-Burjiat tracts of the Laghari Barkhan circle between the conclusion of the settlement survey in August 1913 and the 31st March 1914. The existing arrangements with the Laghari Sardars were extended to the 31st March 1915, and the Laghari Sardars were supplied, at their expense, with copies of the records. Sardar Jamal Khan, Khan Bahadur Sardar Din Muhammad Khan, and Sardar Amir Muhammad Khan Lagharis came to Sibi in February 1915, and after discussion with them the arrangement regarding the Laghari Barkhan (Berun-i-Burjiat lands) were extended by a term of ten years from the 1st April 1915 subject to the following conditions:—

(1) Government will retain at its own disposal lands measuring in all 2,037-1-16 acres and comprised in 25 plots which are close to the Andrun-i-Burjiat lands. Of these lands, all but five small plots measuring 6-2-7 acres are culturable waste. The five small plots mentioned have been cultivated, but it is desirable to include them so as to have the land reserved in compact blocks. The land so reserved will be demarcated with pillars at Government expense. Under clause II of the Memorandum of Settlement of 1897 the Lagharis will retain in it their right of superior proprietorship, and will be entitled to receive ⅓rd of the Government share of the produce, whatever that share may be, if or when the land is given out for cultivation.

(2) On the remainder of the waste land Berun-i-Burjiat (measuring according to the settlement records 16,858 acres of culturable land) the Lagharis will be given the right to regulate cultivation for a further term of ten years from the 1st April 1915. The provisions of clause 9 of the Memorandum of Settlement of 1897 will apply to these lands, but future cultivation in order to confer rights of full proprietorship under clause 9 must be contiguous to lands shown in the recent settlement surveys as cultivated.

(3) The Lagharis will pay to Government a lump assessment of Rs. 3,000 a year for the first five years of the extended term beginning with 1st April 1915 and of Rs. 4,000 a year for the second five years beginning with 1st April 1920, as land revenue for lands already cultivated and which may be brought under cultivation within the extended period.

30. On the completion of the settlement survey, the Barkhan Tahsil, which was previously divided into six patwari circles, was divided into three field kanungo charges and 11 patwari circles, and three field kanungos and five patwaris were added in June 1914 to the existing establishment at an additional monthly cost of Rs. 275.

The final report on the settlement operations of the Barkhan Tahsil is in the press.

31. *Sinjawi and Shahrig Tahsils.*—On the completion of the work of the Barkhan Tahsil, the settlement establishment was employed on the survey of the *sailaba* lands in the Sinjawi Sub-Tahsil of the Loralai District and the Shahrig Tahsil of the Sibi District. This work consisted of the survey and preparation of maps (*shajra*) and field registers (*khasra*), it being understood that these documents were being prepared to facilitate the crop inspection work, and not as a record-of-rights. The field work in the former tahsil was begun on the 12th March 1914 and completed on the 20th November 1914, and in the latter tahsil it was begun on the 19th July 1914 and completed on

the 25th December 1914. The following table shows the amount of work done :—

Tahsil.	No. of manzas.	No. of mahals.	Khasra Nos.	Area surveyed.					
				Abi.	Sailaba.	Khushkaba.	Cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.
				A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Sinjawi .	23	23	21,116	13 2 13	6,385 1 5	...	9,599 3 6	10,456 3 7	26,455 1 31
Shahrig .	39	76	7,262	100 1 12	1,230 0 38	978 3 17	1,556 0 21	1,091 1 35	4,957 0 3

The work of (*a*) checking the *part-i-sarkar* prepared in the field, (*b*) preparing the second (*part-i-patwar*) copy, and (*c*) making tracings of maps on cloth and copies of the *khasras* for purposes of crop inspections, was nearly completed by the end of the financial year.

32. *Sibi Tahsil.*—A portion of the settlement establishment was employed in February and March 1915 on preparing a register showing the agricultural and revenue statistics, which are at present scattered in annual registers for each *mahal* during each of the past ten years, 1905-06 to 1914-15, and the system of the maintenance of the settlement records was examined with a view to its simplification to suit local conditions.

33. The Government of India sanctioned, in March 1915, the continued employment of the settlement establishment up to the 31st March 1916.

34. *Maintenance of Revenue Settlement Records.*—The office of the Revenue Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner was held by Sahibzada Mirza Izazuddin Ahmad Khan from the 1st April 1914 to 23rd June 1914 and by M. Azizuddin from 24th June 1914 to 31st March 1915.

The following tahsils were inspected and *girdawari* and annual records checked by M. Azizuddin :—

1. Hindubagh.
2. Killa Saifulla.
3. Sinjawi (Sub-Tahsil).
4. Duki.
5. Bori.
6. Sibi.

The results of the inspections were fairly satisfactory on the whole.

VII.—Summary Cash Assessment.

35. The following summary cash assessments were sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner during the year :—

District.	Tahsil.	Land Revenue.	Grazing tax.	Water mills tax.	Total.	Period.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		
Loralai .	Duki .	667 3 4	...	...	667 3 4	5 years from 1914-15 to 1918-19.	
„	Barkhan .	46 7 2	...	...	46 7 2	Do.	
Total .	...	713 10 6	...	...	713 10 6		

36. The following statement shows by districts and tahsils the number of villages under summary cash assessment and the assessments :—

District.	Tahsil.	Land Revenue.		Grazing tax.		Water Mills tax.		Total Assessment.	Remarks.
		No. of villages.	Assessment.	No. of villages.	Assessment.	No. of villages.	Assessment.		
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Quetta .	Quetta . .	6	4,193 11 2	...	...	1	220 0 0	4,413 11 2	
	Shorarud .	8	1,695 0 0	4	35 0 0	...	...	1,730 0 0	
	Chaman . .	1	213 14 7	...	...	...	...	213 14 7	
Sibi .	Sibi . .	3	1,347 11 5 *	29	2,801 15 0	...	...	4,149 10 5	* In addition to this fixed quantity of grain is taken from a small village as revenue in kind as per detail below :—
	Shahrig . .	...	..	64	7,553 0 0	...	...	7,553 0 0	
	Kohlu . .	...	...	7	1,793 0 0	...	...	1,793 0 0	
Loralai .	Bori . .	2	150 0 0	21	3,926 10 0	2	310 0 0	4,386 10 0	
	Duki . .	8	2,149 11 0	...	...	1	91 0 0	2,240 11 0	
	Barkhan .	2	1,099 1 3	4	8,300 0 0	...	...	9,399 1 3	
	Sinjawi . .	3	57 8 0	...	...	...	...	57 8 0	
	Musakhel .	...	...	1	1,167 0 0	...	...	1,167 0 0	
Zhob .	Fort Sandeman	50	6,105 13 6	90	13,442 9 1	7	104 10 0	19,653 0 7	
	Hindubagh .	24	5,694 14 3	75	3,128 3 0	2	22 8 0	8,845 9 3	
	Killa Saifulla .	1	84 3 4	26	11,979 1 0	...	...	12,063 4 4	
Bolan Pass.	Bolan . .	1	275 0 0	...	...	...	...	275 0 0	
							Total .	77,941 0 7	

Wheat 4 maunds.
Jowari 2 „
Bhusa 4 „
Karbi 2 „

The period of these summary cash assessments varies from one to ten years.

VIII.—Excise.

37. *Changes in the preparations of excise statistics.*—The following changes have been made in the method of preparation of excise statistics for the year under report :—

(1) The area and population of the tribal country under the political control of the Political Agent, Sibi, have been omitted in working out the incidence of consumption and taxation, as the country in question does not draw to any considerable extent upon the administered area for any excisable articles and it is therefore misleading to include its area, etc., in the excise statistics of the administered area.

(2) The receipts on account of duty levied on hemp drugs directly imported by the Kalat State contractors, and the gain on the sale proceeds of excise opium issued for consumption in the Kalat State and the quantity of such opium, have been shown separately, and these figures also have been omitted in calculating the incidence of consumption and taxation.

(3) As the question of the redistribution of the Zhob and Loralai Districts was under consideration, the Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils contracts were sold with those of the Loralai District, and the Musakhel Tahsil contracts with those of the Zhob District; accordingly the figures for the Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils have been included in the Loralai District, and those for the Musakhel Tahsil in the Zhob District tables.

38. *Changes in excise administration.*—(1) The contract supply (distillery) system has been introduced in the Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils of the Zhob District, as they can be easily served from the Quetta distillery; and the outstill (monopoly) system re-introduced in the Musakhel Tahsil of the Loralai District, as the country liquor required for consumption in this area can be easily had from the still at Fort Sandeman, while the shops are very remote from Quetta.

(2) *Hours of sale.*—The new opening and closing hours (8 A.M. to 9 P.M. in winter—7 A.M. to 9-30 P.M. in summer) came into force as stated in last year's report from 1st April 1914.

(3) *Fixed fee system.*—The question of the adoption of the fixed fee system for country liquor shops in selected areas was considered and contracts for lease of shops in the towns of Sibi and Loralai for the year 1915-16 were sanctioned on that basis. The result will be watched and noted in the next report.

39. *Advisory Committees.*—Except at Quetta, there is no town or bazar in the Province to which the system of Advisory Committee is applicable. At Quetta questions connected with the reduction, location of shops, and the hours of sale, and other kindred matters, are referred to an Advisory Committee. One country liquor retail shop at Quetta was closed on the recommendation of the Committee with effect from the 1st April 1914, and orders were issued to close another shop with effect from the 1st April 1915. The Advisory Committee further recommended that tea-shops, subsidised by Government, might be opened, as a counter-attraction, in the vicinity of liquor shops. The matter is under consideration.

At places other than Quetta, the number and location of excise shops are carefully supervised by the local authorities, and the local *punchayats* are invariably consulted when any change is thought necessary.

40. *Number and location of shops for the sale of excisable articles.*—In the subjoined table a comparison is made of the number of shops licensed for the retail vend of excisable articles during the past two years:—

Discription.	1913-14.	1914-15.
(1) Foreign and Fermented liquors—		
(*a*) Off the premises	14	14
(*b*) On the premises	1	1
(*c*) Fermented liquors only on the premises	2	2
(2) Country Spirits—		
(*a*) Distillery spirits	46	46
(*b*) Outstill spirits	14	8
(3) Opium including poppy heads	59	46
(4) Drugs other than opium (Bhang, Charas and Ganja together)	67	56

There was a reduction of one foreign and fermented liquor "off" license in the Quetta town, but with effect from 1st December 1914 one such license was issued for the Pishin bazar as it was proved that there was a legitimate demand from the detachment of the 126th Baluchis stationed there.

Statistics of sale of opium and hemp drugs at out-stations in the Loralai, Zhob and Quetta-Pishin Districts were carefully examined, and where the consumption of these articles was found to be inignificant the shops were closed

as a permanent measure. Thus, in the Zhob District, the shops for the sale of these articles at Gwal Hyderzai, Dhanasar, Kamardin Karez, Lakaband, Babar and Moghal Kot were closed. In the Loralai District, 5 shops for the sale of opium (Marratangi, Lahor, Sinjawi, Khan Muhammad Kot and Kingri), and three shops for the sale of hemp drugs (Sinjawi, Khan Muhammad Kot and Kingri) were closed. Further, one of the two shops at Loralai for the sale of opium and one of two for the sale of hemp drugs were closed as being unnecessary. Similarly, the single shop at Shellabagh for the sale of hemp drugs and opium was closed.

Before the year 1914-15, 8 shops were allowed for the sale of country liquor in the town of Quetta, but in 1914-15 only 7 shops were sold, and orders were issued to reduce this number by one from 1st April 1915. The question of reducing one or two more shops is still under consideration. On the recommendation of the Military authorities the shop at Shellabagh for the sale of country liquor was closed. No bids were received for the country liquor shop at Rindli, but the one at Gandakha in the Nasirabad Tahsil, and two at Drug and Musakhel in the Loralai District, which remained closed in 1913-14 for want of bids, were reopened during the year. The closing of the shops at Drug and Musakhel was due to their remoteness from the Quetta distillery, and when this difficulty was removed by including the Musakhel Tashil for purposes of supply, under Zhob these two shops were reopened as a legitimate demand for liquor existed at these places, and closure was likely to lead to illicit means being resorted to.

Only one occasional bar license was taken out during the year.

41. *Consumption of excisable articles.*—The following table gives quantities of various excisable articles consumed during the past two years:—

	1913-14.	1914-15.
(1) *Country liquor*—		
(*a*) Distillery spirit (in London Proof Imperial gallons)	23,902	26,652
(*b*) Outstill spirit (in London Proof Imperial gallons)	770	950
Total	24,672	27,602
(2) *Foreign liquors*—		
(*a*) Wines in gallons	1,733	1,255
(*b*) Spirits do.	7,146	5,703
(*c*) Rum do.	826	618
Total	9,705	7,576
(3) *Fermented liquors* (*beer*)—		
Indian made (gallons)	214,601*	222,065
Imported do.	8,777	6,345
Total	223,378	228,410
	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.
(4) Opium (issues from Quetta Treasury)	14 15	13 9
(5) Bhang (in seers)	1,138	1,208
(6) Charas do.	867	744
(7) Ganja do.	7	4

*Besides amounts sold to messes, etc.

The increase in the consumption of country liquor is attributed to the following causes:—

(1) The price of imported foreign liquor went up and the importation of cheap German liquor ceased on account of the war.

(2) Some of the Indian regiments stationed at Quetta were replaced by other regiments containing a larger proportion of consumers.

(3) The increased attraction of the liquor-shops owing to the absorbing interest of the various war rumours retailed there is believed to have helped to increase the consumption of liquor.

The statistics relating to the consumption of foreign and fermented liquors are not complete in so far as the quantity of such liquors which are imported directly by clubs, messes and private individuals for their private consumption, are not at present included in Provincial Tables A and B as the Excise Department has no control over such imports under our present rules. Moreover the statistics relating to Indian made beer for the year 1913-14 are also incomplete as some 50,000 or 60,000 gallons of such beer issued in that year to messes, etc., were shown as issued to other licensed vendors and therefore not included in the above figures. But, as far as our statistics show, there was a considerable decrease in the consumption of these liquors during this year. This is attributed partly to a rise in prices and partly to changes in the Quetta garrison on account of the war.

It is difficult to account for the decrease in the consumption of licit opium. Although the issue price of opium from the Quetta Treasury was raised from Rs. 16 to 20 per seer, there was no change in the retail price charged by the contractors except in the Loralai and Zhob Districts.

From the date the duty on charas was raised there has been a steady fall in its licit consumption. In 1910-11 it was 1,212 seers; in the year under report only 744. The matter is being carefully watched, as it would seem that a part of the decrease at least must be set off by increased smuggling.

The licit consumption of bhang in 1909-10 was 3,844 seers but it went down to 958 seers in 1912-13. Since then there has been a slight annual increase. During the past two years not a single case of smuggling of this drug was detected.

The use of ganja in Baluchistan is very limited and is now practically confined to the Quetta-Pishin District. As the quantity consumed is decreasing each year it may be possible to prohibit its import and sale altogether.

42. *Excise Revenue.*—In the subjoined statement a comparison is made of the excise revenue received during the year with that realized in 1913-14:—

	1913-14.			1914-15.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) Foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors	10,055	0	0	9,215	0	0
(*b*) Vend fees on account of country spirits	36,986	10	8	38,874	15	1
(*c*) Still head duty on country spirits	1,23,482	14	0	1,36,214	2	0
(*d*) Rent of distillery	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0
(*e*) Duty on Indian made beer	51,221	14	6	48,014	14	6
(*f*) Vend fees on account of opium and its preparations	20,905	0	0	17,060	0	0
(*g*) Sale price of opium not given in Imperial Form No. 1	5,812	15	8	5,390	6	7
(*h*) Gain on opium	5,129	1	2	7,292	14	11
(*i*) Vend fees on account of hemp drugs	18,400	0	0	19,165	0	0
(*j*) Duty including Sibi bonded warehouse dues on hemp drugs	11,740	2	0	14,049	11	9
(*k*) Other Items	22	0	0	5	0	0
TOTAL	2,85,555	10	0	2,97,082	0	10

The variations may be explained as follows :—

(*a*) The decrease is due to the fact that there was a decrease of one retail shop in the Quetta town paying a license fee of Rs. 500 per annum; 2 wholesale licenses usually taken in the Sibi District were discontinued this year; and there was only one occasional bar license against 11 in the preceding year. There was also a great decrease in the license fee realized at the auction for the sale of the shop authorised to sell foreign and fermented liquor on the premises in the Quetta town.

(*b*) The increase is mainly due to the fact that owing to rivalry among traders the contracts in the Quetta-Pishin District fetched about Rs. 3,500 more than in the previous year although 2 shops were closed. This increase was partly counterbalanced by a decrease of about Rs. 2,000 in the Zhob contracts owing to the closing of a number of shops in that District.

(*c*) The increase has been explained above.

(*d*), (*g*), (*i*) and (*k*) call for no remarks.

(*e*) The decrease is due to less consumption of local made beer during the year as stated above.

(*f*) and (*h*). The decrease in vend fees is counterbalanced by increase in gain on opium. This is due to the fact that the issue price of opium was raised from Rs. 16 to 20 per seer with effect from the 1st April 1914.

43. The expenditure of the two years is compared below :—

	1913-14			1914-15.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Opium (railway freight on excise opium, etc.)	44	0	0	196	10	9
Abkari charges	11,296	7	0	11,522	1	7
Intoxicating drugs	60	0	0	97	7	8
Refunds	234	2	0	260	6	0
	11,634	9	0	12,076	10	0

The expenditure for the current year includes two items of expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 211-8-0 and 445-14-0 on account of advertisement charges of a notice for the sale of the distillery contract, and the deputation charges of B. Nanak Singh to undergo training in distillery work at Madras respectively. Excluding these charges the expenditure for the year was about normal.

44. *The result of the new abkari system.*—The net financial result of the new abkari system is shown below :—

Particulars.	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Receipts excluding distillery rent.	1,15,811 9 11	1,07,467 5 8	1,63,165 1 8	1,60,469 8 8	1,75,089 1 1
Expenditure excluding cost of new stills and improvements to the distillery buildings.	960 4 1	5,191 14 8	9,570 7 6	11,296 7 0	11,782 7 7
Net income	1,14,851 5 10	1,02,275 7 0	1,53,594 10 2	1,49,173 1 8	1,63,306 9 6

45. The number of cases of smuggling detected was as follows:—

	Opium.	Liquor.	Charas.
Quetta-Pishin	3	...	3
Sibi	1	...	3
Kalat	...	1	...
	4	1	6

The quantities of smuggled articles which were confiscated are given below:—

	Seers.	Ch.	Tolas.
Opium	3	3	3¼
Charas	10	14	1/16
Liquor	One bottle.		

All cases of smuggling detected in the Sibi District were from the Kalat State, and those detected in the Quetta-Pishin District from Afghanistan and Seistan. The confiscated articles came from—

	Seers.	Ch.	Tolas.
Kandahar charas	1	4	2½
Kalat charas	9	9	2 1/16
„ opium	0	0	8½
Kandahar opium	0	0	7¼
Seistan „	0	5	0
Herat „	2	11	2½
Kalat liquor	One bottle.		

46. *Cases against the licensees.*—During the year under report 3 cases (2 in the Quetta-Pishin District and one in the Chagai District) were taken up against licensees for contravening their licenses.

47. *Statistics.*—The following statistics are attached:—

(1) Five Imperial excise forms prescribed by the Government of India.

(2) A statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness.

(3) Two Provincial statements showing the wholesale and retail vend and consumption of foreign spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan.

48. *General.*—The new Excise Regulation I of 1915 was brought into force in this Agency from the 1st April 1915.

IX.—Salt.

49. Rules under sections 26, 27 and 28 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), were issued during the year, the old Nasirabad Salt Rules, 1911, being rescinded. Under the new rules, the importation of Kalat State salt into British Baluchistan has been prohibited, except under permit to be issued by certain specially authorised officials. Similar permits are also required in respect of locally made salt to be imported into the markets of Killa Abdulla and Pishin and the town of Quetta. Provision has also been made for the confiscation of salt or saltpetre illicitly manufactured in the Nasirabad Tahsil where the local manufacture of these articles is already prohibited.

50. In supersession of all previous orders on the subject the following officers have been invested with powers under the Salt Act, 1882, as noted opposite each:—

Official designation of Officers.	Powers with which they are invested under the Salt Act.
1. Revenue Commissioner	Powers of Commissioner of a Division.
2. (*a*) All Deputy Commissioners, (*b*) All Assistant Commissioners, and (*c*) All Extra Assistant Commissioners.	Powers of Assistant Commissioners.
3. Secretary, Municipal Committee, Quetta	Powers of Salt Revenue Officer of the rank of Superintendent.

Official designation of Officers.	Powers with which they are invested under the Salt Act.
4. All Naib Tahsildars.	Powers of Salt Revenue Officers of the rank of an Inspector.
5. (*a*) All officers of the Police and Excise Departments not below the rank of Sub-Inspector, (*b*) The Thanadar of the Rindli Thana, (*c*) The Duffedar in charge of the Mamal Salt Tract, and (*d*) Supervising Tappedars and Tappedars in the Nasirabad Tahsil.	Powers of Salt Revenue Officers as specified in Sections 16 and 17 of the Act.

51. The revenue under III—Salt amounted to Rs. 1,096-11-3 against Rs. 1,160 in 1913-14. There is no direct expenditure under this head.

X.—Registration.

52. The total number of documents registered during 1914 was 758 against 618 in 1913.

The income from fees amounted to Rs. 3,210-10-0 against Rs. 2,896-2-0 in 1913 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,258-3-10 against Rs. 961-5-6.

53. There was only one registered joint stock company, a company limited by guarantee, which had 923 members on the 31st March 1915 against 845 on 31st March 1914.

54. The fees realised under the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, during the year amounted to Rs. 140-0-0 against Rs. 30-0-0 in the past year. The increase was due to compliance with the provisions of Section 277 of the Act by companies incorporated outside British India with places of business in Baluchistan.

XI.—Municipal and Local Funds.

55. The following statement shows the opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of the Municipal and Local Funds (excluding Zhob Militia and various Police Funds) for the year 1914-15.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta Municipal Fund	88,807 7 3	3,88,953 8 3*	4,77,760 15 6*	3,70,870 12 0*	1,06,890 3 6
Sibi Municipal Fund	10,455 1 5	40,207 2 4	50,662 3 9	44,796 7 3	5,865 12 6
Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund.	34,606 11 5	65,611 14 4	1,00,218 9 9	52,933 14 10	47,284 10 11
Shahrig Bazar Fund including Ziarat Improvement Fund.	12,120 2 8	15,914 5 3	28,034 7 11	21,523 9 1	6,510 14 10
Loralai Town Fund	2,295 3 10	24,274 2 11	26,569 6 9	22,264 15 2	4,304 7 7
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	5,413 8 6	22,447 5 0	27,860 13 6	20,717 11 0	7,143 2 6
Nushki Town Fund	6,281 15 8	4,716 5 7	10,998 5 3	6,394 15 7	4,603 5 8
Bolan Bazar Fund	1,679 15 6	2,775 5 1	4,455 4 7	2,184 1 7	2,271 3 0

*Includes Rs. 56,000 being the grant made by Government from Provincial Revenues and spent in connection with the McMahon Park in 1913-14 but which was inadvertently not taken into the account of the fund for that year.

56. The closing cash balances do not include funds invested in Government Promissory Notes which are as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	10,000
2. Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund	30,000
3. Shahrig Bazar Fund	6,900
4. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	8,000
5. Loralai Town Fund	5,100
6. Bolan Bazar Fund	4,000

57. The only Municipality in the Province is that of Quetta.

The number of members on the Municipal Committee was raised in January 1915 from 23 to 24, of whom 14 were non-officials. Twenty-five meetings were held during the year, the attendance at which averaged 55.6 per cent against 49 per cent in the preceding year.

58. The provincial Memorial to His late Majesty King Edward VII, in the shape of a Serai for the accommodation of Sardars and Indian gentlemen, was formally opened on 22nd June 1914.

The cost of the Serai, including the site, amounted to Rs. 1,32, 000 contributed as follows:—

	Rs.
By subscription	78,000
By Government grant from Baluchistan General Revenues	30,000
By the Quetta Municipality (gift of site)	24,000
Total	1,32,000

In addition to this Rs. 1,500 were contributed from Provincial Revenues to the Quetta Municipality to meet the cost of furniture.

The management and care of this very fine building has been entrusted to the Quetta Municipality, but, for the purposes of repairs and maintenance, it will remain in charge of the Public Works Department.

59. In order to lessen the danger from rabies certain provisions of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, relating to the imposition, assessment and recovery of the dog tax, were extended to the Railway area which is outside the limits of the Quetta Municipality.

60. The levy of octroi on parcels received through the post was abolished at Fort Sandeman with effect from the 1st April 1914, and at Loralai from the 1st April 1915.

61. Piped water connection to the bazar at Gulistan was laid during the year, and now all the bazars in the Pishin District are supplied with piped drinking water. The present Quetta water supply is however defective and inadequate to meet the growing requirements of the town. The matter is engaging attention.

The new Sibi piped water supply scheme is approaching completion.

62. The need for a public park and recreation ground at Quetta has been felt for sometime past, but, as the Quetta Municipality was not in a financial condition to meet the large expenditure necessarily involved in the acquisition of land and water for such a park, no definite proposal could be made. Owing to the continued extension of the station, and the rapid taking up of all open spaces in the vicinity of the town for building purposes, the question became acute in 1913-14, from a sanitary point of view. The Government of India having been approached on the subject, generously sanctioned a grant of Rs. 56,000 to the Quetta Municipality for the acquisition of land and water in March 1914. On the transfer of the Hon'ble Sir Henry McMahon, G. C. V.O., K C.I.E., C.S.I., his many friends started collecting subscriptions to perpetuate his memory in some suitable way, and, by common consent, a portion (Rs. 13,456) of the funds thus collected was utilised for the laying out of the park, which has been named the McMahon Park. The Quetta Municipality contributed Rs. 10,000, and has agreed to pay all recurring charges

for the upkeep of the Park in future. The work was progressing satisfactorily when the year closed.

XII.—JUDICIAL.

63. The following is a summary of the civil, revenue and criminal work done according to regular judicial procedure in 1914 as compared with the figures for the year 1913 :—

	Civil and revenue cases and appeals.								Criminal cases and appeals.			
	Number of regular cases.		Number of Misc. cases.		Number of regular appeals.		Number of misc. appeals.		Number of cases.		Number of appeals.	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Pending from previous year.	218	216	142	152	35	38	...	...	36	31	26	7
Instituted during the year.	4,072	4,306	830	857	183	179	17	31	2,158	2,359	108	107
TOTAL .	4,290	4,522	972	1,009	218	217	17	31	2,194	2,390	134	114
Disposed of during the year.	4,049	4,292	820	855	180	296	17	25	2,163	2,360	127	109
Transferred to Jirga register.	25	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pending at the end of the year.	216	220	152	154	38	21	...	6	31	30	7	5

64. The total value of regular civil suits instituted during the year 1914 was 4,89,793 as compared with 5,72,850 in 1913. This and the other small variations between the figures for the year under report and the preceding year call for no remark.

65. No person was sentenced to death, but four persons were sentenced to transportation for life from the Quetta-Pishin District.

XIII.—JAILS.

66. The daily average number of prisoners in the year 1914 was 355 against 412 in the previous year. The total number of prisoners received in jails and lock-ups was 4,081 against 3,960 in 1913.

67. The total cost of guard and maintenance was Rs. 28,538 against Rs. 32,834 in the previous year, the cost per head being Rs. 83.21 against Rs. 80.95 in 1913. The increase is due to increase in establishment charges by about Rs. 4 per head owing to a lower daily average number of prisoners. The dieting charges were reduced from Rs. 37.63 in 1913 to Rs. 36.16 per head in 1914.

68. Three prisoners of the Sibi Jail and one of the Sinjawi Jail escaped during the year. The latter as well as two of the former were recaptured, but one prisoner of the Sibi Jail is still at large. One prisoner in the Sibi Jail was caught attempting to commit suicide, and sentenced to 3 months simple imprisonment under Section 309, I. P. Code.

69. There was a good deal of sickness in the Sibi Jail due chiefly to malaria, dysentery and heatstroke. The health of the prisoners in the other jails and lock-ups was generally good. Four deaths occurred among prisoners in the Sibi Jail and one each in the Duki and Barkhan Subsidiary Jails. The daily average number of sick was 7·17 against 6.54 in 1913.

70. The new Loralai Jail was completed during the year.

XIV.—Education.

71. *General.*—It had been obvious for some time that the arrangement by which the Director of Public Instruction of the North-West Frontier Province was responsible for the control of education in Baluchistan was an inconvenient one, both for the Director at Peshawar, with an increasing volume of work in his own Province, and for Baluchistan itself, with its growing needs in secondary as well as primary education. When, therefore, the sanction of the Government of India was obtained, in the early part of the year under report, for the appointment of a wholetime officer of the Indian Education Service, for Baluchistan, this Province entered upon a new phase of educational progress. In July 1914 the duties of the twofold post of Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan and Head Master of the Sandeman High School, Quetta, were undertaken by Mr. J. R. Cornah, B. A., who had been for more than eight years Assistant Principal at the Chiefs' College, Lahore. Whether the duties of a double appointment of this nature can adequately be performed by a single officer, time will show.

Maulvi Najmuddin, who had been Personal Assistant under the former regime, became Inspector of Schools, and Maulvi Muhammad Husain, hitherto Second Master in the Sandeman School, was appointed Assistant Head Master.

72. The Inspector toured for 168 days and visited all the schools in the Province, except the Grammar School, Quetta, and the Sandeman High School, Quetta. The Superintendent visited Chaman, Gulistan, Pishin, Sibi, as well as all the Schools in Quetta and the Primary Schools in the neighbourhood of Quetta.

73. The year has been one of fair progress. The number of public schools of all kinds has risen from 68 to 73, and the number of scholars attending these has gone up from 3,158 to 3,263. The total number of scholars, in public and private schools, stands at 4,128, while in 1913-14 it was 4,050. The number of local boys is now 1,186, which, though not a great advance, is fairly satisfactory.

74. Schools are improving as regards accommodation, equipment and the qualifications of teachers. The annual allotment for the extension of primary education enables us to build two new school houses every year, and to open four new primary schools. Where the people of a village are keen on their school, there is no difficulty in getting a suitable building provided for them. As to the quality of the teachers, the Gulistan Training Class is doing good work, and will do even more when it is removed to Quetta, where it will be possible for the Superintendent to pay more personal attention to these very important students, and where the class itself will have more scope and wider practice in teaching than is available in Gulistan. It is gratifying to note that some of the best members of the Training Class are now local men, with a first hand knowledge of the conditions and needs of Baluchistan.

75. Generally, it would appear that the number of primary schools is now sufficient for the wants of the people, and that what is now required is rather an increase of the vernacular middle schools in selected places where boys from the primary schools can continue their education. In these circumstances it would seem wiser, as regards primary education, to aim at improving the quality, rather than the quantity, of schools; and it is hoped that the new experiment of providing a fifth year's primary course for boys who do not intend to read in a middle school may prove beneficial. At present those who wish to proceed to a Middle school find no difficulty at all in doing so; but a four years' course in a village primary school does not mean that a boy is fitted for any particular work in life. The experiment of a fifth year is intended to supply an evident want in the case of those whose education seems to come to an end too soon; and if the attempt meets with success there is no reason why the village schools should not turn out some very useful products.

The village people are not yet enthusiastic about the education of their children, but where they get the type of schoolmaster they like, (and they are

no mean judges of the right type of man) there are signs of willing co-operation and ready assistance; and it is not unfrequently found that the maliks' sons are the leading boys in a school.

76. *Secondary Schools.*—The number of secondary schools is still six. Of these, the Arya Middle School, Quetta, was recognised as a High School in August 1914, and has deserved the recognition by the zeal and hard work of its manager and staff.

77. The Sandeman High School, Quetta, still awaits the completion of the new buildings which, it is hoped, will be ready for use in September 1915; at present the orderly and proper working of the school suffers for lack of space and accommodation. None the less, the year has been a satisfactory one. The staff has been and is being improved with the addition of trained masters; seventeen boys were successful out of twenty-five sent up for the Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University in 1914, and one of the successful candidates was a Kansi Pathan.

78. The boys of the highest class attended a course of lectures in First Aid under the authority of the St. John's Ambulance Association, and of the sixteen who appeared in the Examination thirteen obtained certificates. A similar course of lectures will be given every year, and there is no doubt that the interest evoked and the knowledge acquired in this direction will have a good educational effect on the boys, and tend to prove to them the value of health and physical well-being.

79. Much importance is attached to the games and out-door life of the boys; the senior boys are trained to become capable captains and leaders in the games, and the result is already gratifying.

80. There are some sixteen boys living in the School Boarding House, in the charge of a master, and their discipline and behaviour have been satisfactory; but the building itself is not sufficient, nor in keeping with the size and importance of the school.

81. In the other secondary schools, which are Middle Schools, steady progress can be seen. The Barnes School, Sibi, promises well; the school at Loralai has an excellent building and increasing numbers; Fort Sandeman School has 13 local Muhammadans only, but a total of 102 boys.

The Middle School Examination was, this year for the first time, conducted and managed by the Baluchistan Education Department. Out of 68 candidates for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle, 42 were successful.

82. More attention is being paid to physical exercise in all schools, and masters are instructed to study and mark the health and general fitness of their pupils. Games are popular, particularly foot-ball, and a system of physical drill is in daily practice in every school.

83. *Primary Schools for Boys.*—The number of primary schools of all kinds in the Province is now 56, against 50 in the previous year. New schools were opened at Killi Gul Muhammad, Baleli (Quetta-Pishin District), Lashari and Goth Ghulam Muhammad (Sibi District) and Mach (in the Bolan). The school at Alizai which had been closed in 1913 was transferred to Rod Mullazai in April 1914. New buildings were completed for the following schools:—Ziarat, Hanna, Chuharkote. The building for Kirani school was sanctioned and the work upon it is now in hand.

The Inspector visited and examined all the Primary schools and reports that they are doing fairly satisfactory work. A better stamp of teacher is being provided, and every effort is made to encourage the maliks and the leading men of each village to take a real interest in the school. Wherever it can possibly be arranged, a village-school gets a master whose family is known and respected in the neighbourhood. Care is taken to impress on all teachers the importance of the boys' health. Foot-ball is encouraged and, where water is available, a small plot of ground is given for the cultivation of a school-garden. Some schools already have quite successful gardens, tended by the boys themselves. Under an efficient and zealous teacher a great deal of educational good can be

done in this direction; and boys cannot only be learning to take a pride in the surroundings of their school but can also be imbibing some very useful knowledge.

Much depends on the quality of the village school master, and it seems evident that the quality is improving. The total number of boys receiving primary education has not increased, but the local boys number 969.

84. *Primary Schools for Girls.*—There are 9 Girls' Schools in the province, against 10 last year, for the Wylie School, started by the Zenana Mission Society, Quetta, was closed in the course of the year. These schools are doing very well with the exception of the private institutions at Chaman and Loralai; and the total number of pupils has risen from 461 to 540.

85. The Lady Sandeman Girls' School, though in name only a Primary School, now has two small classes of a Middle Department, as well as a special class for the teaching of English; and the time is coming when it will be necessary to consider an extension of buildings and the future development of this institution.

86. *European Schools.*—The Quetta Grammar School, which the Superintendent inspects twice in the year, has received liberal building grants from the Government of India, and will very shortly be using the handsome and convenient class-rooms that are nearing completion. There is good boarding house accommodation and the number of boarders is increasing. The number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March was 74. For the Middle Examination (European Schools) five candidates were sent up; one boy was successful, obtaining also a scholarship. For the Matriculation Examination two candidates appeared from this School. Both were successful.

87. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education, excluding expenditure on buildings, has amounted to Rs. 1,24,947 against Rs. 1,01,083 in 1913-14, being distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	67,465
Municipal Funds	13,292
Local Funds	13,029
Fees	15,182
Subscription and other sources	15,979
	1,24,947

88. There is an increase of Rs. 19,000 in expenditure from Provincial Revenues as below:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Creation of the appointment of Head Master, Sandeman High School, and Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan	9,500
(*b*) Opening of new village schools during the year	4,500
(*c*) Furniture and building grants to Grammar School and the Low Class Christian School	3,000
(*d*) Stipends to students under training	1,000
(*e*) Miscellaneous	1,000

The expenditure on buildings from Provincial Revenues during the year amounted to Rs. 1,32,636-3-9 as below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Sandeman High School buildings	72,324	4	5
(2) Grammar School, Quetta (actually contributed in 1913-14)	44,000	0	0
(3) Lal Kurti Cantonment School contribution	1,000	0	0
(4) Village schools in the Quetta-Pishin District	3,836	10	7
(5) " " Sibi District	2,591	5	6
(6) " " Loralai "	7,419	4	0
(7) " " Zhob "	1,464	11	3
	1,32,636	3	9

Besides this Rs. 1,553-5-11 were spent on buildings from other sources.

89. The following table shows the number of schools and scholars as they stood on the 31st March 1915:—

Serial No.	Description.	1913-14.		1914-15.		Remarks.
		No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	
1	*For Boys.*					
	(*a*) Secondary Schools	6	1,268	6	1,296	
	(*b*) Public Primary Schools of all kinds	50	1,349	56	1,342	
2	*For Girls.*					
	(*a*) Secondary Schools	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	
	(*b*) Primary Schools of all kinds	10	461	9	540	
3	Private Schools Boys / Do. Girls	69	892	70	865	
4	European Schools	2	80	2	85	
	Total	137	4,050	143	4,128	

XV.—Forest.

90. *Constitution of State Forests.*—No fresh reservation was made during the year. The question of the reservation of the Chotiali unclassed forests in the Loralai district and the Musalikh, Murdar and Kup Mazar tracts in the Quetta-Pishin district is still under consideration.

91. *Management of Forests.*—The following quantities of dry and green firewood and charcoal from the Ziarat Range forests of the Sibi District were extracted and brought to Quetta for sale in the depôt:—

	Mds.	Srs.	Chks.
Khanjak	1,578	0	0
Juniper Wood	4,428	2	0
Olive	48	20	0
Charcoal	60	16	0

92. One seer *Prosopis Juliflora* seed was sown at Jhatpat during July 1914 and one seer in the Wam Tangi Forest during the month of February 1915. In both cases the germination was good.

One hundred *Eucalyptus Rudis* plants were obtained from the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Lahore, during the month of November 1914 and planted at Harnai, Sibi and in the Gullu Shahr forest nursery.

The following plants and cuttings were put out during the month of March 1915 in the Zangi Lora and Dhobi Ghat plantations:—

	Zangi Lora.	Dhobi Ghat.
Willow Cuttings	12,820	230
Willow Plants	...	350
Chinar Cuttings	400	...
Honey Suckle Cuttings	100	...
Poplar Cuttings	...	40
Osier Cuttings	...	650
Ash Plants	1,400	...
Elm Plants	50	...
Total	14,770	1,270

12 osier, 1,012 ash, 87 walnuts, 285 elms, 1,400 roses, (plants and cuttings) 75 cherry, 40 plums, 26 grapes, 4 pistachio, 5 apricot, 400 mulberry, 500 poplar cuttings, 2,000 sissoo cuttings and 5 pear plants were distributed to the Zamindars and other Government Departments free of cost

from the Quetta forest nurseries and the Wamtangi forest during the year under report.

93. The hail which fell on the 29th October 1914 did a considerable amount of damage in the Narechi unclassed forest by stripping the tamarisk trees of their leaves. The other forests did well owing to the unusually favourable rainfall.

The London plane trees and olive plants and coppice shoots of willows, poplar and sanjid in Zangi Lora and Dhobi Ghat plantations, European olive trees at Turwekan, Dilkuna, Fazil Kachh and Harnai, the *Prosopis Juliflora* seedlings at Jhatpat, Sibi and Wam Tangi, the *Eucalyptus Rudis* seedlings at Sibi, Gullu Shahr forest nursery and Harnai, the Sissoo and Kikar seedlings in the Gullu Shahr forest nursery are making good progress. The 11 successful olive grafts out of 111 grafted olive trees in the Dilkuna Forest are also doing well.

94. The fires reported during the year were of small magnitude and require no special notice.

95. *Financial Results.*—The total revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 19,057-14-1, and expenditure to Rs. 25,985-9-3 against Rs. 19,987-9-3 and Rs. 25,309-12-4 in the year 1913-14.

XVI.—Arboriculture and Agricultural Experiments.

96. *Trees raised locally.*—Nearly 30,000 fruit and other trees and cuttings were planted along roadsides and in public and private gardens. A considerable number were supplied to cultivators from the district and forest nurseries.

97. *Trees imported from England.*—Some one hundred English fruit trees of different varieties were imported from England. Of these about 80 were planted in the Ziarat garden and the remainder in different gardens at Quetta. One hundred and thirty rose cuttings were imported from France and planted in the Political garden at Loralai.

98. *Cotton cultivation.*—As stated in last year's report four maunds of cotton seed were obtained from Turkistan, for experiment. It was distributed among selected zamindars of the Quetta Tahsil for cultivation in 1915-16. The result will be given in the report for that year.

99. *Barseem or Egyptian Clover.*—The experiment with the cultivation of barseem in the Sibi Tahsil was continued during the year 1914-15. About one maund of seed was sown in lands belonging to the zamindars and 2 maunds and 21 seers in the Municipal gardens at Sibi. The crops did very well, but owing to the excessive heat in March no seed was obtained from the crop. It is proposed next year to try and get seed from the first instead of from the fourth cutting. A small supply of seed from Mirpur Khas in Sind has been ordered for experiment in 1915.

XVII.—The Development of the Fruit Industry of Baluchistan.

100. *Fruit and Agricultural Experimental Station, Quetta.*—Mr. and Mrs. Howard remained in charge of this work throughout the year and were at Quetta as arranged from May to September.

101. The final details connected with the irrigation arrangements and storage of water were completed. In addition, a good many results of practical value were obtained.

102. *Dry Farming.*—The circumstances at Quetta appeared to be exceedngly favourable for experiments in watersaving. These have been completed during the year at the Experimental Station and the results are of more than local interest. It has been found that very satisfactory crops of wheat can be grown on a single irrigation. This is applied to the land during September after which it is cultivated and sown in October. A good germination is obtained and there is ample moisture in the subsoil for the development of a deep root system during the autumn and winter. After each fall of winter rain or snow, the soil moisture is conserved by harrowing with the Canadian lever harrow and, when the crop begins to shoot in March, there is a good deal of

moisture left in the ground. There is also an ample supply of air for the roots, and crops grown in this way ripen much earlier and better than the ordinary irrigated crop. The wheat thus escapes a good deal of the heat and dry winds of May and June. The yield obtained on an area of 2.85 acres of unmanured land at Quetta on one irrigation was 47 maunds 24 seers or 16 maunds and 28 seers to the acre, an outturn which compares well with the average of 13½ maunds per acre grown on similar land with six or seven waterings.

In the above experiment the conditions were not very favourable. The rain which fell during the life of the crop was badly distributed. There was little rain in January and February while the late falls in April formed surface crusts which could not be broken up on account of the height of the crop. A yield of over 16½ maunds to the acre with one irrigation compared with the average of 13½ maunds with at least six waterings clearly proves that at the present time large quantities of valuable water are being wasted in growing wheat in the Quetta valley. Demonstration work on the above lines on zamindars lands will be begun in the current year.

103. *Fodder Crops.*—One of the great needs in Baluchistan agriculture at the present time is some crop by means of which the porosity and moisture-holding capacity of the soil can be increased. Leguminous fodder crops, which can also be used as green manure, offer a possible solution of this problem and accordingly some attention has been paid to this matter.

104. *Shaftal.*—The most promising fodder crop suitable for green-manuring purposes so far found at Quetta is Persian clover or *shaftal (Trifolium resupinatum)*. When sown in August under a thin cover crop of maize or *juar*, Persian clover, if properly managed, gives on good land three cuts of green fodder weighing about 60,000 lbs. per acre before the end of the following May. In addition, the last cut can either be ploughed in as a green manure or else kept for seed. The yield however is greatly reduced both by over-watering or by failure to cut the crop in time. The beneficial effects on the soil following *shaftal* are very great particularly on the tilth and general fertility. This is now being recognized, and a considerable amount of seed was distributed in 1914.

Before *shaftal* can be taken up on a large scale by zamindars, some method of disposing of the crop to advantage must be found. The green crop is a safe fodder for horses and cattle, and particularly for dairy cows, provided care is taken to mix it with sufficient *bhusa*. Lucerne, however, is undoubtedly a more popular green fodder, and is now grown on a large scale round Quetta. Green forage however can only be produced in the summer and during the winter there is a large demand for dried fodder. This is at present met by lucerne, dried in the country fashion, without fermentation. The harsh and brittle nature of this food is obvious, and it has the further disadvantage that it cannot be made into pressed bales. During 1914, experiments were made in the drying and baling of *shaftal*. By carefully adjusting the moisture it was found possible to make *shaftal* into good hay, to obtain the proper fermentation in the stack, and to press it into bales. This can only be done in the exceedingly dry climate of Quetta by conducting the operation in all its stages in such a manner that the *shaftal* never becomes air dry. Once it is completely dried out it becomes so brittle that it cannot be handled and baling is out of the question. The final product was indistinguishable from good English clover hay. Over a hundred bales were prepared in 1914, and tried as a fodder by one of the batteries at Quetta during the winter. The commandant reported that it was an excellent fodder, much superior to dried lucerne. A much larger number of bales has been prepared during the present year which will be offered to various units of the Quetta Division for trial next winter. The military advantage of a pressed fodder equal to English clover hay is obvious in India while the extended cultivation of *shaftal* in the Quetta valley would be certain to increase production and thus augment the present supplies.

105. *Lucerne.*—The methods of growing lucerne in Baluchistan are of some interest. The land is first of all manured before sowing, and every year the crop is top dressed with more manure during the winter. There is no cultivation at any stage, and water is applied by flooding the surface. The frequent manuring evidently promotes aeration of the surface soil, and so

removes some of the disadvantages attending the method of watering. Evidence has been obtained that surface cultivation of the lucerne after irrigation by means of the spring tine cultivator is likely to take the place of the manurial dressings. An experiment has been started to compare the yield of green crop under the two methods of treatment.

Some trials were made in 1914 to prepare and bale real lucerne hay in place of the dried unfermentated local product. While it is possible to make good lucerne hay in the dry atmosphere at Quetta the process is not easy on account of the fact that the moisture is so readily lost before fermentation takes place. *Shaftal* is much more easily made into good hay at Quetta than lucerne.

106. *Other fodder crops.*—Besides *shaftal*, several other new fodder crops have been tried. Ordinary English red clover grows at Quetta and withstands the hot weather of July but the rate of growth is not great and this fodder is not likely to compete with *shaftal* and lucerne.

Italian rye grass behaves much like red clover but the difficulties connected with the germination of the seed under local conditions are likely to prevent this crop ever being taken up. A mixture of rye grass and *shaftal* was found to be unsuitable for hay as the rye grass dries much too quickly. Berseem (*Trifolium alexandrianum*), which does so well in Sind, will grow at Quetta but the weight of crop is small and it is not likely to be of use in the valley. A Mediterranean fodder crop known as *sulla* (*Hedysarum coronarium*) was tried in 1914 at the instance of Mr. A. C. Dobbs, Assistant Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, but it proved a complete failure and was largely killed by the cold.

107. *Fruit Investigations.—Improved fruit boxes.*—The supply of improved fruit boxes for the use of dealers and the public was continued during the year. The demand is steadily increasing both on the part of the Indian dealers and also from the general public. About 2,500 boxes were sold during the year and as these are distributed all over India they ought in time to help to raise the present low standard of fruit packing in the country.

Some improvements have been made in the design of the packages for the five seer parcel rate. The use of chip compartments is being given up while the boxes are being made more thief proof. In place of the separate chip compartments a collapsible cardboard fitting has been used instead. This folds flat and is imported ready for use. Peach boxes entirely of cardboard were put on the market for the first time in 1914. The whole of the outside of the box consists of a single piece of cardboard and the boxes can be set up very rapidly. The separate compartments are of collapsible cardboard. With these boxes, thefts in transit are quite impossible. The supply was sold off at once and, judging by the demand, cardboard fruit boxes are likely to become exceedingly popular in India. They can be used several times over if necessary.

For consignments over five seers in weight, fruit packing cases must be made of wood and to travel well for long distances under Indian conditions it is essential that there should be a system of small units like the two pound punnets which are now being adopted at Quetta. There is one difficulty however which must be overcome, namely, a reliable source of box boards at a reasonable price. Originally these box boards were imported from Glasgow but the rise of wages and freights has increased the cost considerably. At the present time, the conditions of trade with Great Britain have still further increased prices. A large amount of time has been spent in trying to discover an indigenous source of suitable wood but without much success. India apparently has not yet reached the stage when cheap boxes are required in numbers. Most of the trade is still in the gunny bag and wicker basket stage. It is possible that after the war the necessary boards for fruit packing boxes can be best obtained direct from Norway.

108. *Supply of fruit trees.*—A beginning was made in 1913 in the supply of fruit trees to the public. Only good varieties which suit local conditions are propagated and care is taken to shape the trees in the nursery during the summer before they are distributed. The demand for this stock has rapidly increased and during the past year between four and five thousand trees were sold. No trees are given away and proper prices are charged. This tends to

check waste and also ensures that most of the trees distributed are properly cared for afterwards.

Experience shows that the further development of fruit growing in Baluchistan is to a great extent a question of suitable varieties propagated on suitable stocks. A large collection of the best local and imported varieties is being made and added to every year. The experiments on the influence of the different stocks are already yielding most interesting results. The mahaleb, mariana, mirabolan and almond are likely to prove exceedingly useful as stocks in the Quetta valley. For the present, the first three have to be imported from France. With proper care however the percentage of deaths is very small and it might easily prove cheaper to import stocks in bulk than to raise a local supply. As the new varieties come into bearing and as the various experiments with stocks develop it will be possible to improve the nursery work still further. Before the Experiment Station was started, no records of varieties had been kept at Quetta so that all this work had to be done from the very beginning.

109. The receipts and expenditure of the Fruit Experiment Station amounted to Rs. 4,265-15-8 and Rs. 8,892-6-8 respectively against Rs. 2,328-2-10 and Rs. 16,342-13-2 of the previous year.

XVIII.—TRADE.

110. *I.—Foreign Land Trade.*—The question relating to the registration of the trade with Afghanistan in the Pishin District which has been under consideration for some time was settled in the beginning of the year. Under the new arrangement the railway authorities are required to register trade at Chaman, Killa Abdulla, Gulistan, Yaru Karez, and Bostan Railway stations The method adopted for the registration of such trade is as follows :—

(*a*) All goods, except wheat, barley and bhoosa taking the rail at those stations, if booked to Quetta and Harnai, or to the stations south of Quetta and Harnai, are treated as imports from Aghanistan into Sind and British Baluchistan.

(*b*) All goods booked at Quetta and Harnai and stations south, and leaving the Railway at Chaman, Killa Abdulla, Gulistan, Yaru Karez and Bostan, are treated as exports into Afghanistan from Sind and Baluchistan.

The Civil Department is required to register only the imports from Afghanistan brought direct into the Chaman Bazar but out of the totals thus registered only so much as is estimated from experience to be for local consumption is entered in the monthly returns of trade. The registration of the import and export trade at Killa Abdulla has been discontinued as caravans carrying Afghan trade now do not pass through Killa Abdulla and the local consumption of this bazar and the country round it is also negligible. The Civil Department is required to send to the Chief Collector of Customs of Karachi statements of exported goods retained for local consumption at Chaman and Pishin. These figures are to be deducted from the railway export figures referred to above.

111. The value of imports and exports for the year 1914-15 is compared below with the figures for 1913-14 :—

Place.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
AFGHANISTAN.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pishin District . . .	1,96,756	62,80,478	63,246	52,05,468
Nushki District . . .	15,52,552	17,00,994	11,85,187	8,26,354
	17,49,308	79,81,472	12,48,433	60,31,822
Persia	2,61,679	3,07,957	21,62,958	16,15,159
TOTAL .	20,10,987	82,89,429	34,11,391	76,46,981

112. *Afghan Trade.*—No comparison is possible in the Afghan trade figures of the Pishin District for the past two years. The figures for the year 1914-15 include all statistics of Afghan trade registered by the Civil and the Railway Departments in accordance with the method mentioned above. The figures for the preceding year relate to the trade statistics as registered by the Civil Department only, the major portion of such trade (that registered by the Railway Department) having been omitted.

In the Afghan trade as registered in the Chagai District, there was an increase of Rs. 1,48,442 in imports and a decrease of Rs.3,58,833 in the exports as compared with the figures for the preceding year. There were increases in the imports of apparel, drugs and medicines (asafœtida), fruits and nuts, grain and pulse and saltpetre and other saline substances. On the other hand there were decreases in the import of wool (of Rs. 1,74,847 which is ascribed to the opening of woollen mills in Kabul and the Amir's prohibition against export), of hides and skins, provisions (ghee) and spices. The principal decreases in exports occur under twist and yarn and piece goods, grain and pulse, leather, provisions (ghee), silk and sugar.

113. *Persian Trade.*—Trade with Persia is registered only in the Chagai District. There was an increase of Rs. 46,278 in imports and a decrease of Rs. 5,47,799 in exports as compared with the figures for 1913-14. The principal increases in imports were under the heads drugs and medicines (asafœtida), fruits and turquoises. There was a considerable decrease under wool. As regards exports decreases occurred under the heads twist and yarn and cotton piece goods, drugs and medicines, dyeing materials, leather, metals and spices but there was a striking increase in the export of apparel and tea apparently due to the closing of the Russian trade and the Persian Gulf route on account of war.

114. *II.—Indian Land Trade.*—The value of the trade for the year under report and the preceding year is compared below :—

Place.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi (by road) .	2,69,448	3,78,772 *	13,02,274	12,28,317
Indian Provinces (by rail)	2,69,48,501	2,51,79,168	1,13,73,875	1,91,06,323
TOTAL .	2,72,17,949	2,55,57,940	1,26,76,149	2,03,34,640

* These figures of course include the through trade between Afghanistan and Persia and India.

The main reason for increase in exports under railway borne trade is that the value of wool exported rose from Rs. 73,21,558 in 1913-14 to Rs. 1,14,20,793 in 1914-15 thus showing an increase of Rs. 40,99,235 though the actual quantity was 8,545 maunds less than in the previous year. The value of fruits exported by rail is compared below for the past two years :—

	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fresh Fruits and vegetables . . .	1,45,932	1,97,328
Dried fruits and nuts	9,25,853	5,59,473

115. *III.—Internal Trade.*—The value of the internal rail borne trade of Baluchistan is returned at Rs. 51,49,503 against Rs. 49,76,230 in the preceding year. The imports into Quetta by road from Kalat are valued at Rs. 1,19,744 against Rs. 1,01,436 in the year 1913-14 while the exports from Quetta by road to the Kalat State amount to Rs. 5,917 against Rs. 24,882 in the preceding year. The most important decrease under export was under European piece goods.

116. *IV.—Maritime Trade.*—The maritime trade of Baluchistan with Bombay (including Sind) and Madras is compared below for the two years :—

Place.	Imports from		Exports to.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay . .	51,776	51,526	1,50,963	1,40,438
Madras . .	2,451	3,495	4,644	14,310
TOTAL .	54,227	55,021	1,55,607	1,54,748

117. *General.*—In cheap enamelled wares and glass at Chaman, Japan is taking the place of Austria and Germany. Japanese enamelled wares are said to be better and cheaper than the Austrian. The Japanse glass is of about the same price, but less durable, though better finished, than the Austrian glass. Lamps made in England have taken the place of those made in Germany and Austria. Although English lamps are better and stronger, their sale is restricted as their price is just double that of Austrian and German lamps. Japanese matches are also being imported in considerable quantity.

XIX.—PLAGUE.

118. Precautions against plague were continued, inspections taking place at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi during the winter as before.

The following were in charge of the plague camp :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. H. F. DePenning, Assistant Surgeon .	1st April 1914 .	5th September 1914.
P. Ajodhia Patti Do.	6th September 1914 .	3rd October 1914.
Captain W. F. O'Connor, I.S.M.D. (Retired).	4th October 1914 .	28th February 1915.
Captain P. Toomey, Assistant Surgeon (Do.) .	1st March 1915 .	31st March 1915.

The total number of persons examined was 98,410 against 97,513 during the year 1913-14. Of this number 41,267 persons, who held certificates of ten days residence in non-infected areas and were travelling in separate compartments, were allowed to proceed on their journey without detention ; 39,739 persons, who had such certificates but were travelling in ordinary compartments, were detained for a few hours, disinfected and allowed to proceed ; while 17,404 persons, who had come from infected areas, were detained for observation in the camp. No cases of plague occurred in the camp; but there were 15 cases of dysentery and 4 of pneumonia with one death under each head. 3,040 other cases were treated at the Camp Hospital, 4 (hydrophobia, convulsions, cholera and fever) proving fatal.

No precautionary measures had to be taken in any other part of the Agency.

119. The total net expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 17,451-12-6 against Rs. 24,562-2-6. Of this Rs. 9,000 was charged to Provincial Revenues, the balance of Rs. 8,451-12-6 being rateably charged to the various Civil and Military Local Funds in the Province. The decrease in the expenditure is under buildings, due to the fact that there was no heavy expenditure this year on repairs and reroofing of the buildings at Hirok.

XX.—VETERINARY.

120. *Control.*—Mr. J. G. Cattell held charge of the office of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana, from 1st to 16th April 1914 and from 19th October 1914 to 31st March 1915. He was on combined leave from the 17th April to the 18th October 1914 when Mr. E. S. Farbrother acted for him. From 18th October to the end of the year Mr. Farbrother remained attached to the office of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, except from 5th November to the 4th December 1914 when he was on privilege leave.

121. *Progress during the year.*—The dispensary at Loralai which was sanctioned last year could not be started for want of a suitable Veterinary Assistant.

A veterinary dispensary for Quetta has also been sanctioned. The site for its buildings was selected and purchased before the close of the year. It is hoped that the buildings will be completed and the dispensary opened by the end of October 1915 if the services of suitable Veterinary Assistants for this and the Loralai dispensary are in the meantime secured.

122. The following table shows the number of deaths from contagious diseases among animals reported during the year as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Province.	Equines.					Bovines.							Others.							Grand Total.
	Glanders.	Strangles.	Influenza.	Other contagious diseases (Titanus).	Total.	Rinderpest.	Foot and mouth disease.	Hæmarrhagisepticæmia.	Black Quarter.	Anthrax.	Other contagious diseases.	Total.	Goat scab (scabies).	Sheep pox.	Pleuro pneumonia contagious.	Rinderpest.	Anthrax.	Other contagious diseases.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Baluchistan.																				
Quetta-Pishin District.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	...	110	...	20	...	335	336
Sibi District	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	345	8	54	68	277	...	752	757
Loralai District.	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	132	...	15	214	57	2	...	6	130	1,090	1,285	1,499
Zhob District	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,436	...	...	...	...	...	1,436	1,437
Total for 1914-15	1	...	1	1	3	67	...	4	132	...	15	218	2,043	10	164	74	427	1,090	3,808	4,029
Total for 1913-14	4	1	...	4	9	...	324	...	...	..	...	324	1,724	2,404	159	170	477	5,002	9,936	10,269

There is, it will be seen, a large decrease in the reported number of deaths from epidemic diseases as compared with the preceding year but very little reliance can be placed on these statistics. There was one case of glanders in the Zhob District and the animal was destroyed.

One outbreak of influenza was reported to and dealt with by the Veterinary Assistant, Pishin, and out of 6 animals attacked only one died.

123. *Preventive inoculation.*—Out of 196 goats inoculated with anti-rinderpest serum, in one outbreak, in the Sibi District, 4 goats died.

124. *Scabies.*—The portable dipper referred to in the last year's report and a supply of a proprietary dip were received during the year. It was used in one out-break only, apparently with excellent results. Outbreaks of this disease were reported from the Sibi, Quetta-Pishin, Loralai and Zhob Districts, the last district being the most affected.

125. The total number of in and out patients treated at the four veterinary dispensaries at Pishin, Duki, Sibi and Mahabatpur was 3,274 against 3,233 in 1913-14.

126. Mr. Cattell and Mr. Farbrother were on tour for 42 days. Mr. Cattell attended the Sibi Cattle Show and inspected the veterinary dispensaries at Sibi and Mahabatpur. Mr. Farbrother inspected all the four veterinary dispensaries in the province, and the Hurnai-Loralai and Kachh-Ziarat tonga lines and attended two outbreaks of disease on the Kachh-Ziarat road. The Veterinary Inspector toured for 211 days during the year. He inspected all the veterinary dispensaries and also inspected the horses of the Kachh-Ziarat and Hurnai-Loralai tonga lines. He also attended the Quetta and Sibi Cattle Shows and toured in the Sibi and Nasirabad Tahsils. While on tour he attended several outbreaks of diseases, conducted dipping operations on the Kachh-Ziarat road, visited 117 villages, and treated 137 animals for contagious and 126 for non-contagious diseases.

The Veterinary Assistants visited 81 villages and while on tour treated 1,400 cases. The Veterinary Assistant, Sibi, castrated 2 horses.

127. *Cattle Shows.*—As usual two cattle shows were held in the Province one at Quetta and the other at Sibi. The Quetta Show was held in September 78 animals competed against 99 in the preceding year and a sum of Rs. 95 was awarded in prizes. The Sibi Show was held in February 1915. 475 animals competed for prizes against 365 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 540 cash and two silver medals were awarded as prizes against Rs. 550 in cash and two medals in 1914.

128. *Expenditure.*—The cost of the Department to the Province during the year was Rs. 11,190 against Rs.10,292 in the preceding year. The increase is mainly due to the purchase of a portable dipper and sheep dip as an experimental measure. This expenditure does not include a sum of Rs. 367-13 which was spent on the tuition and training of a veterinary student reading in the Veterinary College, Lahore. This expenditure was this year for the first time debited to the Provincial Revenues as under the orders received from the Secretary of State in Council for India the local funds have been relieved of this and some other similar charges.

129. *General.*—Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining suitable veterinary assistants to work in this province and the question of improving their pay and prospects was under consideration when the year closed.

XXI.—Horse Breeding.

130.—*Stallions at work.*—In the year under report 30 horse and 6 donkey stallions of the Imperial Stud were employed during the hot weather and 21 horse and 5 donkey stallions during the cold weather.

In addition three District Board Stallions, two Arabs and the other a Kathiawari purchased from Provincial funds, were employed. One of the Arabs was destroyed on the 9th January 1915 on account of old age.

131. *Results.*—The results of the operations as compared with those of previous years are shown in the subjoined table :—

	Number of mares covered in			Number of foals produced in	
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14 (from coverings in 1912-13).	1914-15 (from coverings in 1913-14).
(*a*) Horse breeding—					
(1) Imperial Stud Stallions .	927	900	909	455	470
(2) District (Provincial) Stallions . . .	148	202	237	59	65
(*b*) Mule and donkey breeding	403	436	319	141	169
Total .	1,478	1,538	1,465	655	704

The percentage of foals produced from the coverings of 1913-14 was thus 45·77 against 44·32 per cent for the 1912-13 coverings.

132. *Branded mares.*—The number of branded mares on the register of the Imperial Stud rose from 1,453 to 1,501.

133. *Horse Shows and Stock.*—The Shows held in the Province and the number of exhibits at each are given below :—

Place.	Date of Shows.	Exhibits.	
		1913-14.	1914-15.
Quetta . .	7th to 11th September 1914 . .	516	552
Sibi . .	8th to 11th February 1915 . . .	467	451
Gumbaz . .	23rd to 25th March 1915 . . .	Not held .	464
Pishin . .	29th and 30th September 1914 . .	87	107

The Quetta Show was a distinct success both as regards the number of exhibits and their satisfactory condition. The Sibi and Gumbaz Shows were also successful, although the latter was not as good as was expected. Most of the exhibits at the Pishin Show were in bad condition.

The brood mares at the Sibi Show were very good, and the branded mare classes in the Quetta Show were distinctly good being superior in numbers, quality and condition to those of the previous year. The young stock exhibited both at Quetta and Sibi was good, but not so at Gumbaz. Eighty-eight remounts were purchased at the Quetta and Sibi Fairs for Government Departments against 50 in the preceding year. In addition 1 donkey colt and 6 young mules were purchased by the Army Remount Department. Unfortunately no purchasing officers of the Indian Cavalry Regiments attended the Sibi Show this year.

134. *General.*—His Highness the Khan of Kalat has taken up mule breeding in his stud at Mastung, and this may tend to weaken the existing prejudice against such breeding for which Baluchistan offers a favourable field.

XXII.—Effect of Reorganization Scheme.

135. At the beginning of the year 1914-15, there were two men on list A and fourteen men on list B to be absorbed. But as a result of the revision of the office establishment of the Political Agent and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kalat, four more clerks were placed on list A. Three clerks from list A and five from list B were absorbed during the year giving a saving to Government of Rs. 1,207. The temporary employment in officiating vacancies of some of the other clerks on lists A and B have resulted in a further saving of Rs. 2,857. The total saving during 1914-15 was therefore Rs. 4,064. At the close of the year three clerks on list A and nine on list B remained to be absorbed.

XXIII.—Archæological work.

136. No Archæological work was done during the year.

XXIV.—Employment of Muhammadans.

137. The percentage of Muhammadans to the total number of Hindu and Muhammadan employés holding ministerial appointments in Baluchistan during the year 1914-15 was 41·52 against 41·56 in 1913-14 or a slight decrease.

C. ARCHER, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX I.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1914-15.

AREA AND POPULATION.

1. The District embraces an area of 5,220 square miles and the population according to the census of 1911 was 127,648.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel A. McConaghey, C.I.E., I.A., was Political Agent from 22nd April 1914 to 30th September 1914 and from 21st October 1914 to 31st March 1915, and Captain H. C. Finnis from 1st to 20th October 1914, Captain H. C. Finnis was Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, from 22nd April 1914 to 30th September 1914 and from 21st October 1914 to 7th November 1914, Major W. G. Hutchinson from 8th November 1914 to 22nd February 1915, and Mr. C. H. Gidney from 23rd February 1915 to the end of the year.

R. S. Lala Ladha Ram held charge of the Pishin Sub-Division from 1st April 1914 to 1st January 1915 and from 2nd to 31st March 1915 and L. Lachhman Dass from 2nd January 1915 to 1st March 1915. K. S. Sardar Mohammad Anwar Jan remained in charge of the Chaman Sub-Division throughout the year.

GENERAL ATTITUDE AND CONDUCT OF THE TRIBES.

3. The first nine months of the year passed off quietly. The seriousness of the situation was not realized at the beginning of the crisis, and the general idea among the local people was that this was another of the little wars in which we are frequently engaged. The coming in of Turkey caused much anxiety, but it takes time for news to filter through, and there was no real uneasiness until the pilgrims began to return from the Haj and rumours of troubles in India and the Punjab commenced to reach our people. It is pleasant, however, to be able to say at the end of the year that the general attitude and conduct of our own tribesmen within the district itself was most satisfactory. The first symptoms of trouble on the border began with the rising of the *Talibs* of Zamindawar in the Kandahar district. This rising was very promptly dealt with by the Governor of Kandahar and seemed to have no far-reaching effect. The next trouble was a raid in November on the Gulistan bazar by an armed gang of Mallezai malcontents from across the border. This raid had no political significance, but the ease with which it was effected and the large amount of loot that was carried off undoubtedly tended to encourage the transfrontier badmashes. The situation, however, remained comparatively quiet until about the end of January 1915, when there was a sudden recrudescence of startling rumours which were followed by a quick succession of raids. It is difficult to account for this sudden disturbance, but it is a coincidence that the raids in the Punjab and on the Peshawar border occurred at about the same time, and the idea seems to be that there was a general and widespread belief that the Government was weak and that raids and robberies could be committed with impunity. My own impression is that loot and robbery were the main motives.

On the night of the 22nd January 1915 an armed gang of 17 men, the majority of whom were Ghaibezai Achakzais from the Reg and whose leader was Ayub, son of Manaras, an Awan Kahol Ghaibezai, made an attack on the Gulistan bazar. This raid was abortive and very little damage was done.

On the night of the 29th January a small gang of Ghaibezai raided the Syed village of Paiyezai near Killa Abdulla and carried off loot valued at Rs. 700.

On the evening of the 6th February a party of transfrontier thieves, said to be Alezai Achakzais from Murgha in the Afghan district of Kadni, surprised the small garrison of police and levies at Syed Hamid railway station and carried off 6 Martini Henry rifles and a smooth-bore carbine. The havildar in command of the police guard was killed and a constable wounded.

On the evening of the 28th February a large party of transfrontier thieves about 40 in number, the majority of whom were Kakozais from Mel in Afghan territory, made a determined attack on the Killa Abdulla bazar. 26 of the number were armed with modern rifles and seemed to have plenty of ammunition. The garrison of the bazar consisted of 14 policemen and a few local Khasadars. Fortunately information of the intended attack had been received a short time before it occurred, and the guard had had time to make hurried preparations. The raiders were repulsed with the loss of four killed and two wounded who were made prisoners. Subsequent information showed that at least four more of the raiders had been wounded. There were no casualties on our side.

This was the last of the raids in this district. The results were not encouraging to the raiders, and the prompt arrival from Quetta of small detachments of troops at the exposed points near the border showed the transfrontier tribes that raiding might not be so easy or so profitable as they were inclined to imagine.

The magnitude of this raid and the disastrous consequences that possibly might have ensued startled our Achakzais, and shortly afterwards a durbar of the Maliks was held at Chaman at which our Achakzais stated in plain terms that they disavowed these raids and were prepared as far as lay in their power to prevent them in the future. A special jirga composed of the Achakzai Maliks of Chaman and the leading representatives of the Pishin tribes was subsequently convened at Killa Abdulla. 23 cases of border offences, including the raids mentioned above, were placed before this jirga and the majority were satisfactorily disposed of.

The interior of the district remained quiet, and it was encouraging that the tribes on the northern borders of Pishin and Quetta were prepared to take strong and united action against the raiders. There were no important inter-tribal disputes. The border itself however, was undoubtedly uneasy for a time, and the troubles were not confined to this district. It would now appear that the general conditions have improved.

The prices of food stuffs ruled abnormally higher during the winter months and much hardship was occasioned among the poorer classes in the towns and bazars. The people in the district were not affected to the same extent as they have their private reserves, and as far as they are concerned a bumper harvest and the likelihood of good prices promise very favourable prospects for the coming year.

Law and Justice.

4. *Police.*—The total number of cognizable offences of all kinds reported was 1,198 against 1,079 in the year 1913. After the elimination of class VI which is made up of petty cases under Section 34 of the Police Act (V of 1861) and local and special laws and in which there is a considerable increase, the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 366 against 323 in the preceding year. The increase to a great extent occurred in Cantonments.

There were three murder cases. In two cases the accused were convicted by the civil courts, while the third case was tried by court-martial.

There was again an increase in the number of cases of burglary and house breaking which rose to 102 as compared with 83 during the previous year. Of these only 17 ended in conviction. A large number, however, were cases of petty lifting from the shops.

The statement given below shows the number of cognizable cases, the percentage of convictions and the number of persons arrested and convicted

during the year under review as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Year.	Cognizable cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
							Rs.	Rs.	
1913 .	1,079	802	74	1,050	895	84	18,555	7,265	39
1914 .	1,198	888	74	1,198	942	78	21,013	7,898	38

The police had much extra work during the year, and in addition to their ordinary duties were called upon to furnish guards at exposed places on the border. This work they did well, and they particularly distinguished themselves at Killa Abdulla, where a small garrison routed a large gang of armed raiders with considerable loss.

Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining suitable recruits and the force is below its proper strength.

5. *Cantonment Police.*—The number of congnizable offences of all kinds was 337 against 365 during the previous year. Eliminating class VI (petty cases) the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 121 compared with 81 in the previous year.

6. *Criminal Justice.*—(*A.—Under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local laws*).—The practice of referring to Jirgas all offences in which tribesmen are concerned was continued. The following figures are, therefore, concerned almost entirely with offences committed by aliens.

The total number of criminal cases disposed of during the calendar year 1914 amounted to 1,782 against 1,741 during the preceding year and the number of the persons under trial to 2,379 against 2,505; of these 1,325 were convicted; 989 acquitted or discharged; 29 died or escaped and 36 remained under trial at the close of the year. No death sentences were passed, but four persons were sentenced to transportation for life; 150 were sentenced to imprisonment (rigorous or simple); 1,094 to fines and 19 to whipping; while 58 were called upon to furnish security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 5,171-15-3 against Rs. 10,152-14-9 during the year 1913. Of this a sum of Rs. 2,755-7-2 was realized and credited into the Treasury and Rs. 483 were paid by way of compensation.

The number of appeals and applications for revision before the district courts (appeals to the Judicial Commissioner being excluded) was 57 against 42 for the preceding year. Of these 38 were rejected.

7. *Criminal Justice.*—(*B.—Under the Frontier Crimes Regulation*).—The number of cases disposed of was 473 against 500 in the year 1913 and the number of persons under trial was 1,171 against 1,313 in the preceding year. Of these 217 were formally convicted; 27 sentenced to imprisonment; 61 to fines; while 129 were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace. The reason for the large number of persons technically acquitted is that in the majority of cases compromises were arrived at, which necessitated an order of acquittal or discharge being pronounced. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 2,095 against Rs. 1,728 in the year 1913. Of this, Rs. 545 were recovered and credited into the Treasury while Rs. 290 were paid as compensation to aggrieved parties.

8. *Civil Justice.*—(*A.—Under Civil Procedure Code*).—2,734 original suits were instituted compared with 2,664 for the previous year. Of these 2,572 were for money or moveable property while title and miscellaneous suits accounted for the remaining 162 cases. Including 149 suits pending from the last year the total number of cases before the courts amounted to 2,883 as against 2,793

in the year 1913. Of these 2,732 were disposed of leaving a balance of 151 suits pending at the close of the year. The total value of the suits instituted and capable of valuation was Rs. 3,13,963 against Rs. 4,07,870-5-4 in the preceding year. The number of miscellaneous suits before the courts was 503 against 402 for the year 1913.

Of 57 appeals that came before the courts 10 remained pending at the close of the year. None were dismissed *ex parte*; in 22 the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed; they were modified in five and reversed in seven while 13 cases were remanded for further enquiries. The number of miscellaneous appeals before the courts was 27. On 16 of these the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed; reversed in five, one case was remanded to the Lower Court for further enquiries while five cases remained pending at the close of the year.

9. *Civil Justice.*—(*B.—Under the Frontier Crimes Regulation*).—The total number of cases referred to Councils of Elders was 271 compared with 739 in 1913. Of these 245 were disposed of and 26 remained pending at the close of the year. Fifty-six cases were connected with land and water; 54 were women cases; 120 were for money or moveable property and 15 were suits of a miscellaneous nature.

The decrease in the number is due to a great extent to the fact that personal civil disputes which do not involve questions of tribal customs or usages are now being referred to the regular courts. This change which dates from last year seems to have proved advantageous inasmuch as it has saved the jirgas from petty cases and given them more time to devote to important matters. There has not been a corresponding increase in the number of regular civil suits, the reason being that the slackness of trade generally and more especially on the border may have had the effect of decreasing litigation. The payment of the regular fees is also being enforced with greater strictness.

General remarks on the working of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

10. The working of the Jirgas was satisfactory on the whole.

Levies.

11. The new scheme for the reorganisation of the Quetta-Pishin District levies came into force on the 1st February 1914, the strength of the levies being raised from 429 to 449 and the monthly expenditure from Rs. 8,625-8 to Rs. 9,186. Some of the more deserving men were also granted personal allowances.

The general working of the levies in the interior of the district was good. The levies at Gulistan behaved indifferently on two occasions; this may be due to the incapacity of the jamadar, who has since been dismissed. At one time the feeling among the Achakzai levies was not satisfactory, but there appears to have been some improvement towards the close of the year.

General condition of the people and the District.

12. There were no epidemics. The general health of the people was good except in the early autumn when there was much malaria in certain places.

The general health of the cattle and sheep was satisfactory.

Irrigation.

13. No new artesian well was sunk and no new karezes excavated during the year.

The Surkhab reservoir scheme was sanctioned and the work is in progress under the supervision of the Irrigation officer.

Education.

14. The present year has been one of steady progress and several improvements have been effected in various directions. First the number of public

schools has increased by 2, *viz.*, 34 against 32 and the number of scholars has gone up from 1,978 (1,589 boys and 389 girls) to 2,151 (1,666 boys and 485 girls), which is very satisfactory. The number of local Muhammadan scholars has also risen to 546.

College Section.

The Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Quetta, managed by the local Arya Samaj, has been raised during the year to a High School and was recognised as such by the Education Department, in August 1914. A European Head Master of long service and great experience has taken over the charge of Sandeman High School at Quetta, the premier institution of Baluchistan. Finally the European High School has been given very generous grants by which the management have been able to build a large and commodious schoolhouse, a well equipped boarding house and Gymnasium shed.

The reports of the Superintendent of Education and the Inspector of Schools on their examination of various schools in the town and district were generally satisfactory.

There has been no trouble in the outlying schools between the teachers and villagers and their relations have everywhere been friendly and cordial.

Secondary Schools.

The number of Secondary Schools in the district still remains the same as in the last year, namely, 4. The number of scholars in these on 31st March 1915 was 1,046 compared with 1,018 in the previous year. The number of local Muhammadan students in these is 135 against 129. The new building of the Sandeman High School is approaching completion.

The Vernacular Middle School, Gulistan, is continuing to do good work. It sent up 10 candidates for the Vernacular Middle School Examination, of whom 6 were successful. The training class attached to this school had 8 pupil teachers under training, all of whom passed the final examination. This year there are 7 candidates undergoing the necessary training. It has been decided to remove the Training class to Quetta, so that it may be always under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Education. There is also a proposal to remove the Middle School from Gulistan to Pishin.

Primary Schools for boys.

The number of primary schools has increased by 3. These new schools were opened at Baleli, Killi Gul Muhammad, and Rod Mullazai. The number of scholars has risen from 642 to 678. Of this total 407 are local Muhammadan boys.

Primary Schools for girls.

The number of girls' schools has again gone down to 6. Wylie School, Quetta, was closed owing to insufficient attendance. The total number of girls in these schools is 427 against 318 during the previous year. These schools are well accommodated and some well-equipped and are all doing well. English is being taught in two schools—Lady Sandeman Girls' School, and Miss Warrens' school for Christian girls.

Land Revenue.

15. The figures of the collections under Land Revenue compared with those of the preceding year are as follows:—

	For year under report.			For preceding year.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Demand—						
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the 1st year.	176	4	9	3,545	6	4
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report.	1,81,719	12	6	1,82,235	5	10
TOTAL DEMAND	1,81,896	1	3	1,85,780	12	2

	For year under report.	For preceding year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2. Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years	*48 11 11	615 6 4
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report	1,71,504 15 9	1,72,403 6 3
TOTAL COLLECTIONS	1,71,553 11 8	1,73,018 12 7
3. Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions	937 2 8	4,528 11 11
(*b*) Malikana	8,134 0 9	8,261 8 3
(*c*) Suspensions	...	118 15 2
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of the revenue in kind and Jagirdari allowance.	1,562 0 8	1,562 0 8
(*e*) Arrears recoverable other than suspensions	...	4 3 4
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES	10,633 4 1	14,475 7 4

* Includes Rs. 282-8-10 paid in excess under fixed revenue and Rs. 8-5-8 under fluctuating revenue.

N.B.—In addition to these collections a sum of Rs. 1,767-6-8 on account of coal, chromite and other miscellaneous receipts was credited into the Treasury bringing the total revenue collections under the head "1.—Land Revenue" to Rs. 1,73,321-2-4 against Rs. 1,74,354-15-10 in 1913-14.

The following statement shows the distribution of Land Revenue for 1914-15 by Tahsils for the Rabi and Kharif harvests.

Statement showing the distribution under Rabi and Kharif of the Revenue realization of certain Tahsils in the Quetta-Pishin District for 1914-15.

Name of Tahsil.	Fixed Revenue.		Fluctuating Revenue.		Water Mills.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.			
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta Tahsil	36,793 3 8	18,396 9 10	4,229 10 7	2,045 0 4	1,039 0 2	773 15 10	63,277 8 5*
Pishin Tahsil	43,647 1 8	5,455 14 3	23,478 13 5	2,173 11 6	918 10 6	194 4 0	75,868 7 4†
Shararud Sub-Tahsil	1,033 8 9	516 12 4	731 14 10	36 15 11	19 0 0	...	2,338 3 10

* Excludes Rs. 289-3-7 credited in excess.
† Excludes Rs. 1-10-11 credited in excess.

The figures for land revenue do not include the revenue derived from the Khushdil Khan and Shebo Canal irrigation schemes. The decrease amounts to Rs. 1,465-0-11 and occurred chiefly in the Pishin and Shararud tahsils under the head of "grazing tax." The net grazing tax collections, excluding Haq-i-malikana, amounted to Rs. 20,363-8-5 against Rs. 21,407-10-1. The revenue realized from the Khushdil Khan and Shebo Canal irrigation schemes was Rs. 57,661-13-5 against Rs. 61,693-4-7. The figures for the last four years are given in the following statement:—

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Khushdil Khan Band	44,681 6 7	57,391 2 0	53,614 14 6	47,810 14 8
Shebo Canal	443 13 10	8,800 14 6	8,078 6 1	9,850 14 9
TOTAL	45,125 4 5	66,192 0 6	61,693 4 7	57,661 13 5

The Government share of the principal crops wheat and barley is as follows:—

	1913-14.			1914-15.		
	Mds.	s.	Ch.	Mds.	s.	Ch.
Wheat	14,710	38	8	13,851	26	0
Barley	2,227	21	8	2,651	21	0

The prices realized at the auction of the Government share of the revenue were as given below:—

	1913-14.	1914-15.
Wheat per maund . .	from Rs. 3-1-6 to Rs. 3-6-9	from Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 3-7-9
Barley „ „ . .	from Rs. 2-2-0 to Rs. 2-10-9	Rs. 3-0-0 per maund sold to Supply and Transport Department.

The revenue of Toba is under a fixed cash assessment of Rs. 7,418 per annum (excluding Durbar Muafis of Rs. 150) and was recovered in full.

Weather and crops.

16. There has been no change in rain-recording stations. The following table shows the rainfall recorded at the various stations:—

	Quetta.	Hanna (Nar Nullah.)	Pishin.	Band Khushdil Khan.	Barshore.	Sabura.	Urak.
1913-14 .	8·64	11·05	9·83	9·22	9·48	12·02	No record in this office.
1914-15 .	9·73	11·89	10·29	8·78	9·04	4·59	11·72 July 1914 to March 1915.

The rain gauges were inspected by the Sub-Divisional Officers.

The rainfall during the year was about normal.

A violent hail storm in May last caused great damage to the crops of Nauhissar in the Quetta Tahsil and land revenue to the extent of Rs. 600 was remitted.

Locusts appeared in considerable numbers in the Pishin Sub-Division towards the close of the year but no damage was done.

The annexed table shows the total area sown and harvested separately for Rabi and Kharif.

	Quetta.			Pishin.			Shabarud.		
	Area sown.	Area failed.	Area harvested.	Area sown.	Area failed.	Area harvested.	Area sown.	Area failed.	Area harvested.
Rabi .	20,153 1 0	6,236 1 0	13,917 0 0	71,404 2 0	17,096 3 0	54,307 3 0	2,285 3 27	1,875 0 16	410 3 11
Kharif .	5,466 2 0	815 0 0	4,651 2 0	7,031 1 0	521 1 0	6,510 0 0	40 0 20	7 2 30	32 1 30
Total .	25,619 3 0	7,051 1 0	18,568 2 0	78,435 3 0	17,618 0 0	60,817 3 0	2,326 0 7	1,882 3 6	443 1 1

The average retail rates per maund of grain and bhoosa at Quetta are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Wheat . . .	3 15 3	4 3 9	4 1 10	4 6 7
Barley . . .	2 14 11	3 4 7½	3 6 7	3 7 5
Indian Corn . .	3 8 4½	3 7 8½	3 8 3	4 1 11
Bhoosa . . .	0 14 6¾	0 11 9	0 11 0	0 12 2

The following table gives the statistics of the sailaba (flood irrigated) and khushkaba (rain crops) cultivation for 1913-14 and 1914-15.

Year.	Quetta Tahsil.	Pishin Tahsil.	Total.
1913-14.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Total area sown . . .	7,321 1 0	47,531 1 0	54,852 2 0
Successfully cropped . .	1,697 0 0	30,628 2 0	32,325 2 0
Failed	5,624 1 0	16,902 3 0	22,527 0 0
1914-15.			
Total area sown . . .	8,663 2 0	36,226 3 0	44,890 1 0
Successfully cropped . .	2,775 2 0	23,701 3 0	26,477 1 0
Failed	5,888 0 0	12,525 0 0	18,413 0 0

Public Works.

17. A sum of Rs. 65,967 was spent on public works in charge of civil officers against Rs. 23,232 during the preceding year. Of this a sum of Rs. 58,992 was spent in original works, including Rs. 42,550 paid for land adjoining the Gymkhana which was acquired for Government purposes, Rs. 4,305 paid for land for a Veterinary Dispensary at Quetta and Rs. 979 on account of a contribution from Provincial Revenues to the Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund towards the cost of laying a drinking water connection to the Bazar at Gulistan. Repairs to buildings, roads and Government karezes in charge of civil officers cost Rs. 6,975. A number of buildings and roads previously in charge of civil officers have been transferred to the charge of Military Works Services during the year under report.

The kafila serai at Pishin was completed.

Arboriculture.

18. Many new trees were planted in the district and especially along the roads near Quetta. The planting and tending of trees at Chaman and Pishin is difficult owing to the lack of water.

3,698 fruit and other trees were distributed from the District and Forest nurseries for planting on the road sides and in public gardens.

The work of McMahon Park was started and is progressing satisfactorily.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

19. The Taccavi Advances outstanding on the 1st April 1914 amounted to Rs. 66,454-15-10. Advances amounting to Rs. 31,750 were made during the year as under—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Land Improvement Loans Act	25,985	0	0
2. Agriculturists Loans Act	5,765	0	0
TOTAL	31,750	0	0

The repayments amounted to—

1. Principal	16,256	4	10
2. Interest	2,048	9	1
TOTAL	18,304	13	11

A sum of Rs. 2,206-7-3 has been remitted as under—

1. Principal	1,753	8	0
2. Interest	452	15	3
TOTAL	2,206	7	3

The balance outstanding on the 31st March 1915 on account of principal amounted to Rs. 80,195-3.

POSTAL.

20. No new post offices were opened in the district during the year and none were closed.

MINERALS.

21. Nine Coal Mines were worked during the year. The total amount of coal and coal dust raised was 5,205 tons and 11 maunds valued at Rs. 24,753 showing a decrease of 949 tons and 3 maunds in the output and a decrease of Rs. 3,559 in value compared with the figures for the previous year. The average number of men employed in the mines daily was 127 against 101 in 1913-14. No women or children were employed. An additional new concession for coal mining was granted to Mian Mahomed Ismail during the year.

The lease of one Chromite mine terminated during the year and was cancelled. Of the remaining 2 Chromite Mines only one was worked during the year. The number of men employed daily during 1914-15 averaged 10 and the total outturn amounted to 148 tons against 8 men and 23 tons respectively in the previous year. The revenue on coal and chromite amounted to Rs. 1,273-6, to which coal contributed Rs. 1,032-10 as compared with Rs. 822-13 and Rs. 620-15 for the preceding year.

The country salt produced in the Pishin Tahsil amounted to 295 maunds valued at Rs. 330 against 375 maunds during the previous year valued at Rs. 403.

22. TRADE.

	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase.	Decrease.
Imports	196,756	150,089	...	46,667
Exports	63,246	61,758	...	1,488

The figures are not unsatisfactory considering the prevailing conditions. The chief decreases under imports occurred under the heads of "Ghi" (Rs. 45,343) and "Raw Wool" (Rs. 23,322). The export of the former was strictly forbidden by the Afghan authorities and at one time there was no

market for raw wool. There was an increase of Rs. 25,000 under the head of "Fruit."

The figures for the road borne traffic with Kalat are :—

	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase.	Decrease.
Imports	101,435	119,743	18,308	...
Exports	24,882	5,917	...	18,965

Horse Breeding.

23. The Quetta Horse Show was held on the 7th September and the four following days; 552 animals being present against 516 and 472 in 1913 and 1912, respectively. Five hundred and nineteen animals were actually exhibited compared with 513 in 1913. The results of the Show were satisfactory and the general class of the exhibits was distinctly good. Sixty-two Remounts were purchased by the Remount Department, the Jacob's Horse, the Zhob Militia and the Mekran Levies. A subsidiary show was held at Pishin on the 29th and 30th September. There were 107 animals against 87 in 1913, 85 competing for prizes against 52 in the previous year. The Quetta and Pishin Shows cost Rs. 3,946 and Rs. 470, respectively. The pony stallions Baluchistan, Bantoum and Kilkenny served 51, 52, and 24 mares respectively. Bantoum was destroyed on the 9th January 1915 on account of old age.

Cattle Breeding.

24. The number of cattle, sheep and goats exhibited was 78 compared with 99 in the previous year. This as explained in previous report, is not an important part of the Show, as Quetta is not a cattle-breeding district.

Jails and Lock-ups.

25. The general health of the prisoners in the Quetta Jail, the subsidiary jail at Pishin and the Lock-ups in the district was good. There was a certain amount of malarial fever, but there were no epidemic diseases. In the Quetta Jail the daily average number of sick was 1·74 against a daily average strength of 33·83. No deaths occurred and no prisoner escaped from custody during the year.

Municipal.

26. The Quetta Municipal Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 98,857-7-3 including Rs. 10,000 invested in Government Promissory Notes, and Rs. 50 out in permanent advance.

The receipts and expenditure aggregated Rs. 3,88,953-8-3 and Rs. 3,71,313 against Rs. 2,74,402-8-1 and Rs. 3,09,768-10-2 in 1913-14. The closing balance on the 31st March consisted of Rs. 1,06,447-15-6 in cash, a sum of Rs. 10,000 in Promissory Notes and Rs. 50 out in permanent advance. The cash balance includes a sum of Rs. 2,288-14-1 held in deposits.

The number of the Municipal Committee was raised from 23 to 24, of whom 14 are non-official members.

Forests.

27. No change took place in the reserved forest areas. The number of passes issued for shooting in the reserved areas numbered 35, and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 39 against Rs. 18 in the past year.

Local Funds.

28. The Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund opened with a cash balance of Rs. 34,606-11-5 in addition to a sum of Rs. 30,000 invested in Government Promissory Notes and Rs. 13,101-14-11 which was outstanding in recoverable advances.

The receipts and expenditure aggregated Rs. 65,611-14-4 and Rs. 52,933-14-10 against Rs. 74,950-14-5 and Rs. 72,662-5-9 in 1913-14. The decrease in the year's receipt is due to a falling off in the Octroi receipts owing to internal troubles in the Kandahar district and later on to the breaking out of the war and the consequent unsettlement of trade.

The closing balance on 31st March 1915, consisted of Rs. 47,284-10-11 in cash, a sum of Rs. 30,000 in Promissory Notes and Rs. 7,152-8-9 outstanding in recoverable advances. A sum of Rs. 1,958-13-6 was spent in laying a piped water connection to the bazar at Gulistan, of this amount a sum of Rs. 979-6-9 was contributed by the Provincial Revenues. All the bazars in the district have now been supplied with piped drinking water.

Registration.

29. The total number of compulsory registrations made during the year 1914 was 507 against 433 in the year 1913. The total value of the immoveable property affected amounted to Rs. 9,49,157-0-8 as compared with Rs. 7,34,937-10-0 for the preceding year. The principal increases occurred under the heads of "instruments of gift," "instruments of mortgage" and instruments of lease (other than perpetual leases).

Fifteen documents the registration of which is optional, were registered during the year 1914, against seven in the year 1913, and the value of the immoveable property affected thereby amounted to Rs. 24,753 as compared with Rs. 503 for the preceding year.

The total number of registrations affecting moveable property was 69 and the value of the property Rs. 34,873-11-2. Six Wills were registered during the year.

The total receipts on account of registration fees amounted to Rs. 2,578-12-0 against Rs. 2,419-6-0 in the year 1913, and the expenditure on account of copying fees, commission, etc., was Rs. 928-13-10 against Rs. 736-6-6 in the preceding year.

Employment of Muhammadans.

30. The percentage of Muhammadans as to Hindu employés holding ministerial appointments in the district at the close of the year was 33·75 as against 32·92 of year before.

Migration.

31. There were no notable cases of emigration beyond the annual movements of the nomadic and semi-nomadic portions of the population and of similar tribes from the Afghan border.

A. McCONAGHEY, *Lt.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

APPENDIX II.

Administration Report of Sibi District for the year 1914-15.

I.—Area and Population.

The area remained unaltered and is 11,193 square miles. The population according to the last Census was 1,17,189 souls.

II.—Principal Officers.

Major Frank McConaghey remained in charge of the District throughout the year. The office of the Assistant Political Agent was held by Captain J. L. R. Weir up to the 22nd October 1914 and by Major C. E. Bruce, I.A., thereafter.

The post of Civil Surgeon created during the year was held by Major Wilson, I.M.S., from 20th April 1914 to 24th September 1914 and by Dr. H. T. Holland, from 7th October 1914.

III.—Attitude and Conduct of the Tribes.

At the outbreak of the war in August last, the Marri, Bugti and Dombki Chiefs and other headmen of the Sibi District loyally offered their services to the Government and on the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey these offers were again renewed.

Sibi District subscribed ₹16,100 to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

Bugti tribe.—In August last, owing to family dissensions, trouble arose in Dera Bugti. The chief cause of these dissensions was the old question of the Division of the family lands, etc., between the Bugti Nawab and his brother K. B. Mir Gauhar Khan. On my return from the Fort Munro Jirgas in October last, I paid a visit to Dera Bugti and during my stay there, the Nawab and his brother came to an understanding regarding the division of the property. In March last, Mir Islam Khan, son of K. B. Mir Gauhar Khan, returned to Dera Bugti. Since then nothing further has been heard regarding these family dissensions. The health of Nawab Sir Shahbaz Khan, K.C.I.E., has greatly improved during the latter half of the year.

Marri tribe.—In June last the title of "C.I.E.", was bestowed upon K. B. Nawab Khair Bakhsh Khan, the Marri Chief. In September last, the Nawab very inadvisably began again to press the claims of his son, Mir Allahdad Khan, against the wishes of his Mukaddams, Motibars and the Tribe in general. The Nawab is still in the prime of life and the Tribe argue that there is no reason at present for raising the question of the relative position of the Nawab's sons. Owing to this cause of dissensions between the Nawab and his headmen, the former left Sibi before the settlement of the Marri cases and refused to attend the Marri Jirgas at Kohlu. With this exception Marri tribal affairs on the whole have been satisfactory.

Dombkis.—The relations between Mai Nur-Khatun, the grand-mother of the minor Sardar Bakhtiar Khan and Mir Miro Khan, Sarbarah of the Sardar, have been somewhat strained. Unfortunately Mai Nur Khatun died at Lehri on 21st November 1914 and since then the management of the Sardar's property according to the special Jirga's award, has devolved on Mai Shah Bibi, mother of the Sardar. The relations are still strained and the situation is being carefully watched.

Sarangzais.—The death of K. S. Malik Ghani Khan in May 1914 was a loss both to the Government and to the tribe.

Dilkuna raid.—In February last a raid was committed in Dilkuna on the Hurnai-Loralai Road by a party of about 16 armed men from across the border.

The raiders successfully carried off property to the value of R1,056-13-3 and 25 camels. This case will be laid before the next Quetta Shahi Jirga.

Chattar Phuleji.—Relations between the Mengal Jagirdars and the Kaheris of Chattar Phuleji continued to improve.

IV.—Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulations.

The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulations was 1,526 (Civil 647, Criminal 842 and Revenue 37) against 1,522 in the preceding year. Of these 1,306 (Civil 585, Criminal 694 and Revenue 27) were decided and 220 were under investigation at the close of the year. In the majority of cases, the Jirgas' finding were accepted by the parties. On the whole the work of the Local Jirgas has been good.

The fines inflicted amount to R26,622-8-0, of which R10,482-9-0 have been realized.

In the majority of cases compensation is fixed to be paid by instalments.

The number of persons punished for criminal offences was 85 against 160 in the preceding year and that of the persons required to give security 272 against 336.

V.—Land Revenue.

The Land Revenue figures for 1914-15 and the preceding year are contrasted below :—

	Rabi.	Kharif.	Grazing Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Grazing Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	1914-15.					1913-14.				
1. Demand.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of previous years outstanding at the end of last year.	...	8,220 11 3	...	722 10 0	8,943 5 3	149 7 11	23,566 12 6	...	4,799 11 6	28,515 15 11
(*b*) On account of arrears of revenue (gross) for the year under report.	2,26,944 13 8	1,47,701 5 11	15,632 15 0	1,678 7 7	3,91,957 10 2	1,65,788 7 10	1,54,218 10 5	16,035 1 0	2,144 10 6	3,38,186 13 9
Total Demand .	2,26,944 13 8	1,55,922 1 2	15,632 15 0	2,401 1 7	4,00,900 15 5	1,65,937 15 9	1,77,785 6 11	16,035 1 0	6,944 6 0	3,66,702 13 8
2. Collections.										
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of past years.	...	4,587 15 9	...	...	4,587 15 9	149 7 11	3,165 14 0	...	4,077 1 6	7,392 7 5
(*b*) On account of the year under report.	1,79,019 11 7	1,14,013 0 11	14,219 9 1	1,678 7 7	3,08,930 13 2	1,58,606 6 0	1,43,396 11 8	13,924 10 5	2,144 10 6	3,18,072 6 7
Total Collections ..	1,79,019 11 7	1,18,601 0 8	14,219 9 1	1,678 7 7	3,13,518 12 11	1,58,755 13 11	1,46,562 9 8	13,924 10 5	6,221 12 0	3,25,464 14 0
3. Non-Recoveries.										
(*a*) Remissions	17,268 6 10	3,733 6 11	711 12 2	...	21,713 9 11	366 5 7	20,408 14 2	1,390 12 0	...	22,165 15 9
(*b*) Malikana	5,972 1 1	2,494 1 10	701 9 9	...	9,167 12 8	6,526 2 11	2,328 6 4	719 10 7	...	9,574 3 10
(*c*) Suspensions	23,454 3 9	29,847 4 10	...	722 10 0	54,024 2 7	...	3,835 7 3	...	722 10 0	4,558 1 3
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind.	229 11 0	281 4 0	...	...	510 15 0	289 9 4	264 13 6	...	...	554 6 10
(*e*) Arrears recoverable other than suspensions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1) For past year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) For year under report . .	1,000 11 5	964 14 11	...	...	1,965 10 4	...	4,385 4 0	...	...	4,385 4 0
Total Non-Recoveries .	47,925 2 1	37,321 0 6	1,413 5 11	722 10 0	87,382 2 6	7,182 1 10	31,222 13 3	2,110 6 7	722 10 0	41,237 15 8

There is a decrease of Rs. 9,141-9-5 in the net revenue collection for the year under report excluding arrears, as shown below :—

Increase.

	Rs. A. P.	
Nasirabad . . .	21,187 9 2	Rs. 10,000—odd of the increase is due to quinquennial assessment.
Shahrig	1,518 13 10	Due to a closer supervision of warikha "Batai."
Total increase .	22,706 7 0	

Decrease.

	Rs. A. P.	
Sibi	27,303 7 7	Of this a decrease of Rs. 5,220-4-1 was owing to damage to Rabi crops by rust and Rs. 22,083-3-6 due to suspensions granted the chief item, *viz.*, 21,772 being due from the Government Contractors for the Revenue Jowari grain.
Kohlu	4,044 8 10	Decrease was due to decrease in rates.
Total decrease .	31,348 0 5	

2. *System followed.*—The old system of Tashkhis, Batai and Cash Assessment has been in force. In the Sibi Tahsil, the system of *Tashkhis* instead of *Batai* was introduced with effect from Kharif of 1914-15 as an experimental measure. The experiment proved successful.

3. *Area under Crop—*

Tahsils.	1914-15.	1913-14.
	A. R.	A. R.
(*a*) Sibi	48,229 0	37,994 1
	A. G.	A. G.
(*b*) Nasirabad . . .	1,30,276 39	97,155 14
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
(*c*) Shahrig . . .	9,934 3 0	10,067 2 15
Koblu	6,360 0 0	Not known.

4. *Arrears.*—Out of a sum of Rs. 8,943-5-3 recoverable on account of arrears of the Nasirabad Tahsil Revenue at the beginning of the year under report, the recovery of a sum of Rs. 722-10-0 was suspended, Rs. 3,632-11-6 were remitted and the balance Rs. 4,587-15-9 was recovered.

5. *Suspensions and Remissions.*—The recovery of a sum of Rs. 54,024-2-7 was suspended in the Nasirabad, Sibi and Shahrig Tahsils as below :—

	Rs. A. P.	
Nasirabad . . .	31,789 11 4	Rs. 20,536 are on account of suspensions of Quinquennial assessment.
Sibi	22,083 3 6	Rs. 21,772 are due from Government Contractor.
Shahrig	151 3 9	
	54,024 2 7	

	1914-15.	1913-14.	
(*a*) Includes	16,716	10,165	acres Kharaba.
	A. G.	A. G.	
(*b*) Ditto	24,871-31	16,338-25	Do.
	A.	A. R. P.	
(*c*) Ditto	1,632	1,668-1-20	Do.

while a sum of Rs. 21,713-9-11 was remitted in the Nasirabad and Shahrig Tahsils on account of Land Revenue of—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Shahrig Tahsil	239	12	5
Nasirabad Tahsil	20,762	1	4
Grazing Tax Shahrig Tahsil	711	12	2
	21,713	9	11

6. No coercive measures were adopted.

7. *Transactions of Water Rate in the Nasirabad Tahsil* :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Arrears at the close of last year	5,137	5	9
Assessment for the year under report	1,09,203	10	0
Total	1,14,340	15	9

	Rs.	A.	P.		
Realized	99,810	1	9		
Remitted	6,770	6	9		
Suspended	7,176	1	10	1,13,756	10 4
Balance Recoverable				584	5 5

VI.—General condition of crops, weather, people and the District.

(1) *Crops.*—The rainfall was plentiful throughout the summer months but the heavy rains and floods in the late autumn damaged the standing Kharif crops and delayed the sowings of the Rabi crops. The Kharif crops were also damaged by the heavy floods in the "Kabula" otherwise the harvest throughout the District was good. The Rabi harvest, Nasirabad excepted, was below the average, the wheat being attacked by rust.

The subjoined table shows the area sown and harvested in each Tahsil :—

			Area sown. (Acres).	Area harvested. (Acres.)
Sibi	Tahsil	Rabi	27,499	19,411
		Kharif	20,730	12,100
Kohlu	,,	Rabi	5,907	5,317
		Kharif	453	407
Nasirabad	,,	Rabi	57,581	31,478
		Kharif	72,695	57,465
Shahrig	,,	Rabi	5,959	4,495
		Kharif	3,975	3,807
Total		Rabi	96,946	60,701
		Kharif	97,853	73,779
			1,94,799	1,34,480

(2) *Weather.*—The rainfall recorded at the principal raingauges in charge of the Civil Department of the District is given below :—

	The total amount recorded from October 1913 to September 1914.
Jhatpat	6·85 inches.
Sibi	9·31 „
Hurnai	17·12 „

(3) *Public health.*—The district remained free of any serious or contagious disease. Malaria this year was of a severe type and lasted longer than usual.

(4) The general condition of the district was good. *Tid* somewhat damaged the Kharif crops and rust the Rabi crops.

The crops of the Hurnai Tahasil again suffered from the *Tortika* disease. The zamindars are beginning to start sowing other crops such as jowari, shaftal, gram, etc.

(5) *Prices of food stuff and labour.*—Owing to the war and to the rise of prices on account of export in the neighbouring big markets of the adjacent province of Sind, the price of wheat in December last rose rapidly. Prices became normal again after a surcharge of Rs. 2 per maund on wheat exported by rail had been introduced.

The prices prevailing at Sibi itself during the year under report as compared with the prices of the previous year were :—

	1913-14.		1914-15.	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
Wheat	10	12	9	11
Barley	11	10	11	5
Ghee	0	11	0	13¾

The condition and wages of labour, though slightly affected by the war and the consequent rise in prices, have on the whole remained unaltered.

(6) *Agriculture and Agricultural Stock.*—There was less mortality this year among the goats and sheep of the Shahrig and Sibi Tahsils. The zamindars of the Kach-Ziarat valley are beginning to appreciate the advantages of sheep dipping and it is proposed to increase gradually the number of sheep dipping baths.

(7) *Taccavis* (attached statement.)

(8) *Immigration and Emigration.*—Excepting the usual annual movements of the nomadic and semi-nomadic population no immigration or emigration has taken place.

(9) *Minerals.*—The net output from the coal mines at Khost amounted to 36,453 tons in 1914-15 against 37,408 tons, the output of the previous year.

There were 8 accidents during the year resulting in the death of 5 persons and injury to 3.

Mr. Mayo of the Burma Oil Company visited Spintangi and Dera Bugti in connection with the exploration of oil. The results of his investigations are awaited.

The popularity of the Sulphur springs at Pirshahr is increasing.

At the close of the year 1913-14, two applications for mining leases and prospecting licenses were pending. During the year under review three new applications were received. Of these four were disposed of during the year and one was still pending when the year closed.

VII.— Taccavi.

Statement showing the transactions of taccavi advances during the year 1914-15.

	Outstanding on 31st March 1914.	Advanced during the year.	Total.	Recoveries during 1914-15.		Outstanding on 31st March 1915.
				Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Land Improvement Loans Act	32,797 8 0	7,530 0 0	40,327 8 0	11,153 8 0	1,319 4 0	29,174 0 0
Agriculturists Loans Act .	54,760 15 6	19,800 0 0	74,560 15 6	29,742 8 0	2,785 11 10	44,818 7 6
Total .	87,558 7 6	27,330 0 0	1,14,888 7 6	40,896 0 0	4,104 15 10	73,992 7 6

Note.—Owing to the straitened circumstances of certain Taccavi-holders, the recovery of instalments aggregating Rs. 1,210 principal and Rs. 103-0-8 interest was suspended during the year under review.

The total amount of revenue realised was Rs. 995-15-1 against Rs. 1,950-6-10 realized in 1913-14.

VIII.—Irrigation.

(1) The Beji river scheme is still held in abeyance.

(2) The following works are in hand and have not yet been completed:—

(*a*) The construction of the permanent weir at Nari.

(*b*) The scheme for the improvement of the drinking water supply for Sibi.

(*c*) The construction of a dam at Gharat Manna near Ziarat.

Rough figures and plans have also been prepared for the Nasirabad New Canal.

IX.—Forests.

The nineteen State Reserved Forests (inclusive of the Sobha Jamali Forest which is directly managed by the Civil Department) with an area of 128 square miles remained unaltered.

Four small fires took place in the Ziarat Range.

The small quantity of Prosopis Juliflora seed sown in Jhatpat and Wam Tangi Forests germinated successfully.

One hundred "Eucalyptus Rudis" trees obtained from the Botanical Gardens, Lahore, were planted at the Hurnai, Sibi, and Gullushahr Forest Nurseries.

Out of 111 olive trees grafted in May 1914 only 11 have survived.

The European olive trees at Turwekan, Dilkuna, Fazil Kachh and Hurnai are doing well.

The total income from the Forests was Rs. 6,306-14-10 against an expenditure of Rs. 6,948-14-11.

X.—Horse Breeding.

(1) *Horse Show.*—The Sibi Horse Show took place on the 8th February 1915 and the following days. There was a slight decrease in the number of exhibits which was 451 against 467 in the preceding year but the brood mare stock was good. The number of remounts and mules purchased at the Fair was 26 and 4, respectively. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,247-2-9 contributed by Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds.

(2) *Cattle Show.*—The exhibits numbered 475 as against 365 of the preceding year. The cattle exhibited were superior to those shown in the previous three years as regards number, quality and condition. Bullocks suitable for Siege train and Army Transport were purchased by the Transport Purchasing Officer of the 4th (Quetta) Division. The expenditure amounted

to Rs. 550, of which Rs. 500 were contributed from the Provincial Revenues and Rs. 50 by the Senior Transport Registration Officer.

(3) *Veterinary Dispensaries at Sibi and Mohabbatpur.*—The patients treated at these Dispensaries are shown below:—

	1914-15.			1913-14.		
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	In-pattents.	Out-patients.	Total.
Sibi	23	1,031	1,054	21	1,066	1,087
Mohabbatpur	20	784	804	12	718	730

(4) The Horse Stallions stationed in the District were one in the hot weather and 8 in the cold, and 115 mares were covered. The number of donkey stallions was 1 in the hot weather and 3 in the cold weather, 46 pony mares and 9 donkey mares were covered.

XI.—Excise.

(1) During the year, 3 cases of charas and one of opium smuggling were detected, in which the offenders were punished with imprisonment and fines.

(2) There was only one conviction for drunkenness in Sibi Town during the year.

(3) The number of shops for the sale of spirits, opium, and hemp drugs was the same as in the preceding year except that the retail shop for country spirit at Gandakha, for which no bid was made in 1913-14, was sold in the year under report.

(4) The closing hours of shops for the sale of intoxicants were altered from 10 to 9-30 P. M. in summer, and from 9-30 to 9 P.M. in winter. Similarly the opening hours were fixed at 8 A.M. in winter, and 7 A.M. in summer.

(5) Owing to the absence of large towns in the district, no advisory committees were formed, but the number and location of Excise shops were carefully supervised by the local authorities.

(6) The fixed fee system for country liquor shops has been sanctioned for the Sibi Town as an experiment from 1st April 1915.

XII.—Education.

The number of schools was increased from 20 to 22 by the addition of two Primary Schools, one at Lashari and the other at Goth Ghulam Muhammad. The number of scholars has, however decreased from 703 to 611. The causes of the decrease are being carefully enquired into.

The total income on account of "Education" was Rs. 3,636-9-5 against an expenditure of Rs. 23,336-6-1 as compared with Rs. 3,233-3-8, income and Rs. 21,332-9-5, expenditure for the preceding year. A new building for the school and quarters for the school master were built at Ziarat during the year.

XIII.—Levies.

The number of Levies including Postal Levies, was 706 and the expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,89,278-4. Their work on the whole was satisfactory. The Levy Thanas were duly inspected by the officers while on tour.

XIV.—Civil and Criminal Justice.

The subjoined table gives the number of cases disposed of:—

	Civil Justice.		Criminal Justice.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
(*a*) Original	1,045	1,023	219	378
(*b*) Appellate	11	10	7	7
(*c*) Execution of decrees	556	564	...	...
Total	1,612	1,597	226	385

	1913.	1914.
Revenue Cases	414	413
Miscellaneous	335	378
Total	749	791

XV.—Jails and Lock-ups.

The total number of prisoners in the various Jails and Lock-ups in the District at the commencement of the year was 125 and the admissions during the year were 828, making a total of 953. Out of this total 855 prisoners were released during the year.

The total cost of guards and maintenance of prisoners amounted to Rs. 9,986-11-11 giving an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 68-11-1.

The health and condition of prisoners have been generally good.

XVI.—Registration and Stamps.

(1) *Registration.*—Sixty-three documents were registered. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 240-4 including Rs. 41-4 and 30 on account of Copying Fees and Commission respectively.

(2) *Stamps.*—The income under this head was Rs. 16,773-6 against Rs. 17,639-14, the income of the preceding year.

XVII.—Police.

The total number of true cognizable cases of all kinds given in the Police Return for 1914 was 263 against 159* in the preceding year.

* Erroneously shown as 202 in the last year's Report.

As regards serious cases investigated by the Police, there were two cases of murder and 17 cases of burglary against 4 of murder, 1 of culpable homicide, 21 of burglary and 1 of dacoity in the preceding year.

Under the heading of cognizable cases, the percentage of conviction was 32 while 62 per cent of persons arrested were convicted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 26 and 77, respectively.

The percentage of property recovered to that stolen was 41 against 23 in the previous year.

XVIII.—Public Works.

The expenditure incurred on Public Works in charge of Civil Officers amounted to Rs. 19,012 against Rs. 17,459-15-7, during the preceding year.

XIX.—Postal.

The composition and number of Post Offices remained unaltered. The only change made during the year under report was that the experimental branch Post Offices at Lehri and Usta were made permanent. The villages near Sibi are served by two village Postmen attached to the local Post Office.

XX.—Local Funds.

The subjoined table shows the transaction under this head :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts in 1914-15.	Total.	Expenditure in 1914-15.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Sibi Bazar Fund . .	10,455 1 5	40,207 2 4	50,662 3 9	44,796 7 3	5,865 12 6
2. Shahrig Bazar Fund .	7,424 5 8	10,424 1 11	17,848 7 7	14,690 14 1	3,157 9 6
3. Ziarat Improvement Fund.	4,695 13 0	5,490 3 4	10,186 0 4	6,832 11 0	3,353 5 4

XXI.—Arboriculture.

The following number of fruit and shade trees were planted in the public gardens and along the roads of the District :—

Nasirabad	616	
Harnai	9,905	
Kohlu	155	
Sibi	1,222	
Ziarat	60	(English trees).

A number of fruit trees were also distributed among the zamindars.

Shaftal cultivation in the Hurnai Tahsil and Berseem cultivation in Sibi have proved successful as fodder and the former is gradually becoming popular. The difficulty with Berseem cultivation in Sibi is that the crop will not produce seed.

XXII.—PLAGUE.

The office of the Plague Inspecting Medical officer changed hands several times as follows:—

Mr. H. F. DePenning held charge from 1st April 1914 to 5th September 1914,

Assistant Surgeon Pandit Ajhudhia Patti from 6th September 1914 to 3rd October 1914,

Captain W. F. O'Connor from 4th October 1914 to 28th February 1915, and

Captain P. Toomey thereafter.

The Camp was stationed at Hirok in summer, and at Sibi in winter.

The persons examined numbered 98,410 against 97,513 examined in the preceding year. Of the former, 41,267 holding the prescribed certificate were allowed to proceed their destination, 32,739 were released after disinfection, and 17,404 were segregated in the Plague Camp.

The total expenditure incurred in respect of the Camp was Rs. 13,346-12-4 compared with Rs. 20,584-8-3, during the previous year. There was no case of plague.

XXIII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The appointment of a Civil Surgeon for the Sibi District is greatly appreciated by the local people.

Dr. Holland accompanied me throughout my tours in the Marri, Bugti and Dombki countries as well as in other parts of the District. He performed many operations and was always welcomed by the people by whom he is well-known.

(2) A severe Railway accident occurred on 13th December 1914 between Nari and Babarkach, causing the death of a European Engine Driver and two Indian Firemen.

(3) Earthquake shocks were felt at Ziarat on—

4th May 1914	at 10 P.M.	Slight shock.
7th June 1914	at 2-30 A.M.	Somewhat severe.
	at 3-10 A.M.	Shorter.
15th September 1914	at 8 A.M.	Two shocks of moderate intensity.

(4) *Employment of Muhammadans.*—There were eight permanent vacancies in the schools, of which five were given to Muhammadans and one (Head Master, Sibi School) given to a Hindu Graduate; two vacancies remained unfilled up to the end of the year.

The post of 2nd Overseer temporarily sanctioned was given to a Muhammadan.

Three posts of Patwari fell vacant, and all were given to Muhammadans.

The new post of Field Kanungo, Kach-Kowas circle, was given to a Hindu Revenue official of the Pishin Tahsil.

F. McCONAGHEY, *Major*,
Political Agent, Sibi.

APPENDIX III.

Administration Report of the Loralai District for the year 1914-15.

Area and Population.

The Loralai District covers 7,525 square miles according to the latest survey and has a population of 80,769 according to the Census of 1911.

Principal Officers.

Major A. D. G. Ramsay, I.A., C.I.E., held charge of the district throughout the year, except from 19th January to 18th February 1915, during which period Mr. T. O. Hughes, Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, was in charge in addition to his own duties.

The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, was held by Mr. T. O. Hughes throughout the year.

General Attitude and Conduct of Principal Tribes.

This has been good in the case of most tribes throughout the year.

The penal assessment of $\frac{1}{5}$ in lieu of $\frac{1}{8}$ for two harvests imposed on the Lunis in the previous year represented a fine of Rs. 5,642-12-8. As the tribe had behaved well the penal assessment was discontinued after the two harvests.

The Musakhel, Khetrans, Hamzazai and Dumar gave no trouble of any kind, though the latter's behaviour after the close of the year did not remain so good as the mail tonga was robbed on one occasion and fired at on another.

An exception to the general good behaviour was given by the Maramkhel of Bori. The bannia stationed at Tor levy thana on the Pishin-Dera Ghazi Khan road for the convenience of travellers and of the villagers was murdered in May 1914 by two men of the Walezai section of the Maramkhel called Shaikh and Majid.

As the tribe so far from affording the smallest assistance did the very reserve and were harbouring the murderers, very drastic steps were taken, and for the time being the Tor thana was placed in the hands of the Bijarani Maris.

One consequence of this case was that Mulla Abdul Sattar was again expatriated from the district and made to reside at Pishin from July 1914 to April 1915, when he was allowed to return home as a measure of compassion, severe domestic misfortunes having overcome him in the interval.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The following table shows the number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during 1914 as compared with the year 1913 :—

	1913.	1914.	Increase.	Decrease.
Criminal	930	755	...	175
Civil	910	1,074	164	...
Total .	1,840	1,829	...	...

The findings of the Jirgas were generally accepted and the work done by them during the year under report was satisfactory.

The following are some of the more important events:—

On the night between 8th and 9th May 1914 a Hindu named Jinda Ram, shopkeeper at Tor levy thana in the Bori Tahsil, was shot dead and his shop looted. The murderers were two Walezai Maramkhel Mulla Shaikh and his son Abdul Majid. A few days before the murder they had been summoned to headquarters to answer a charge of abduction of a girl. They refused to obey the summons and absconded.

Abdul Majid had several times before, within the previous two or three years, evinced a tendency to violence. The bannia who was murdered was not actually in receipt of Government pay but in every other sense of the word was on Government duty and entitled to Government protection. This was the second case, within 14 months, of the murder of Government protégés within the limits of the Maramkhel, the first case having been the murder of the levy muharir (a Muhammadan and a Sayid) at Marratangi levy thana in March 1913. Strict enforcement of the responsibility of the entire tribe was necessary, and as the tribe not merely shirked their responsibilities but actively harboured and assisted the fugitives, on two separate occasions deliberately following them to escape, the tribe had to be made to suffer.

A Marri thana was installed at Tor.

The case was placed before a special jirga selected out of the members of the Shahi Jirga at Quetta in September 1914 and a total of Rs. 3,872 as blood money, sharmana, fine, etc., was imposed as a penalty on the tribe concerned and paid by November 1914. In addition 17 men who were more prominently responsible for the murderers' escape were fined Rs. 10 each.

One of the murderers Mulla Shaikh is still at large. But his nephew Allah Dad and his son Abdul Majid, who was the other murderer, were intercepted by the Zhob Militia at Shighala in November 1914. Allah Dad was shot dead and Majid, the murderer, was captured. A reward of Rs. 500 was paid to the Zhob Militia on this account. Majid was tried under the Murderous Outrages Act in May 1915, convicted, and hanged.

One Akhtar Shabozai who murdered Haji Khan Kudezai and whose case along with series of other cases was settled at the Quetta Shahi Jirga of 1913, was murdered, while reaping his crops on the 1st June 1914. This is merely another link in a long chain of other murders, etc., in which K. B. Muhammad Khan and Baz Khan Jogezais of Killa Saifulla are closely concerned. The case was pending at the close of the year.

Malik Umar Khan Shadozai, a useful and much respected malik of Hazar Shahr, was murdered in Duki village on the night of 17th October 1914. The case was laid before the Shahi Jirga Sibi who, for want of proof, postponed the case to the next Shahi Jirga.

Asad Khan, a Mazrani Lambardar of Hajikot, was murdered on the night of the 21st and 22nd December 1914. Before dying he declared that the murderer was Sher Jan, the son of S. Bakhtiar Khan the uncle and guardian of the young Khetran Sirdar.

The case has been marked for trial by the Joint Jirga at Fort Munro in October 1915. The removal of Sher Jan from Barkhan was considered advisable and he has been brought to and kept in Loralai jail.

A caravan of 25 camels loaded with piece goods, etc., in charge of 10 Brahuis was looted on the Hurnai-Loralai road near Dilkuna on the night of 10—11th February 1915 by a gang of badmashes. The raid was committed in the Sibi district, but the badmashes traversed a distance of about 45 miles in the hills through the Sinjawi and Bori tahsils unnoticed.

Nur Muhammad, a Sinzai outlaw, who was reported to have been captured last year was convicted this year and sentenced to transportation for 35 years (14 years by the Political Agent, Zhob, and 21 years for three offences by the Political Agent, Loralai).

Anwar Batozai, a proclaimed offender and companion of the notorious outlaw Gul Bahram Jogezai of Zhob, was arrested by the Malik and the inhabitants of Pathankot. He with one of his companions named Agha Jan, a

Batozai, who had come with him from Afghanistan, has been sent to Zhob, while a third man named Mastaufi Andar is in Loralai and his case is under trial.

The number of persons punished for crimes under the findings of the Jirgās during 1914 was 329 against 234 during 1913 and that of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour and keeping the peace was 347 as compared with 322 during 1913.

Horse Breeding and Horse Shows.

The annual Gumbaz Horse Show was held from 23rd to 25th March 1915.

The total number of exhibits was 464 against 439 in 1913 and 471 in 1911. Shows were not held in 1912 owing to draught and in 1914 owing to glanders. The total expenditure on the show amounted to Rs. 1,113-15-9 of which Rs. 736 were given in prizes.

185 mares were covered during the year under review by the Government Stallions and five mares by the donkey stallion located in the district.

District Levies.

The total number of levies at the close of the year, including those employed on carrying mails, was 353 and the expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,04,530-13-5.

The levies continued to perform their duties satisfactorily and were as usual of great help in the district administration.

Public Works.

A sum of Rs. 11,395-14-1 was spent on original works and repairs in charge of civil officers as against Rs. 13,433-1-9 in the preceding year.

Post and Telegraphs.

The Post and Telegraph Office at Kingri was closed on the 26th January 1915.

A phonophone connecting Murgha with Surghundi was installed at Surghundi on the 6th November 1914.

The erection of a similar instrument at Musakhel connecting with Surghundi has also been sanctioned at an annual rental of Rs. 60 per annum.

Weather and Crops.

The number of rain recording stations in the district was 5 against 6 in the preceding year. The rain gauge at Manzai was closed during the year under review by the Irrigation Department.

The rainfall recorded at these stations during the year 1913-14 is compared below with that of the previous year.

	1913-14.			1912-13.		
	I.	T.	C.	I.	T.	C.
Loralai	20	3	0	7	2	6
Duki	17	9	6	8	1	2
Sinjawi	24	2	4	6	7	1
Manzai	11	3	5	8	1	7
Barkhan	15	5	2	21	5	5
Musakhel	20	1	8	13	1	6

Good and plentiful rain in October and November and December 1913 enabled a very large area of Khushkaba cultivation to be undertaken : unfortunately there was too much rain (for the crops) in February, March, and April

in Bori, Duki and Barkhan, and the crop developed rust very badly. But for this the crop would have been the finest within the memory of the present generation.

The ravages of rust in this district are so bad that the Political Agent is in correspondence with certain persons in Australia to see if a remedy practicable for use in this country can be suggested.

The rainfall in June and July 1914 was copious but in August and September 1914 it was insufficient in the Bori Tahsil and excessive in the Barkhan Tahsil. Consequently the Kharif crop did not reach maturity in the former and was damaged in the Barkhan Tahsil. In the Duki Tahsil locusts appeared at the beginning of the Kharif harvest and damaged the crop to some extent. They also appeared in the Bori, Barkhan and Musakhel Tahsils but passed on without doing any damage.

The total area sown and harvested separately for Rabi and Kharif is compared below with that of the previous year.

	1914-15.				1913-14.			
	Rabi.		Kharif.		Rabi.		Kharif.	
	Sown.	Harvested.	Sown.	Harvested.	Sown.	Harvested.	Sown.	Harvested.
Bori .	14,946 3 0	11,429 1 0	2,553 1 0	1,757 0 0	12,700 1 0	9,846 1 0	3,876 0 0	2,691 1 0
Duki .	22,132 1 0	16,902 0 0	1,473 3 0	815 1 0	16,245 1 0	12,100 1 0	3,030 0 0	1,991 3 0
Sinjawi .	2,577 3 0	2,124 3 0	1,702 0 0	1,636 1 0	2,593 0 0	2,367 3 0	1,819 3 0	1,692 3 0
Barkhan .	16,682 2 12	15,150 2 6	8,190 1 14	5,995 0 10	15,150 1 11	13,538 3 5	13,695 0 31	9,150 2 5
Musakhel	4,075 1 18	2,958 1 39	2,679 3 17	1,348 2 22	1,912 3 22	943 0 38	1,749 3 12	930 3 3
Total.	60,414 2 30	48,565 0 5	16,599 0 31	11,542 0 32	48,601 2 33	38,796 1 3	24,170 3 3	16,457 0 8

Land Revenue.

The total realizations under this head are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

	In 1914-15.		In 1913-14.	
(I) Demand—				
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of last year.	...	6,358 12 7	3,913 3 0	...
(*b*) On account of revenue gross for the year under report—				
Rabi . . .	1,94,310 11 3	...	...	2,04,264 6 10
Kharif . .	34,084 2 0	...	...	42,899 11 1
Grazing tax . .	58,669 12 2			52,937 1 11
Mills and miscellaneous.	3,181 12 0	2,90,246 5 5	3,03,175 2 9	3,073 14 11
Total demand .	...	2,96,605 2 0	3,07,088 5 9	...

—	In 1914-15.		In 1913-14.	
(2) Collections—				
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of past years.	...	5,958 5 7	1,943 8 2	...
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report—				
Rabi . . .	1,81,811 4 9	...	...	1,87,429 8 9
Kharif . .	31,024 0 9	...	...	36,324 13 1
Grazing tax . .	52,735 11 10	...	...	48,757 5 9
Mills and miscellaneous.	2,337 0 10	2,67,908 2 2	2,75,384 14 5	2,873 2 10
Total Collections .	...	2,73,866 7 9	2,77,328 6 7	...
(3) Non-recoveries—				
(*a*) Remissions .	...	1,470 3 11	1,654 0 0	...
(*b*) Malikana .	...	14,350 1 6	14,603 4 11	...
(*c*) Suspensions .	...	...	3,588 3 9	...
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind.	...	6,918 4 10	7,143 13 8	...
(*e*) Arrears recoverable.	...	...	2,770 8 10	...
Total .	...	22,738 10 3	29,759 15 2	...

It will be seen that excluding arrears there is a decrease of Rs. 7,476-12-3 in the revenue collections for the year 1914-15 as compared with those of the year 1913-14 which is made up of the following items :—

Decrease in Rabi	—5,618 4 0
„ Kharif	—5,300 12 4
Increase in grazing tax	+3,978 6 1
Decrease in mills and miscellaneous	—536 2 0
Total net decrease	7,476 12 3

The decrease in Rabi and Kharif was chiefly contributed by the Bori and Barkhan tahsils. The falling off in the Bori Tahsil was due to the appearance of rust in the rabi crop and consequent decrease in the outturn as well as in the rates obtained for the same. The decrease in the Barkhan Tahsil was due to lower rates obtained for the sale of Rabi revenue grain.

The increase in the grazing tax is due to good grazing.

The small decrease under mills and miscellaneous calls for no special remark.

Remissions of land revenue and grazing tax amounting to Rs. 1,470-3-11 were granted during the year owing partly to the damage caused by hail to the crops in the Sinjawi and Barkhan Tahsils and partly to the sum of Rs. 400-7

having been remitted on account of tirni to the Ustranas in the Musakhel Tahsil.

The survey of abi, sailaba and khushkaba lands in the Sinjawi Tahsil which was commenced last year was completed during the year.

General condition of the district and the people.

The general condition of the district and the people has been satisfactory throughout the year.

Fodder was unusually plentiful.

The following figures show the transaction under taccavi advances during the year:—

	Rs.	A.
Advances outstanding on 1st April 1914	37,627	8
„ made during the year	18,860	0
Total .	56,487	8
Recoveries made during the year	19,690	0
Balance outstanding on 31st March 1915	36,797	8

The public health was good.

Prices of food stuffs ruled high owing to the war in Europe. The average rates at Loralai, Duki, Sinjawi, Barkhan and Musakhel are compared below with those of the previous year.

	Loralai.		Sinjawi.		Duki.		Barkhan.		Musakhel.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.
Wheat, per rupee . . .	9 15	10 7	10 15½	10 8	11 10	11 4	14 0	14 4	8 0	8 3
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Barley, per maund . .	3 9 3	2 11 7	3 11 1	2 13 8	3 10 5	2 14 7	3 8 3	3 9 0	4 1 0	3 11 0
Indian corn, per maund . .	3 9 2	2 13 2	3 9 4	2 14 1	3 2 0	2 13 9	...	...	3 12 1	3 9 0
Bhusa, per maund . . .	...	...	1 2 5	0 13 0	0 9 0	0 7 6	0 5 0 and 0 6 0	0 5 0 and 0 6 0	0 14 0	0 11 8
	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.
Ghi, per rupee . . .	11	14	10	13	11	14	10½	14	10½	13

Migration and Emigration.

Fewer Ghilzai labourers than usual visited the district during the winter. This was probably due to exaggerated rumours about the war across the border.

Trade.

The principal exports consist of wheat, barley, tobacco, wool, ghee, dried apricots, skins and pomegranates and imports include piece goods, sugar, tea, timber, oilman's stores, dyes, leather goods, gram, rice, pulse, gur and salt.

No statistics of trade are, however, recorded in the district.

Mines and Minerals.

An additional area of 80 acres was leased to K. S. Abdulla Asgharali, contractor, during the year under review.

The output of coal was 310 tons against 197 tons during the preceding year and the amount of royalty recovered Rs. 55·3 against Rs. 16-6.

No accident occurred during the year.

IRRIGATION.

A flood irrigation scheme in Musakhel is under consideration, the cost being estimated roughly at Rs. 30,000.

FORESTS.

No fresh reservation was made during the year.

The question of the reservation of the Nerachi and Anambar unclassed forests was discussed during the year and it was decided that as the lands in these forests have already been declared Government property steps should be taken next cold weather for their preservation.

The contract for the recovery of royalty on wood at Loralai for the year 1914-15 fetched Rs. 1,400 as against Rs. 1,600 in the preceding year.

EXCISE.

The revenue from excise during the year 1914-15 was Rs. 14,178-10-8 as against Rs. 15,079-0-4 in the previous year.

Six shops for retail vend of opium and poppy heads and two for sale of intoxicating drugs were closed during the year under report. The total number of shops in the district for sale of excisable articles at the close of the year was as follows :—

Foreign liquor	1
Country liquor	5
Opium and poppy heads	10
Hemp drugs	15

The hours of sale were also curtailed as will be seen from the following able :—

	1913-14.	1914-15.
Country liquor — Winter	6 A.M. to 9-30 P.M.	8 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Country liquor — Summer	6 A.M. to 10 P.M.	7 A.M. to 9-30 P.M.
Opium and poppy heads	From sunrise to 10 P.M.	Winter, 8A.M. to 9 P.M. Summer, 7A.M. to 9-30 P.M.
Hemp drugs	Ditto	Ditto.

There being no municipality in the district, no advisory committee has been appointed.

The question of the adoption of a fixed license fee for country liquor shop at Loralai was considered during the year and it was decided that with effect from the 1st April 1915 the shop at Loralai should be leased at a fixed fee of Rs. 2,500 per annum for one year as an experiment.

EDUCATION.

The number of schools in the district during the year under review was the same as in the past year, *viz.*, 9 of which 8 are primary and 1 secondary. The number of pupils studying in these schools on the 31st March 1915 was 273 compared with 258 in the previous year. Of these pupils 170 were local boys.

The expenditure on the maintenance of these schools, including cost of constructing new school houses, amounted to Rs. 15,977-5 against Rs. 27,508-7-5 in the past year. The decrease is due to outlay on the erection of new schools having been Rs. 7,131 only as against Rs. 19,000 in the previous year. The construction of the Loralai Anglo-Vernacular Middle School together with a

boarding house and teachers' quarters which commenced last year was completed during the year. A school house with quarters for staff was also erected during the year at Chuharkot.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE—LAW.

The following table shows the number of cases disposed of during the year under report as compared with the year 1913 :—

	CIVIL.		CRIMINAL.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Cases	167	302	36	54
Appeals	8	11	2	4
Revisions	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	175	313	38	58

JAILS.

The total number of prisoners in the various Sub-Jails in the district at the beginning of the year was 109 and 1,111 were admitted during the year under report making a total of 1,220. Of these 1,134 were released or transferred to other jails and 86 remained in the jails at the end of the year.

The total expenditure on guards and maintenance amounted to Rs. 4,961-8-6, giving an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 74-7-9.

The health of the prisoners was good. One prisoner died of pneumonia in the Duki Jail and one of dysentery in the Barkhan Jail.

A prisoner named Nazar Khidarzai Kakar escaped from the Sinjawi Jail on the 31st July 1914 but was recaptured. The constable through whose negligence the escape occurred was dismissed and both the Head Constable in charge of the guard and the Sub-Inspector were punished.

The new jail at Loralai which was under construction at the close of the last year was completed during the year.

POLICE.

The total number of true cognizable offences of all kinds in the Loralai district dealt with during the year was 113 against 61 in the previous year.

Eliminating class VI, *i.e.*, petty cases the number of cases dealt with judicially was 16 against 12 in the preceding year. The distribution of these 16 cases is as follows :—

Grievous hurt	2
Administering drugs	1
House breaking	2
Ordinary theft	5
Criminal breach	3
Receiving stolen property	2
Other offences against public justice	1
TOTAL	16

The statement given below shows the number of cognizable cases, the percentage of conviction and the number of persons arrested and convicted during the year under review compared with the figures for the previous year.

	Cognizable Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1913 .	12	11	91·67	71	60	84·51	694	210	30·27
1914 .	16	14	87·5	127	110	86·61	265	244	91·89

The present strength of the Loralai Police Force is 254 as follows:—

Inspector	1
Sub-Inspectors	8
Head Constables, constables and sowars	245
Total .	254

The Kohlu thana was transferred from the Sibi police force to the Loralai police force with effect from the 1st January 1914.

Stamps.

The revenue realized from stamps during the year was Rs. 9,476-2-0 against Rs. 8,572-12, during the preceding year.

Registration.

The total number of documents registered in 1914 was 34 against 29 in 1913 and the Registration Receipts amounted to Rs. 111-2 against Rs. 101-12 for the preceding year.

Local Funds.

The Loralai Town Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 2,295-3-10 on the 1st April 1914. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 24,274-2-11 and 22,264-15-2 respectively and on 31st March 1915 the fund had a closing balance of Rs. 4,304-7-7 in addition to the Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 5,100 and Rs. 1,150 outstanding in recoverable advances.

Employment of Muhammadans.

The percentage of Muhammadan to Hindu employés holding ministerial appointments in the district at the close of the year was 50·79 against 51·51 for the previous year.

Arboriculture.

Three hundred thirteen trees (chenars and katalpas) from Quetta were planted during the year on the road sides and elsewhere in the Loralai Civil Station.

Fruit trees were also obtained from the Fruit Experimental Station and elsewhere in Quetta and were planted as follows:—

Loralai Political gardens	58
Duki Political Garden	150
Barkhan Political garden	89
Barkhan zamindars	26
Total .	323

One hundred and thirty roses from France and 30 from Quetta were planted in the Political gardens at Loralai.

About a couple of hundred cutting of Pui vines were planted during 1913 in a nursery at Loralai and did well. During the year under report some of them were transplanted to the Political gardens at Loralai, others were distributed among local people, some were sent to Duki and some were given to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Loralai, for planting at various Rest Houses in the District.

Eighty fruit trees from the Fruit Experimental Station were planted in the Political garden at Barkhan during the year.

Permission was accorded by the Local Government to the purchase of one shabanaroz of the Rodlin Karez for Loralai Civil Station.

GENERAL.

The great event of the year was the outbreak of the war in Europe in August 1914, and the subsequent entrance of Turkey into the conflict on the side of Germany.

Meetings of loyalty were held and attended by all classes of the community who also showed their practical desire to help by subscribing Rs. 3,238 to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Hardinge.

When Turkey joined in the war the Muhammadans of Loralai convened a special meeting at which the Government communiqué was read and translated into Pashtu.

Interest in the war amongst the people of the country was lively at first and various foolish rumours were in circulation but interest waned as the operations gradually settled themselves into the trench warfare of the winter months, and at the close of the year all interest in it appeared practically dead.

The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, and the Political Agent, Loralai, met at Fort Munro in October 1914 and jointly demarcated certain boundaries in dispute between the Khetrans of Baluchistan on the one side and the Bozdars and Legharis on the other side.

The project to hand over a certain area of Loralai Cantonment to the Civil Department matured in March 1915 and 202·56 acres of the Cantonment with certain rights to water were formally handed over to the Civil Department.

The 15th Sikhs were ordered on active service in August 1914, their place being taken by the 67th Punjabis who in turn were ordered on service in March 1915, their place being taken by a provisional battalion styled the 2nd battalion, 67th Punjabis.

Consequent on their departure on service the military posts at Drug and at Toisar were withdrawn and it is not proposed to replace them with regular troops.

A scheme is under consideration to replace them by a mobile body of armed tribesmen to be styled the Musakhel Scouts, composed on the lines of the Sherani Scouts in Zhob district.

A. D. G. RAMSAY, *Major*,
Political Agent, Loralai.

APPENDIX IV.

Administration Report of the Zhob District for the year 1914 15.

Area and Population.

Zhob covers 10,315 square miles according to the latest survey and the population is 70,366 according to the Census of 1911.

Principal Officers.

Major A. L. Jacob, I.A., C.I.E., held charge of the district throughout the year, while the office of the Assistant Political Agent was held by Captain T. G. M. Harris, I.A.

Khan Sahib Muhammad Gul Khan remained in charge of the Upper Zhob Sub-Division from 1st April 1914 to 7th December 1914 and Hakim Rattan Chand from 8th December 1914 to 31st March 1915.

Rai Sahib Bhola Nath held charge of the Lower Zhob Sub-Division.

The following officers were with the Zhob Militia during the year:—

Major W. N. Hay, I. A.
Captain A. E. Scott, I. A., from 1st April to 30th November 1914.
Captain E. Lorimer, I. A.
Captain A. S. Auret, I. A.
Captain S. P. Williams, I. A.
Captain M. H. Lucas, I. A.

General Attitude and Conduct of Tribes.

Tribes in the District.—The behaviour of the tribes has been good. The tribesmen have been made to recognise that their own interests as well as those of Government are best served by keeping a look-out for wrong doers passing through their limits. The Mandokhels in particular did very good work and succeeded in arresting the notorious outlaw Haji Muhabbat Chuharkhel for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 1,000 had been offered. The Bargha Sheranis behaved very well. The Sherani Scouts did excellent service. There were two encounters between them and Mahsud cattle thieves in which the scouts killed six Mahsuds, wounded two and captured one of the latter and one rifle. They sustained no losses themselves and after their second encounter received the personal congratulations of His Excellency the Viceroy.

A case of fanaticism occurred at Fort Sandeman in March after a lapse of 13 years since the last similar occurrence. Two shepherds, one an Abdullazai and the other a Mandokhel, entered the Bungalow of Captain Harris, Assistant Political Agent, in the middle of the day armed with pistols and swords. One of these was shot dead by Captain Harris and the other was captured by local people next day. The only damage done by them was a bad sword cut on the hand of a servant necessitating the amputation of the hand.

The 250 Martini-Henry rifles and carbines issued by Government for the use of tribesmen in Lower Zhob have proved invaluable and their issue has been amply justified. Proper *chighas* have now been able to turn out.

Transborder tribes.—The behaviour of the Sulemankhels has, on the whole, been very good, with the exception of the Sultankhels and the Tor Minzai section. The Sultankhels and Minzais supply most of the participators in cattle thefts. Tor Minzai failed to come to Gul Kach last autumn and pressure is being put on him to bring him to his senses. The Sultankhels will also have to be dealt with when opportunity offers.

Raids.—The calendar year of 1914 saw Zhob without any outrages for the first time for 10 years at any rate and this in spite of five months of the

European war. This war and especially the participation of Turkey in it, led to all sorts of rumours on the frontier and a certain amount of unrest resulted.

The Dilkhuna raiders passed through Upper Zhob on their return with their booty from the Sibi District. The tribes who failed to challenge them will be called to account in due course.

There was one outrage in the District just before the close of the financial year. A gang of Sulemankhels lay in wait for a couple of Hindu traders who, strictly against orders, were taking out merchandise to Manikhwa on camels. An ex-Militia sowar and a grass contractor happened to pass just before the Hindus came up and were killed so that they should not go on and give news of the gang's presence. The 14 camels with the Hindus were carried off, but left at Daryakhanzai in the hurried flight. One Hindu was killed and the other severely wounded and succumbed to his injuries later. The gang effected their escape but did not manage to take away any property.

The telegraph line was cut on 8 occasions. The usual cattle raids were rife especially at the time of the emigration of the Sulemankhels. The Mandokhels were the chief sufferers and a proposal is under consideration to constitute a body of Mandokhel scouts on the lines of the Sherani scouts.

Tribal Disputes.

There were no serious tribal disputes in the District during the year.

Jirgas.

The working of the local jirgas was very satisfactory and no case was submitted from this District to the Quetta or Sibi Shahi Jirgas for adjudication during the year. The Zhob- Wano joint jirgas could not be held as the Political Agent, Wano, was unable to come to Gulkach in the autumn. The Political Agent, Zhob, however paid his usual visit and held jirgas and distributed rewards.

Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The number of jirga cases during the year is given below :—

Criminal	1,007
Civil	702
Revenue	513
	2,222

The total of the preceding year was 1,788.

The figures for the year include an increase of 299 cases under Criminal, and 194 cases under Civil. There was a decrease of 59 under Revenue cases. The chief increases under the head "Criminal" were :—

Security cases	97
Causing miscarriage and injuries to unborn children and cases of pregnancy due to illicit intercourse	27
Rape (cases brought under this head but mostly proved to be ones of illicit intercourse)	35
Mischief	34
Offences relating to marriage	46

The number of persons punished in criminal cases under Jirga proceedings was 651 against 418 in the preceding year. Out of these 513 persons were called upon to furnish security. The amount of fine inflicted during the year under report was Rs. 15,710-15 against Rs. 17,021-15 during 1913. All but about Rs. 1,000 of the former sum represents compensation due in cases from one party to another. Fines due to Government represent only about $\frac{1}{15}$th of the sum. The total recoveries on account of fine during the year amounted to Rs. 3,190-13, of which Rs. 2,163-2-3 were for the year under report and Rs. 1,027-10-9 for previous years. The smallness of these figures is accounted for by the fact that out of the previous year's fines only some Rs. 2,400 remained unrecovered at the end of year and the major portion of the fines for the year under report had not become payable (most fines are recovered by instalments) when the year closed.

LAND REVENUE.

The Land Revenue figures for 1914-15 and the preceding year are compared below :—

Land Revenue Collections.

Particulars.	1913-14.	1914-15.	REMARKS.
1. Demand—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous year outstanding at the end of last year.	3,022 3 9	1,723 2 5	
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report.	2,12,419 9 1	2,10,088 6 0	
TOTAL .	2,15,441 12 10	2,11,811 8 5	
2. Collections—			
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years.	3,022 3 9	1,672 1 11	
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report.	1,89,880 14 0	1,90,929 12 2*	* Includes Rs. 21-6 on account of remissions drawn on a refund order.
TOTAL .	(*a*) 1,92,903 1 9	(*b*) and (*c*) 1,92,601 14 1	
3. Non-recoveries—			
(*a*) Remissions . . .	127 11 10	66 0 5	Includes Rs. 21-6 drawn on a refund order.
(*b*) Malikana	10,041 2 6	9,928 13 0	
(*c*) Suspensions . . .	...	...	
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue.	10,646 10 5	8,977 6 4	
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions).	1,723 2 5	244 5 9	
(*f*) Tirni receipts allowed for .	...	0 12 0	
TOTAL .	22,538 11 2	19,217 5 6	

(*a*) Includes Rs. 0-0-1 recovered in excess by the Tahsildar Killa Saifulla.

(*b*) Includes Rs. 7-11-2 recovered in excess.

(*c*) Besides the sum of Rs. 1,92,601-14-1 a sum of Rs. 64-8-9 on account of Record Room Receipts was credited into the Treasury during the year 1914-15 which means a total credit into Treasury of Rs. 1,92,666-6-10.

The general condition of the District and the people was good.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

No epidemic disease occurred during the year, but there were some scattered cases of small-pox in parts of the District.

Prices of Food Stuff and Labour.

The prices of food stuffs remained generally high during the year and the average rates are compared below with those of the previous year.

	Fort Sandeman.		Hindubagh.		Killa Saifulla.		Kamardin Karez.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Wheat 1st sort per rupee . . .	8 6	9 2$\frac{9}{24}$	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 3$\frac{2}{24}$
Wheat 2nd sort per rupee . . .	8 11	9 6$\frac{12}{24}$	10 2	10 4	10 1	11 14$\frac{1}{7\frac{1}{3}}$	9 7	8 13$\frac{21}{24}$
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gram per maund .	4 10 3	4 10 3	4 11 9	5 3 1	5 3 11	5 12 7	...	6 5 5
Barley „ .	3 10 11	3 8 11	3 9 11	3 13 0	3 7 0	2 15 4	4 6 7	4 12 2
Ghee per rupee . .	11$\frac{8}{24}$ ch.	14$\frac{18}{48}$ ch.	11$\frac{7}{24}$ ch.	12 ch.	10$\frac{1}{8}$ ch.	11$\frac{8}{12}$ ch.	13$\frac{1}{8}$ ch.	14$\frac{17}{40}$ ch.

Labourers earned from annas eight to annas twelve a day.

Agriculture.

Occasional outbreaks of a disease locally called *paun* among sheep and goats in parts of the Hindubagh Tahsil and Kakar Khurasan caused great mortality.

One case of glanders occurred among the horses of Dak sowars at Gwal Hyderzai. Prompt measures were taken and the spread of the disease prevented.

The whole of the fruit crop in the garden at Manikhwa and the young grass around Manikhwa were destroyed by heavy hail in May and June 1914.

Grazing was good and plentiful in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil so much so that for the first time on record some people from that Tahsil did not go up to Khurasan for the hot weather.

Taccavi.

The following were the transactions under this head:—

	Outstanding on 1st April 1914.	Advances made during 1914-15.	Total.	Recoveries.		Outstanding on 31st March 1915.
				Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Land Improvement Loans Act . . .	27,495 8 0	4,530 0 0	32,025 8 0	7,500 8 0	894 4 8	24,525 0 0
Agriculturists Loans Act	16,455 0 0	11,915 0 0	28,370 0 0	10,847 0 0	898 4 7	17,523 0 0
Total .	43,950 8 0	16,445 0 0	60,395 8 0	18,347 8 0	1,792 9 3	42,048 0 0

Arboriculture.

Some 225 fruit and shade trees were imported and planted during the year.

823 trees were issued from the nursery at Fort Sandeman for planting to zemindars and in the compounds of the Zhob Militia outposts. 6,945 cuttings were planted in the nursery at Fort Sandeman and some 644 were grafted during the year.

Assafœtida seed was obtained and planted at various places. The result will not be known until the summer of 1915.

Weather and Crops.—The number of rain recording stations in the District during the year was 5 as in the preceding year.

The rainfall recorded at these stations during the year is compared below with that of the preceding year :—

Fort Sandeman.		Hindubagh.		Killa Saifulla.		Kamardin Karez.		Murgha.	
1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
14·55	12·78	6·63	11·17	8·65	7·05	10·47	9·36	22·80	15·71

The rain gauges were inspected during the year.

The rainfall was good throughout the District and it was timely everywhere except in parts of the Hindubagh Tahsil.

The Khushkaba harvest in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil was the most extensive that any one can remember. Had it not been for the shortage of labour for gathering in the crop, and for some rust caused by adverse winds the crop would have been even larger than it was.

The wheat crops in parts of the Fort Sandeman and Hindubagh Tahsils also suffered from rust, and the crops of some villages in the former Tahsil were damaged by hail. In July the crops on some of the threshing floors in the Upper Zhob Sub-Division were damaged by heavy rains.

Locusts appeared at Gwal Hyderzai and Batozai in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil, but they disappeared without doing any damage to speak of.

Mines and Minerals.

The chromite ore mines in the Hindubagh Tahsil yielded a net output of 3,517 tons against 3,524 tons in 1913-14.

Ten applications for the grant of mining leases were received during the year. Three of these were subsequently withdrawn by the applicants and three leases for chromite were issued during the year. Of the 31 leases issued for chromite during 1913-14, one was surrendered during the year under report.

The revenue derived in 1914-15 amounted to Rs. 7,205-8 against Rs. 7,794-8 in the preceding year.

No accident occurred during the year.

Irrigation.

The work connected with the utilisation of the water in the Upper and Lower Kesh Springs in Upper Zhob was in progress when the year under report closed. It is expected that the lands commanded by the Upper Kesh Spring will be irrigated for the Rabi crop of 1916.

Forests.

No new forest area was reserved during the year.

The usual measures for the eradication of the bark boring beetle in the Shinghar Forests were continued.

The receipts on account of royalty on wood at Fort Sandeman amounted to Rs. 1,665 against Rs. 2,050 in the last year.

Horse Breeding Operations.

No Government stallion was stationed in Zhob during the year under report.

Education.

The number of Secondary and Primary schools in the District on 31st March 1915 was 3 against 4 in the preceding year. Owing to the indifference

of the local people to education the school at Kan Mehtarzai was closed on 15th November and the teacher of the school, after consultation with the Superintendent, Education, was attached temporarily to the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Fort Sandeman.

The number of pupils attending the various schools on 31st March 1915 was 175 compared with 174 in the previous year.

The institution of two village schools for imparting religious education and teaching Persian to the local boys in the District was sanctioned during the year. One such school was opened at Mina Bazar on 15th September 1914 and a local Mulla placed in charge of it.

The expenditure on the maintenance of schools amounted to Rs. 9,718-12-9 against Rs. 7,344-1-3 for the preceding year. The income on account of school fees during the year amounted to Rs. 470-7-6 against Rs. 314-3-0 in 1913-14.

Zhob Militia.

The sanctioned strength of the corps is 610 cavalry and 802 infantry composed of Pathans and Brahuis, of whom the former preponderate. The Militia was maintained during the year at a total cost of Rs. 5,31,173-0-5.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining Isot and Musakhel recruits, the men of these classes were collected into one company together with the Bozdars and a new company formed of the North-West Frontier Pathans already in the corps.

The regular garrison of Miralikhel was replaced by Zhob Militia Cavalry on the 26th April 1914.

The new posts at Shinbaz and Dhanasar were completed and occupied during the year and a new post at Gulkach is now approaching completion.

A road between Waziribagh and Moghalkot has recently been opened up, so that patrols between these two posts can now communicate.

During the year under report no attacks were made on Militia parties or patrols. This is probably a record since the formation of the corps and is at any rate a record which has not been equalled in the past decade. The Militia came into contact with raiders and outlaws on the following occasions during the year :—

Thirty-two cattle were recovered by the Shinbaz detachment on the 23rd January.

On 18th July an attempt was made to attack the Shinbaz post but the attackers decamped under cover of darkness after a few shots had been fired.

On 7th October cattle were stolen from Keshatu and a party of Militia pursued across the border and recovered the cattle.

On 15th November at Shaighalu, one outlaw was killed and another with 2 rifles and 4 bullocks was captured. For this work the Mandokhel Company received a reward of Rs. 500 from the Political Agent, Loralai.

Nineteen donkeys were recovered by the Shinbaz detachment on the night of the 2nd-3rd January 1915.

A party from Gulkach arrested 2 Minzais who were wanted by the Political Agent on the 29th January and received a reward of Rs. 200.

On the night of the 22nd-23rd March, a party from Manikhwa recovered 18 camels stolen from Hassuband and on the following morning a party from Miralikhel came into contact with the same thieves but unfortunately lost touch with them before help arrived.

On the 31st March a party from Moghalkot recovered 30 cattle and claimed to have wounded one Mahsud raider.

Twenty-four remounts and 7 riding camels were purchased for the corps during the year.

215 men were enlisted and 238 discharged.

In April 1914 there was a serious outbreak of scurvy among the men at Shinbaz.

The health of the Corps, however, was appreciably better during the past year owing to the measures taken to counteract outbreaks of scurvy.

The following table shows the financial transactions of the Zhob Militia Funds during the year :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Fund.	...	14 9 1	14 9 1	14 9 1	...
Private Fund.	1,007 14 6	4,12,360 8 1	4,13,368 6 7	3,92,725 12 10	20,642 9 9

The General Officer Commanding, 4th Division, inspected the Corps on the 18th April and expressed himself pleased with the progress made by the Corps since his previous visit.

District Levies.

The strength of Levies including those employed in carrying mails in the district was 390 and the expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,27,628-3-8.

Their work was satisfactory.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of regular criminal cases before the various courts in the Zhob district during 1914 was 45 against 54 in 1913. All but one of these cases were disposed of during the year.

Civil Justice.

The total number of regular civil suits before the various courts in the district during 1914 was 157 including those pending from the previous year against 132 for the preceding year. Out of these 150 were disposed of and 7 remained pending at the close of the year,

Police.

Mr. E. J. Gleeson held charge of the Zhob & Loralai Police throughout the year.

The total cost of the police force in the two districts during 1914-15 amounted to Rs. 1,56,628-3-8 against Rs. 1,26,952-6-1 in the preceding year.

Cognizable Crimes.

The total number of cognizable offences of all kinds (in Zhob) given in the police returns for 1914-15 was 94 against 216 (as now worked out for Zhob alone) in the preceding year. Eliminating class VI (*i.e.*, petty offences) the number of cases was 18 against 26 (in Zhob) in the preceding year.

The detail of serious offences is given below :—

One Possession of counterfeit coin.
One Voluntarly causing grievous hurt.
One Rioting.
One Murder.
Three House trespass.
Two Lurking house trespass.

Under the heading of cognizable cases the percentage of convictions was 66·67 while 23·44 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, the corresponding figures for the previous year (as now worked out for Zhob alone) being 76·92 and 100 respectively.

The percentage of stolen property recovered was 49·34 against 81·61 (as now worked out for Zhob alone) in the preceding year.

Jails and Lock-ups.

The total number of prisoners in the various jails and lock-ups in the District at the commencement of the year 1914 was 56 and 669 were admitted during the year 1914, making a total of 725. Of these 656 were released and 69 remained in the jails and lock-ups when the year closed. The total cost on guards and maintenance amounted to Rs. 3,760-15-3 giving an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 71-5.

Registration.

The total number of compulsory registrations effected during the year 1914 was 59 against 20 in the previous year.

The total value of immoveable property affected amounted to Rs. 39,779 against Rs. 28,134 for the preceding year.

Only one document, the registration of which is optional, was registered during the year 1914 against *nil* in 1913. The value of the immoveable property affected thereby amounted to Rs. 200.

The total number of registrations affecting moveable property was 7 in 1914 against 5 in 1913 and the value of the property Rs. 14,000 as compared with Rs. 2,970 in 1913.

The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 280-8 and Rs. 137-5, respectively.

Stamps.

The stamp revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 5,805-2-9 as compared with Rs. 6,287-11 in the year 1913-14.

Public Works.

The amount spent on Public Works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,45,043-2-10.

The following important new works were undertaken during the year :—

(1) Post at Gulkach.
(2) Levy Lines at Killa Saifulla.
(3) Rest House at Dhanasar.
(4) Riding camel track from Waziribagh to Miralikhel-Moghalkot road.

A major part of the allotment was spent in completing or carrying on work connected with buildings and roads started in the district last year.

Postal.

The entertainment of one Duffadar and four sowars for carriage of mails on the Fort Sandeman-Lakaband mail line was sanctioned with effect from the 1st July 1914.

Local Funds.

The transactions under this head were :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.	5,413 8 6	22,447 5 0	27,860 13 6	20,717 11 0	7,143 2 6*
Zhob Police Fund .	17,957 11 6	24,641 1 0	42,598 12 6	36,822 3 11	5,776 8 7

* Exclusive of Rs. 8,000 invested in Government paper.

Employment of Muhammadans.

The percentage of Muhammadans to Hindu employés in the district at the end of the year was 31·75.

General.

Nine phonophores were installed connecting up various outposts between Fort Sandeman and Murgha on the main road.

The net Land Revenue Collections of the year under report after excluding the arrears as compared with the similar figures of the year 1913-14 are given below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1913-14	1,89,880	14	0
1914-15	1,90,929	12	2
Increase .	1,048	14	2

The net Revenue Collections for the year under report excluding arrear show an increase of Rs. 1,048-14-2 as compared with those of the year 1913-14.

The sub-joined table shows how the increase of Rs. 1,048-14-2 has been arrived at—

Tahsils.	Increase or decrease.	Land Revenue.	Tirni.	Chromite.
Fort Sandeman and Kakar Khurasan.	—6,324 0 4	+3,362 1 5	—9,686 1 9	...
Hindubagh . .	—939 3 6	—2,632 15 10	+2,289 12 4	—589 0 0
Killa Saifulla . .	+8,312 2 0	+8,951 15 5	—639 13 5	...
	+1,048 14 2	+9,674 1 0	—8,036 2 10	—589 0 0

Land Revenue.—The increase in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil is due to the (1) conclusion of 'ijaras' with certain villages at favourable terms, and (2) better produce all round on an area which was considerably less than in the previous year. The decrease under Hindubagh is due to the Rabi crops having suffered somewhat from want of timely rains while the Kharif crops were adversely affected by winds. The increase in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil is due entirely to a larger area of Khushkaba lands having been brought under cultivation during the Rabi of 1914-15.

The amount of the grazing tax depends entirely on the number of Powindahs who use the Zhob routes. The decrease in 1914-15 is probably due to more Powindahs having used the Gomal route and it is a fact that many donkey owners who usually go to the Punjab for work did not do so during the past year owing to the outbreak of war.

The decrease under Royalty, etc., on Chromite is due to a falling off under the sub-head Dead Rent.

The area harvested during the year is given below:—

	A.	R.	P.
Fort Sandeman	6,103	2	8
Hindubagh	6,621	1	3
Killa Saifulla	17,763	0	8

No coercive measures were employed in the recovery of revenue.

Remissions of Land Revenue amounting to Rs. 66-0-5 were granted in the Killa Saifulla and Hindubagh Tahsils owing to the damage caused by rain and floods to the crops.

A. L. JACOB, *Major*,
Political Agent in Zhob.

APPENDIX V.

Administration Report of the Bolan Sub-Division including that portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency for the year 1914-15.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The area remained unaltered. It is approximately 353 square miles.

The population according to the Census of 1911 is 2,096 souls.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

The undermentioned Officers remained in charge of the Kalat Agency during the year under report:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Dew, C.I.E., from 1st April 1914 to 6th July 1914 and from 16th August 1914 to 24th March 1915.

Captain D. M. Field, from 7th July 1914 to 15th August 1914 in addition to his own duties.

Captain T. H. St. G. Tucker, from 25th to 31st March 1915.

The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, was held by the undermentioned Officers:—

From 1st April 1914 to 23rd October 1914 .	Captain D. M. Field.
From 24th October 1914 to 31st March 1915 .	Mr. A. N. L. Cater, I.C.S.

Captain D. G. Oliver was attached to the Agency for temporary special duty from the afternoon of the 18th September 1914 to 11th October 1914.

GENERAL ATTITUDE AND CONDUCT OF TRIBES.

The general attitude and behaviour of the tribes in the district have been satisfactory and the peace remained undisturbed. No important occurrence took place during the year under report.

OPERATIONS OF THE FRONTIER CRIMES REGULATION.

Nine cases were dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation against 17 in the preceding year.

	Bolan Pass.	Quetta-Nushki Railway station.
Theft	9	...

Of these 9 (which include 5 pending from last year) 6 cases were decided by the Naib Tahsildar, Bolan, and 3 were under enquiry when the year closed.

LAND REVENUE.

The Land Revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs. 3,160-5-11.

	1913-14.	1914-15.
(1) Demand—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous year outstanding at the end of last year.	...	...
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report	4,513 9 10	3,423 0 7
TOTAL .	4,513 9 10	3,423 0 7

	1913-14.	1914-15.
(2) Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous year .	...	...
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report .	4,263 9 10	3,160 5 11
TOTAL .	4,263 9 10	3,160 5 11
(3) Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions	...	...
(*b*) Malikana	...	...
(*c*) Suspensions	...	...
(*d*) Cash allowances paid out of revenue . . .	250 0 0	250 0 0
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspension) . .	...	12 10 8
TOTAL .	250 0 0	262 10 8

The decrease in revenue is due partly to lower rates at which the Government share of wheat and bhusa was disposed of but mostly to poor outturn of wheat on account of damage by rust and the damage done to Jowari crops by high winds and untimely rains.

No difficulty was experienced in the recovery of revenue and no coercive measures were adopted.

No grazing tax is recovered.

GENERAL CONDITION OF DISTRICT AND PEOPLE.

Public health was generally good. Malaria was rife in Mach as usual but no death occurred from it.

No Takavi advances were granted during the year.

IRRIGATION, FORESTS AND EDUCATION.

No irrigation works exist or were undertaken during the year. A pipe line for drinking purposes was laid on to the bazar at Kolepur from the railway reservoir at that place. The Railway Department have also agreed to lay on a line to the bazar at Mach. The work has, however, not been taken in hand yet.

There are no reserved Forests in the district.

A primary School was opened at new Mach in October 1914. The number on rolls on 31st March 1915, was 13 and average daily attendance was 9. The expenditure on this school amounted to Rs. 420-10-6.

EXCISE.

The revenue realized from excise during the year amounted to Rs. 3,907-4-5 against Rs. 3,532-3-0 during the last year. The increase is mainly due to gain on sale of excise opium owing to larger purchases of opium made by the Contractors of the Kalat State from the Treasury at Quetta.

There are only three licenses for the sale of country liquor and other excisable articles, one each at Mach, Kolepur and Mastung Road. No reductions are possible. The bazars are small. No advisory Committees have been appointed or are required. The hours for the sale of liquor fixed by the Local Government are properly observed and are suitable. The present system of selling the licenses by auction is working satisfactorily.

District Levies.

The strength and composition of Levies as well as the cost of their maintenance during the year under report were as detailed below :—

	Strength.	Sanctioned cost.	Actual expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bolan Posts	120*	14,760	14,485 6 4	...	274 9 8
Bolan Railway Posts	...	5,364	5,364 0 0	...	...
Quetta-Nushki Railway Levies	15	2,472	2,460 10 9	...	11 5 3
Total	135	22,596	22,310 1 1	...	285 14 11

* One Footman of Mach reduced.

The decrease of R285-14-11 is due to fines and savings.

The work of the levies was satisfactory.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 1st January 1915.
Civil 1913	3	90	93	91	2
„ 1914	2	93	95	92	3
Criminal 1913	2	101	103	103	...
„ 1914	...	106	106	105	1

Police.

The number of cognizable cases reported on the Railway line was 26 against 44 in the previous year. Of these 5 were cancelled by order of the Court owing to mistakes in fact on the part of the Police, 5 were undetected, 2 were discharged and in the remaining 14 conviction was obtained.

The value of stolen property amounted to R336-8-0, of which property worth R275-4-0 was recovered against R699-13-0 and R130-12-3 stolen and recovered respectively during the preceding year.

Jails and Lock-ups.

No addition was made in the number of lock-ups and there is no jail.

Registration and Stamps.

Only three documents were registered during the year, all relating to immovable property to the value of R718.

The sale of stamps, etc., amounted to R926-5 against R362-10 in the preceding year.

Postal.

No additions or alterations took place in the postal arrangements.

Local Funds.

The following table shows the condition of the Bolan and Quetta-Nushki Railway Bazar Fund.

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
Bolan Bazar and Quetta-Nushki Railway Fund.	1,679 15 6	2,775 5 1	2,184 1 7	2,271 3 0

Besides the cash balance the fund owns Government Promissory notes of the nominal value of ₹4,000.

Weather and Crops.

The following table shows rainfall recorded in the Bolan Pass during 1914-15 (From October 1913 to September 1914).

	Mach.			Rindli.		
	I.	T.	C.	I.	T.	C.
Average	10	8	4	4	6	2
	(For 2 preceding years).			(For 1 preceding year.)		
1914-15	14	2	7	8	6	6

The rainfall was above the average.

The number of the rain recording stations was the same as in the preceding years.

(1) *Mach.*—In charge of the Assistant Surgeon, Railway.

(2) *Rindli.*—In charge of Thanadar there.

During the early part of the year locusts appeared in the neighbourhood of Kirta but were forthwith destroyed.

Mines.

The Bohr Coal Mine was not worked. The total output from mines during the year 1914, amounted to coal Tons 1,793 Cwt. 9 Qr. 3, coal dust Cwt. 1,320 and mixed coal Cwt. 48.

The revenue realized during the year 1914-15 was ₹698-2 against ₹503-10 in the preceding year. No new mineral was discovered.

The following leases for mining coal were cancelled during the year:—

1. Degari Hills held by the Baluchistan Coal Company, Limited.
2. "Sinjli" held by Messrs. Heeramal & Co.
3. "Sinjli" held by K. B. B. D. Patel, C.I.E.

No. 3 has not been applied for by anybody.

No. 2 has been re-allotted to Main Muhammad Ismail of Quetta while applications from two Contractors for Degari Hill Mines are still under consideration.

There were no mining accidents.

General.

The income on account of the Provincial Revenues of the Sub-Division and the income-tax due from the Establishments paid from the Provincial Revenues amounted to ₹16,866-15-5 against ₹15,028-8-6 in the preceding year. This is due to an increase of about ₹2,900 under "IV.—Stamps," "V.—Excise" and "XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation" while there is a decrease of ₹1,100 under Land Revenues.

The Plague Inspection Camp remained at Hirok from 1st April to 1st November 1914, and again returned from Sibi on the 21st March 1915.

Eleven accidents took place on the Railway line, 1 of Class A, 4 of Class B, and 6 of Class C. One man was injured and 13 animals killed and 2 animals injured.

T. H. St. G. TUCKER, *Captain,*
Offg. Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VI.

Administration Report of the Chagai District for the year 1914-15.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of the District is 18,892 square miles and the population according to the last Census was 16,344 persons.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

The charge of the District was held throughout the year by Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Webb Ware, I.A., C.I.E.

K. S. Rana Muhammad Ali Khan was in charge of the Nushki Sub-Division.

GENERAL ATTITUDE AND CONDUCT OF THE VARIOUS TRIBES.

The attitude and conduct of the tribes has been satisfactory. There were no inter-tribal disputes.

AFGHAN FRONTIER.

1. An attempt was made on the Nushki bazar on the night of the 13th January by an armed gang of some 17 men.

The raiders were immediately followed up and one of them was actually caught near the border, but the 'Sadbashi' at the Afghan post of Taraki (or Siah Sang) insisted on the release of the man on the grounds that he was a peaceful traveller.

2. Again on the night of the 12th February a temporary levy post consisting of 8 sowars located about three miles south of the Afghan border was surprised by some 40 armed men from Shorawak who, after trying up the levies, carried off 6 riding camels, 2 horses, 7 Government rifles, one revolver, ammunition, cash and some other miscellaneous property.

Although in both these cases the gangs included men of other tribes and deserters from Indian Regiments the chief instigator is Samand Khan Barech, who, though a man of no low status, has established himself as the leading Khan in Shorawak and surrounded himself with a number of desperadoes who have been responsible for most, if not all, of the recent trouble on this border.

OPERATIONS OF THE FRONTIER CRIMES REGULATION.

1. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 104 (Civil 73 and Criminal 31) as against 88 for the preceding year.

2. In all cases the findings arrived at were accepted, a satisfactory proof of the working of the Jirga system.

3. The fines inflicted totalled R2,264-14, of which R248-14 were credited into the Treasury, and R1,835 were paid to the parties concerned as compensation for injuries received. The balance of R181 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

DISTRICT LEVIES.

These fall under three separate classes, *viz.*:—

(*a*) Chagai Levy Corps;
(*b*) General Levies; and
(*c*) Railway Levies.

(*A*) *Chagai Levy Corps.*—The Corps was increased and reorganised during the year and its strength and composition now stand as follows:—

Resaldar Inspector of Levies	1
Resaldar	1
Jamadars	4
Kot Dafedars	2
Dafedars	7
Pay Naiks	5
Naiks	7
Sowars	152
TOTAL	179

In addition one Salutri, one Nalband and three Bhistis are maintained.

(*B*) *General Levies.*—The strength was increased by 27 rank and file during the year and now stands as follows:—

Jamadars	10
Dafedars	28
Sowars	187
Lance Naiks	1
Havildars	5
Footmen	28
TOTAL	259

Nine Muharrirs and 19 shopkeepers are also maintained. The above figures do not include the following tribal levies, which are maintained for Government service, by the Zaggar Mengal and Sanjarani Sardars:—

Jamadar	1
Dafedars	3
Sowars	13
TOTAL	17

(*C*) *Railway Levies.*—The strength remained the same as last year, *viz.*:—

Havildar	1
Footmen	9
TOTAL	10

The actual cost of maintaining these Levies amounted to R1,24,804-0-11 divided as under:—

	R	A.	P.
Chagai Levy Corps	48,718	12	10
District Levies	76,085	4	1
TOTAL	1,24,804	0	11

POLICE.

The District Police, consisting of the Nushki Havalat and Treasury Guards, are under the direct charge of the Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Districts. There is nothing of importance to record except that owing to the disturbed condition of the Nushki-Shorawak frontier 30 additional police were temporarily lent from Sibi.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are no roads in the Agency.

Postal Arrangements.

New Branch Post Offices were opened at Kharan Kalat and Sohtagan during the year under report.

Immigration and Emigration.

There is nothing to record under these heads.

Land Revenue.

	For the year under Report.	For preceding year.
	R A. P.	R A. P.
1. *Demand*—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the last year—		
Rabi	.....	0 0 6
Kharif	.....	0 8 0
Grazing tax	.....	2 11 8
Miscellaneous	.....	32 11 0
	.....	35 15 2
(*b*) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report :—		
Rabi	39,942 7 4	47,050 8 8
Kharif	5,082 15 10	2,518 10 6
Grazing tax	17,643 12 11	17,847 6 0
Miscellaneous	2,186 13 6	1,603 10 2
Record Fees	9 9 0	8 1 0
	64,865 10 7	69,028 4 4
Total Demand—		
Rabi	39,942 7 4	47,050 9 2
Kharif	5,082 15 10	2,519 2 6
Grazing tax	17,643 12 11	17,850 1 8
Miscellaneous	2,186 13 6	1,636 5 2
Record Fees	9 9 0	8 1 0
	64,865 10 7	69,064 3 6
2. *Collections*—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue for previous years :—		
Rabi	.....	0 0 6
Kharif	.....	0 8 0
Grazing tax	.....	2 11 8
	.....	3 4 2
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report :—		
Rabi	37,870 6 5	44,527 12 10
Kharif	4,734 3 3	2,357 2 7
Grazing tax	16,774 5 5	17,032 15 5
Miscellaneous	2,171 13 6	1,587 4 7
Record Fees	9 9 0	8 1 0
	61,560 5 7	65,513 4 5

	For the year under Report.	For preceding year.
	R A. P.	R A. P.
Total Collections—		
Rabi	37,870 6 5	44,527 13 4
Kharif	4,734 3 3	2,357 10 7
Grazing tax	16,774 5 5	17,035 11 1
Miscellaneous	2,171 13 6	1,587 4 7
Record Fees	9 9 0	8 1 0
	61,560 5 7	65,516 8 7
3. *Non-Recoveries*—		
(*a*) Remissions—		
Kharif	...	37 4 0
Miscellaneous	...	32 11 0
	...	69 15 0
(*b*) Malkana—		
Rabi	1,901 4 5	2,351 15 4
Kharif	348 12 7	124 3 11
Grazing tax	869 7 6	814 6 7
Miscellaneous	15 0 0	16 5 7
	3,134 8 6	3,306 15 5
(*c*) Suspensions	...	...
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of Revenue in kind:—		
Rabi	100 12 6	100 12 6
(*e*) Jagir—		
Rabi	70 0 0	70 0 0
(*f*) Arrears recoverable (Other than suspensions).	...	...
Total non-recoveries—		
Rabi	2,072 0 11	2,522 11 10
Kharif	348 12 7	161 7 11
Grazing tax	869 7 6	814 6 7
Miscellaneous	15 0 0	49 0 7
	3,305 5 0	3,547 10 11

The revenue on cereals is taken by Batai or Tashkhis while that on Sabzkhurda and Palezat is recovered at cash rates.

The Muafis granted to Zamindars amounted to R1,799-1-7 and are divided as follows;—

	R A. P.
Land Revenue	1,461 15 7
Grazing tax	337 2 0
TOTAL	1,799 1 7

The collections under grazing tax amounted to R16,774 5·5 as follows :—

	R	A.	P.
Nushki Tahsil	8,257	3	6
Chagai „	8,517	1	11
TOTAL	16,774	5	5

HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS.

Nil.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT AND PEOPLE.

The general condition of the District and people has been good.

2. *Public health.*—This was good throughout the year. There were no epidemics. A number of borrow pits which have been favourite places for mosquito breeding have been filled up and the banks of the Khaisar Stream cleaned and pared. It is hoped that a marked reduction in Malaria will result.

3. The average daily attendance in the Nushki, Dalbandin and Kacha Dispensaries was 56·20, 25·87 and 22·16 respectively. At Nushki 233 in-door patients were treated during the year, 44 of whom came from beyond the Frontier. The number of in-door patients dealt with at Dalbandin and Kacha was 53 and 88, respectively. There were no vaccinations.

4. The rainfall registered at Nushki was 6·97 inches as against 7·67½ inches for the previous year.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

1. The rainfall during the year was up to the average. Rain fell early and was well distributed throughout the district.

2. There are four rain recording stations in the Agency situated at Nushki, Kacha, Chagai and Mashkichah. The first two stations are in charge of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons, while the latter two are under local officials. Nushki was the only rain recording station inspected during the year as the Political Agent was unable to proceed on his annual tour in the District.

3. Large swarms of locusts appeared in the district in February and March and deposited eggs over a wide area. The hoppers are now causing much damage to the trees and grass.

4. The approximate total area harvested during the year for Rabi and Kharif was 9,627 and 1,132 acres respectively.

IRRIGATION.

With the exception of the Bor Nullah Band there are no irrigation works in the district.

FORESTS.

There is only one small forest known as the Khaisar Forest.

EDUCATION.

The district possesses at present only one Primary School which is located at Nushki. The average daily attendance during the year in this school was 20·98 as against 14·59 for the previous year. In addition there is a Grant-in-Aid School in three of the more important villages round Nushki. These are giving satisfactory results.

The maintenance charges of the Nushki Primary School amounted to R593-10-2 and of the 3 Grant-in-Aid Schools (including the sum spent on providing buildings) to R840.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.

There are no Jails or Subsidiary Jails in the Agency. The number of prisoners received in the Nushki Lock-up, during the year, was 96. Of these

87 prisoners were disposed of in due course, 9 remaining in the Lock-up at the close of the year.

Registration.

Nil.

Stamps.

The receipts under this head amounted to R744-8-0 as against R764-8-0 for the previous year.

Local Funds.

The Nushki Town Fund is the only excluded local fund in the Chagai Agency. The balance at the beginning of the year stood at R6,281-15-8 and at the close at R4,603-5-8. The income during the year amounted to R4,716-5-7 and the expenditure to R6,394-15-7.

Municipalities.

Nil.

Public Works.

The following is a list of the original works completed during the year:—

1. Mali's quarters at Saindak.
2. Bhusa godown at Yadgar.
3. Bhusa godown at Merui.
4. Bhusa godown at Mashkichah.
5. Bhusa godown at Saindak.
6. Store room at Kacha.
7. Grain cleaning machine installed at Saindak.
8. Sub-Overseer's quarters at Dalbandin.
9. Accommodation for 3 Grant-in-Aid Schools in the Nushki District.
10. Inspection quarters for the Patwari of Dak lands.
11. Patwar Khana at Inam Bostan.
12. Levy Post at Inam Bostan.
13. Levy Post at the head of Lar Nadi.
14. Watch tower at Nushki.
15. Pucca latrines at Kacha.
16. Incinerator at Kacha.
17. Water lifting machine on a well at Merui.
18. Government shop at Robat.
19. Levy Thana at Saindak.
20. Levy Thana at Chah Sandan.
21. Levy Thana at Yadgar.

In addition the following works were taken in hand but could not be completed:—

1. Levy Thana at Chah Muhammad Raza.
2. Government shop at Chah Sandan.

Several of the Chhapparkhanas and Serais were provided with good roofs and pucca floors. Various minor improvements were also carried out where necessary. The usual annual repairs were completed.

Prices and Labour.

The average cost of wheat in the Nushki Tahsil was 10 seers 11 chittacks and of barley 12 seers per rupee.

In the Chagai Tahsil the average prices were wheat 8 seers 9 chittacks and barley 9 seers 7 chittacks per rupee.

The labour supply being very scanty in this District, the Public Works Department obtain their labour either from Quetta or Mastung. The rates offered vary from 8 annas to 12 annas.

Agriculture and Agricultural Stock.

(*a*) It is only in the extreme east of the district that the inhabitants are dependent on agriculture. Despite locusts the Rabi prospects are good, as in most places the crops had ripened before the hoppers appeared.

(*b*) Stock is in good condition.

Taccavi advances.

Forty-seven Taccavi advances amounting to R7,255 were given during the year.

Taccavi outstandings at the close of the year amounted to R10,190.

Recoveries.

	R	A.	P.
Principal	2,170	0	0
Interest	242	12	4

Arboriculture.

A sum of R3,713-12-9 was devoted to this purpose. This is inclusive of a sum of R1,976-14-10 contributed by the Nushki Town Fund. The number of trees and cuttings planted during the year was 3,743.

Trade.

The value of the trade which passed through Nushki during the year under report amounted to R44,50,464 divided as under:—

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	R	R	R
Afghanistan	8,26,354	17,00,994	25,27,348
Persia	16,15,159	3,07,957	19,23,116
Total	24,41,513	20,08,951	44,50,464

A comparison between these figures and those registered last year gives the following result:—

Trade with Afghanistan and Persia shows decreases of R2,10,391 and R5,01,521 respectively. Taking into consideration the adverse circumstances of the failure of certain Indian Banks and the outbreak of war in Europe the results are satisfactory.

Civil and Criminal cases decided judicially.

(*a*) *Criminal Justice.*—The number of criminal cases decided during the past year was 6 against 10 for the previous year. Ten persons were tried, two of whom were acquitted and eight were found guilty.

The fines inflicted amounted to R330, of which R17 were realized and paid into the Treasury.

(*b*) *Civil Justice.*—The number of civil cases for the year under report was 5 as against 6 in the preceding year. Of these three were decided while two remained pending at the close of the year. The district being on the Frontier, the majority of cases fall under the Frontier Crimes Regulation and are dealt with in accordance with its provisions.

General Remarks.

The titles of Khan Bahadur and Khan Sahib were conferred on Khan Sahib Shakar Khan, the Kardar Kharan, and Karbalai Hassan Ali, Trader, Quetta-Nushki-Meshed, respectively, on the 22nd June 1914.

The percentage of Muhammadans to Hindu employees in the district at the close of the year was 67·64 as against 32·35.

The 106th Hazara Pioneers provided the Kacha Detachment throughout the year.

No case of opium smuggling came to notice during the year under report.

W. G. HUTCHINSON, *Major*,
Political Agent, Chagai.

APPENDIX VII.

Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1914-15.

I. Introductory.

1. The whole of the Public Works (inclusive of Irrigation and Mining) throughout Baluchistan are under the control of the Commanding Royal Engineer, 4th (Quetta) Division, M. W. S., who is also Secretary in the Public Works Department, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan.

All Civil and Military Works in the Province are carried out by the Military Works Services Agency except a few Minor works in outlying Districts.

2. Colonel J. C. Rimington held the charge of the office of the Secretary, P. W. D., throughout the year.

II. 45—Civil Works, Imperial.

1. The original and additional grants allotted during the year by the Government of India, Public Works Department, the Director-General of Post Offices and Telegraphs and the Postmaster-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle, for outlay on the Post and Telegraph buildings in Baluchistan amounted to ₹12,113 and the actual expenditure against it amounted to ₹11,272 as detailed below :—

	Grants. ₹	Expenditure. ₹
Major Works	...	7
Minor Works	3,910	3,803
Repairs	6,000	5,635
Establishment	2,068	1,720
Tools and Plant	135	107
Total	12,113	11,272

Revised Estimate was passed by the Government of India for ₹13,000.

III. 45—Civil Works Special Revenues.

1. The original grant for outlay during the year was ₹8,20,000 but this was finally increased to ₹8,95,299 by additions to and withdrawals from the amount originally sanctioned. The following statement shows the amount of grants and expenditure :—

Departmental heads.	Original Budget grant, 1914-15.	Final grant or revised estimate, 1914-15.	Actual outlay, 1914-15.	Outlay in 1913-14.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Original Works { Major Works	3,64,800	4,12,295	4,12,519	5,59,070
Original Works { Minor Works	1,20,000	1,33,921	1,31,452	
Repairs	1,75,000	1,80,429	1,78,605	1,76,956
Establishment	1,50,800	1,58,684	1,62,852	1,69,724
Tools and Plant	9,400	9,970	10,264	10,802
Total	8,20,000	8,95,299	8,95,692	9,16,552
To agree with the revised estimate passed by the Government of India	...	—11,299	—11,299	...
Grand Total	8,20,000	8,84,000	8,84,393	9,16,552

2. List of works under taken.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Administration.

At Killa Saifulla, improvements to the Post and Thana were completed.

Educational.

At Loralai, the construction of Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and Boarding House for the same was carried out.

The reconstruction of the Sandeman High School at Quetta was nearing completion.

Law and Justice.

At Fort Sandeman, the construction of a Durbar Hall was completed.

Jails.

A new jail at Loralai was constructed.

Police including Militia Posts and Levies, etc.

At Quetta, the construction of a quarter for the European Inspector was completed and the provision of additional accommodation for the Town Police was in progress.

The additions and alterations to the Levy Lines at Gulistin were completed.

At Fort Sandeman, the Police lines and the provision of additional accommodation for the Zhob Militia were completed.

Fortified posts for the Zhob Militia at Shinbaz and Dhanasar were completed and one at Gulkach was in progress.

At Killa Saifulla, a Levy post was constructed, and levy lines were in course of construction at Musakhel.

The provision of additional accommodation for Police at Loralai with a quarter for the Deputy Superintendent, Police, were taken in hand.

At Saindak, the remodelling of the Levy Thana and at Chah Sandan and Yadgar the construction of Levy Thanas were completed.

A Levy Thana at Chah Mohamed Raza was being built.

Medical.

The construction of a house for the Civil Surgeon at Sibi and improvement of the Medical Officer's bungalow at Ziarat were carried out.

Communications.

ROADS.

Improvements to the following roads were carried out—

(1) Quetta-Kach-Ziarat, (2) Lak Pass, (3) Murgha to Hindubagh, (4) Peshin to Khushdil Khan, (5) Fort Sandeman-Musafirpur, (6) Wani to Ziarat through Chotair, and (7) Camel track Mugal Kot to Waziribagh.

Accommodation for travellers.

At Peshin, a new serai was completed.

At Murgha, a Dâk Bungalow was in course of construction.

A rest house was built at Dhanasar.

At Robat, a Government shop was constructed and at Chah Sandan another was in progress.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

WATER SUPPLY.

At Shinghar, improvements to the water supply were carried out.

At Sibi, and at Barkhan, the provision of piped water supplies were in progress.

At Kamar Din Karez, land and water rights were acquired in connection with the proposed water supply there.

Miscellaneous.

The construction of a bund on left bank of Lora river was completed.

Works in charge of Civil Officers.

3. A sum of R1,46,956 was spent by Civil Officers on original works and repairs costing under R2,500 each as detailed below, from the funds provided from the Civil Department Budget of the Agency in addition to the sum of R8,95,692 mentioned in para. 1, Part III above.

	Original Works.	Repairs.
	R	R
Political Agent, Quetta, Peshin District . .	58,993	6,975
„ Sibi „ . .	12,231	6,781
„ Loralai „ . .	3,305	8,091
„ Zhob „ . .	6,893	4,536
„ Kalat „ . .	546	2,735
„ Chagai „ . .	23,760	12,110
TOTAL .	1,05,728	41,228

Revenue.

4. The receipts chiefly comprise rents of Civil Buildings. The amount realized was R38,617 against R36,291 for the previous year.

Famine Relief Works.

5. Nil.

Contribution Works.

6. The work of constructing drains in Peshin Bazaar was completed.

Improvements to the road from Mastung to Mastung Road Station and repairs to the Quetta-Mastung Road were carried out during the year.

Experimental Artesian water borings.

7. A sum of R5,280 was spent under this head during the year in connection with the boring of a well at Mastung. A series of accidents very much delayed progress and the last accident has unfortunately brought the work to a standstill for the present when the boring had arrived at a depth of 624 feet.

Experimental Fruit Farm in Quetta.

8. Rupees 3,700 were spent on certain Minor Works and storage tanks in the fruit farm. This farm is in charge of the Imperial Economic Botanist.

IV. 43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

1. The original grant for the year for expenditure on Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation in the Agency was R2,28,000. This amount was increased to R3,04,187 by additions sanctioned during the year.

2. The distribution of the total grant was:—

Capital Works.

	Works.	Estabt.	T. and P.	Total.
	R	R	R	R
Shebo Canals	8,168	...	...	8,168
Khusdil Khan Reservoir	77,642	7,840	—20,000	65,482
Nari Canals	68,210	14,680	750	83,640
Surkhab Reservoir	24,000	5,500	500	30,000
Miscellaneous Works no Capital and Revenue accounts are kept	22,806	31,887	967	55,660
Total Capital	2,00,826	59,907	—17,783	2,42,950

Revenue Works.

Shebo Canals	8,515	5,465	40	14,020
Khushdil Khan Reservoir	15,198	7,650	234	23,082
Nar Nullah Reservoir	13,500	5,895	30	19,425
Nari Canals	3,000	1,710	...	4,710
Total Revenue	40,213	20,720	304	61,237
Total Capital and Revenue	2,41,039	80,627	—17,479	3,04,187

The revised estimate was passed by the Government of India for R3,10,000 including R4,000 for expenditure in England. Actual expenditure amounted to R3,00,240.

3. The revenue collected during the year:—

	Shebo canals.	Khushdil Khan canals.	Nar Nullah reservoir.	Nari canals.	
	R	R	R	R	
Water rates	8,861	48,814	330	...	
Sales of water	...	...	4,999	...	
Plantation	...	9	...	...	
Other canal produce	12	28	...	...	
Water power	533	...	...	...	
Navigation	...	107	...	...	
Rent of Buildings	75	492	...	...	
Fines	96	188	...	...	
Miscellaneous	222	...	...	15	
Total for 1914-15	9,799	49,638	5,329	15	= 64,781
Against revised estimate for 1914-15	10,000	48,000	6,000	...	= 64,000
Actual receipts of 1913-14	8,763	54,137	3,825	9	= 66,734

V.—Narrative Progress Report.

Quetta-Peshin District.

Shebo Canals.

1. During the year the Weir at Head Works was improved and two drainage crossings under the Main line were constructed, the cost of all works being charged to capital.

2. The Shebo Feeder which was under construction, was completed, and water for maturing the rabi crops of 1915-16 will be given next year from the Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

3. The canal gave little trouble. Some additional protection pitching was given to tank No. 4.

4. Some 1,340 acres of rabi, all that the zemindars put down, and 64 acres of kharif were matured, but confidence on the scheme is being established.

5. Canal supplies from 1st November 1914 till 31st January 1915 were taken for showing about 1,900 acres of rabi crops which area will be matured in 1915-16. The water running in the canal during February and March 1915 was stored in tanks Nos. 1, 3 and 4, the amount being about 53 millions cft. of water. More irrigation could have been done, but the zemindars are still diffident.

Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

6. All the works in connection with improving the scheme were completed during the year; the storage capacity of the reservoir being increased from 739 to 1,173 millions cft.

7. The training bunds in the Barshore and Tor Murga rivers which were damaged or washed away by the heavy November-December floods of 1914 were repaired or reconstructed during the year at a cost of about R8,900.

8. The canal capacity and that of the Main Branch was enlarged to meet the increased demands.

9. The Shebo Feeder which was completed during the year as stated in para. 2 *supra*, will command a piece of land about 3,500 acres in addition to the land already commanded by the Shebo canals and Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

10. The year was an unfavourable one for the reservoir as was stated in last year's report and no floods came down the Bashore or Tor Murgha rivers in the early months of 1914.

The water stored in the reservoir during the year was about 320 millions cft. and this received as below shown :—

From 27-6-1914 to 29-7-1914 = 112 millions cft.
From 28-10-1914 to 3-11-1914 = 48 do.
From 17-11-1914 to 5-12-1914 = 160 do.

11. About 5,716 acres of rabi crops in 1914-15 were matured, and an area of about 222 acres of kharif crops was irrigated and matured up to the end of September 1914.

12. An area of about 5,550 acres of rabi crops for the following year were sown from October 1914 to the end of January 1915 and second waterings were given to 6,000 acres in March 1915.

Surkhab Reservoir.

13. The Government of India has sanctioned an estimate amounting to R7,51,998 as per details on the margin for constructing a reservoir on the Surkhab river, and the sum of R30,000 allotted for expenditure during the year was all utilized.

	R
Works including land	5,89,220
Establishment	1,35,061
Tools and Plant	8,803
Indirect charges	18,909
TOTAL	7,51,998

14. The reservoir at full supply level will cover an area 392 acres the maximum depth being 94 feet. The total capacity is 500 millions cft.

15. The country to be irrigated by this project lies between the Surkhab torrent and Yaru Railway station. The total irrigable area is 11,912 acres and one-third of this or say 4,000 acres will be the maximum annual irrigation. The net returns as now anticipated will be R38,000 and the yield on capital will be thus = 38,000 × 100/7, 52,000 = 5·05 per cent.

16. The funds allotted as mentioned in paragraph 13 above were utilized in starting construction of the dam, gauging Weirs for perennial supplies, and buildings for the Staff.

Nar Nullah Reservoir.

17. There was no expenditure chargeable to capital account during the year, hence the capital account was at the same figure as last year, *viz.*, R9,94,977.

18. The gauge of the reservoir on the 1st April 1914 was 43·2 which shows 64·7 millions cft. of storage and about 145 millions cft. of water were stored during the year as detailed:—

1/30 April 1914	58	millions cft.
27/30 June 1914	7	„
21/31 July 1914	30	„
30-10-14 to 7-1-1915	50	„
TOTAL	145	„

The gauge on 31st March 1915 was 50·8 which represents 95 millions cft. of storage.

19. During the year some 13 millions cft. of water was taken by the Cantonments; and two waterings were given to the 64 acres of kharif in the Sirki villages, a third watering could not be given, as the canal had to be closed, the local Medical Officers complaining that mosquitoes breed in the channel.

20. The heavy floods of the summer and autumn of 1914, did considerable damage to the canal, and the training works on the same. These were all repaired before the close of the year.

The capacity of the canal was enlarged so as to give large volume in a short time.

Miscellaneous Investigation Works.

21. The following surveys in connection with the investigation of new small schemes in the district were undertaken and completed.

1. Survey of Dara Gorge Near Gulistan.
2. Survey of Gharang Chashma near Hermzai village.

22 The volumes of floods of Srakhulla and Sra Gurghi rivers were measured and calculated, to see if they were worth utilizing for supplementary schemes for the area under the Nar Nullah. An estimate for the Srakhulla project was submitted to the Local Government.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

23. The services of the gauge reader at Manzai who recorded floods of the Anambar river, and the rainfall at Manzai were dispensed with the approval of the Local Government.

ZHOB DISTRICT.

24. Flood gauges of the Zhob river were observed during the whole year.

25. The survey of the Mammand spring and land commanded by it was made. A small project is under consideration.

26. The land commanded by the Upper Kesh has been marked into squares and the water course is under construction.

27. A weir in the bed of the Lower Kesh was constructed to see what effect it would have in increasing the supplies at present lost in the shaly bed of the torrent. It is found that the increase is, on the average 26% of the discharge, a project is under consideration.

SIBI DISTRICT.

28. *Nari Weir.*—The work was closed owing to the great heat in May 1914 and was restarted in October but as there was constant interruption from floods work could not be started till January 1915, when after a couple of months flood again stopped progress.

29. About 2/3rd of the masonry of the Weir was completed before the end of March 1915. All the piles and shutters were received but the piles could not be driven because of the great weight of the pile driver, which took days to erect, after a flood. A smaller driver has been obtained which gives good results.

30. The remodelling of the tail of the Main Branch and of a mile of each of the three distributaries was completed, and a new regulator for the distributaries was built. Three falls combined with foot bridges were also completed on these distributaries.

31. The river was constantly in flood from June to December 1914.

The heaviest floods gauged were:—

19·6 on 25-7-1914.

20·0 on 1-11-1914.

32. The estimate for construction of a dam at Gharat Mana near Ziarat was sanctioned in the middle of July 1914, when the greater part of the working season was over. Construction was started in August and 15 feet height of 70′ of the dam was built; $\frac{1}{4}$th of the total work.

VI.—Railways.

Permanent Way.—Sleepers Renewals between Miles 227/12 and 232/12 between Spezand and Sariab were done. Deodar Sleeper (13 per 30′ rail) replaced steel through sleepers. The work was done by the 26th Railway Company and owing to the Mobilisation of the Company some 300 ft. had to be left undone.

The condition of the Permanent Way over the greater part of the Quetta District is very weak, especially on the Quetta-Chaman section where H. G. Engines are liable to be used. Many rails have been turned on the S. P. section and these rails are seriously worn.

Tunnels.—These are in good order and except in tunnel No. 1 S. P. Railway, none of the cracks have opened out. Tunnel No. 1 S. P. Railway has opened out a good deal but at present it is fairly safe.

Floods.—The year has been a remarkable one for the number and violence of the floods.

The Durra pipe line supplying water to Bostan was seriously damaged on June 26th. A succession of floods has silted up the new resevoir at Nushki so much that there is now only 5′ of water in the deepest part of the reservoir compared with about 29′ on 1st January 1914. The pipe line was also damaged on several occasions.

The Nushki line was closed for 16 days in 1914 due to silting up of dips compared with one day in 1912 and 2 days in 1913.

There were 22 breaches on the S. P. Railway in July, August and September, but no accident occurred and all were cleared or repaired without serious interruption to traffic.

On 16th September from 4 hours to 6 hours a very heavy cloud burst occurred between Kolepur and Dozan on the Mushkaf Bolan Railway. The line was covered in places 6 or 7 ft. deep with shingle and boulders. The line was cleared by the 26th Railway Company by mid-day and traffic passed through with very little detention. Some 20 culverts were filled with debris and it cost about 3,000 to clear the lines and bridges. It is interesting to record that the Military road which runs parallel to the Railway was also very seriously damaged. Wherever the road was very badly damaged, the railway is located on the opposite bank of the Bolan river. The repairs to the $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road damaged is estimated to cost Rs. 40,000 whereas the same length of Railway only cost Rs. 3,000 to clear. It reflects the greatest credit on the Engineers who located and constructed the Railway.

4. *Stations aad Buildings.*—Nothing worth recording.

5. *Accidents.*—Three serious accidents occurred, one with fatal results.

(*a*) On 11th November Engine and 6 coaching vehicles of 2 Down Mail derailed at Mile $319\frac{3}{4}$ between Sanzala and Chaman. The accident was

due to the Permanent Way having been maliciously tampered with, but no clue has been found against the offenders.

(*b*) On 13th December 1914 at Mile 11¼ between Nari and Babar Kachh on the S. P. Railway the engine, tender and four wagons of No. 9 up mixed fell about 8′ into a subsidence of the line due to a landslip. European driver Cook and 2 native firemen Saleh Mahomed and Bhagatram were killed. The line had undoubtedly been patrolled that morning and the slip must have occurred after the line had been patrolled and before the arrival of 9 up. The slip was a very extensive one and through traffic was not possible for 15 days.

6. *Bridges and Culverts.*—Lifting of 3 girders on the Nari bridge to make provision for expansion was completed in February. Girder renewals Quetta to Sibi including doubling of certain spans was completed during the year. The 10′ span near Saranan was again breached in July. As the foundations are seriously undermined, it has been decided to rebuild a new 20′ span on a diversion.

7. *Watering arrangements.*—There has been a good deal of trouble on the Chaman supply owing to malicious breaking of the Khojak pipe line. The matter has been reported on several occasions to the Political Agent but the nuisance complained of has not ceased.

The *Bibi Nani* springs did not fail this year, the first year for many years. The pipe line was however breached by floods and pumping at Panir had to be resorted to.

The *Sharigh supply* failed for nearly three months due to Zemindars diverting the water. Endeavours are being made to have a definite agreement fixed.

The *Nushki supply* failed on several occasions due to floods breaking up the pipe line. A scheme for raising the reservoir dam and preventing the accumulatation of silt is under preparation.

The *Bostan supply* pipe line was seriously damaged by floods. Local information says it is 17 years since any flood, similar to that of 26th June occurred.

The *Loco water supply at Sibi* gave an unusual amount of anxiety in June, July and August due to floods in the Nari. At one time there was only 48 hours water left in the reservoirs. Had there been any abnormal traffic then, the position would have been very serious.

It is expected that the new *drinking water supply at Sibi* under construction by the Military Works Services will be ready for use in March 1915.

VII.—Plantation and Preservation of Trees.

In accordance with instructions contained in the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Resolution No. 21—34-14, dated 11th July 1905, this matter has received attention throughout the year and new trees have been planted.

VIII.—Mines.

The new mineral concessions granted during the year were :—

(*i*) One prospecting license for oil in Lasbeyla State for 627 square miles.

(*ii*) Five coal mining leases, *viz.* :—

(*a*) One in Sibi District for 80 acres,

(*b*) One in Loralai District for 80 acres,

(*c*) Two in Quetta District for 108·40 acres,

(*d*) One in Kalat District for 80 acres,

and

(*iii*) One chromite mining lease in Zhob District for 80 acres.

2. Twelve coal mining leases amounting to 1,958 acres were cancelled on the expiry of necessary surrender notices under clause 4 (*a*) Part IX of the Schedule of Conditions of the leases and 3 more amounting to 240 acres were

under surrender notices expiring in 1915. Two chromite mining leases for 160 acres were also under surrender notices to expire during 1915.

3. The number of effective concessions during the year were :—

1 prospecting license for oil,
36 mining leases for coal, and
60 mining leases for chromite.

Actual work was done in :—

(*i*) 22 coal mining leases, and
(*ii*) 12 chromite mining leases.

No transfer of mining concessions occurred during the year.

4. Eighteen applications for mining concessions remained undisposed of at the close of the year as follows :—

8 for coal concessions,
7 for chromite concessions, and
3 for oil concessions.

5. The daily average number of persons employed in the Mining Industry throughout Baluchistan was 1,090, of these 1,003 were employed in coal mining and the remaining 87 were working in the Chromite Industry. These consisted of 19 children under 12 years of age employed in Khost collieries, and 1,071 male adults.

6. The Khost collieries of the North Western Railway employ about 63 per cent. of the total labour engaged in the Mining Industry. The other mines are worked only on a small scale and not continuously throughout the year.

7. The output of the mineral products for the year under report and the two preceding years may be compared as follows :—

Products of	1912. Output Tons.	1913. Output Tons.	1914. Output Tons.	Remarks.
(*i*) Coal and coal dust	54,419	65,031	48,232	
(*ii*) Chromite	2,890	3,664	3,716	

8. The value of the output for 1914 at the pits mouth is estimated roughly at:—

	R
(*i*) Coal and coal dust mixed	3,65,966
(*ii*) Chromite	55,004
Total	4,20,970

9. Ten accidents, 5 fatal and 5 serious, took place during the year. Of these 4 fatal and 4 serious accidents occurred in the Khost collieries of the North Western Railway.

10. None of the Officers of the Indian Mines Department visited Baluchistan during the year under report. The Political Agent, Quetta, visited Sorabjee's Hanna mines six times in the year and the Political Agent, Loralai, inspected the coal mines at Duki once.

No other inspections were made by District or Medical Officers.

The Sub-Inspector of Mines employed in the Province visited frequently all the mines under operation.

11. The revenue realized by the Local Administration from the coal and chromite mines is as follows:—

Particulars.	Sibi District.	Kalat District.	Zhob District.	Quetta-Peshin District.	Loralai District.	Total.
	₹ A. P.	₹ A. P.	₹ A. P.	₹ A. P.	₹ A. P.	₹ A. P.
Coal Mines .	995 15 1	698 2 0	...	632 10 0	71 3 0	2,397 14 1
Chromite Mines .	...	...	7,205 8 0	240 12 0	...	7,446 4 0
Miscellaneous .	...	...	...	400 0 0	...	400 0 0
TOTAL .	995 15 1	698 2 0	7,205 8 0	1,273 6 0	71 3 0	10,244 2 1

The Lasbeyla Durbar realized a revenue of ₹50,000 on account of fee for the prospecting license for oil.

12. The actual expenditure incurred from Public Works Department Special Revenue Grant amounted to—

	₹
(*i*) Special Establishment for Mines	4,154
(*ii*) Surveying and demarcating plots for mining leases . .	82
TOTAL .	4,236

General abstract of road communications in Baluchistan.

Districts.	A. Metalled roads.	B. Unmetalled roads.	C. Serviceable fair weather and temporary roads.	D. Bridle paths.	Grand total classes A. B. C. and D.	Opened during the year under review.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Quetta Civil and Military Districts	572·64	71·20	34·00	280·75	958·59	4·94
Loralai District	457·62	266·37	169·25	1319·00	2212·24	0·00
TOTAL .	1030·26	337·57	203·25	1599·75	3170·83	4·94

J. C. RIMINGTON, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Hon'ble the A. G. G. in Baluchistan, P. W. D.

QUETTA;
Dated 27th May 1915

APPENDIX VIII.

Annual Report for the year 1914 by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.

1. The total number of dispensaries of all classes in the Province actually open at the close of the year was 31 as against 36 at the end of the previous year showing a decrease of 5, as the Civil dispensaries at Kohlu and Barkhan and the Railway dispensaries at Kolepur, Sheikhwasil and Shellabagh had to be closed in August owing to the recall to military duty of the Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons holding charge of them and it had not been possible to re-open them up to the end of the year, the travelling duties on the railway being carried on by the nearest medical officer.

The dispensary building at Kohlu had been ruined by floods during the summer and as a proposal to remove the tehsil and dispensary to another site is under consideration no attempt has been made to rebuild it. With this exception all the dispensaries noted have since been reopened with Sub-Assistant Surgeons engaged for temporary duty in charge.

2. A dispensary was, as usual, opened at Ziarat during the Ziarat season and closed on the 18th October. After the withdrawal of the Military Sub-Assistant Surgeon from the Ziarat Civil Dispensary in August a compounder remained in charge till the close of the season.

3. During the year considerable improvements were made to the Quetta Civil Hospital buildings and to the Female and Jail wards at Fort Sandeman. A dresssing room was built at Chaman. The main block of the Dispensary at Pishin which includes the office, dispensary, store, female ward and two servants' quarters was re-roofed, heightened and re-arranged a verandah being also added. At Nushki a ward for infectious cases and an attendant's quarter were built. At Sibi the entire verandah of the main block was re-built, the floors were raised and relaid with good material and other alterations were made greatly improving the buildings and increasing its accommodation for patients. A new operating room was begun and arrangements were made for further considerable extensions to the Hospital. Buildings.

4. The total number of cases treated at dispensaries of all classes was 324,794, a decrease of 25,548 cases compared with the preceding year 1913 in which the highest figures ever recorded were reached. It may be noted that the figures for 1914 are lower by only 8,018 than the average of the three preceding years. The cause of this decrease is to be found in the removal in the middle of August of all the Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons who held charge of the dispensaries of the Province. As a result of this some minor dispensaries could not be reopened before the end of the year, some were closed for shorter periods, and in all there were posted new men mostly strange to the Province instead of members of a cadre who were known to the people and of whom the majority had served long in the Province and in their respective posts. Had this upheaval not taken place it is safe to say that the progressive increase in the number of persons treated shown in recent years would have been maintained.

Excluding the figures for the private non-aided dispensaries which shows 22,650 patients treated against 26,751 in the previous year there has been a decrease of 21,447 in the number of persons attending the dispensaries of the Province.

5. The number of in-door patients was 7,581, an increase of 261 over the number of the previous year. The increase or decrease comes under the undermentioned dispensaries :—

Serial No.	Name of Dispensary.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	Quetta	...	30	
2	Pishin	92	...	
3	Chaman	...	64	

Serial No.	Name of Dispensary.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
4	Gulistan	...	7	
5	Sibi	108	...	
6	Harnai	...	33	
7	Jhatpat	...	22	
8	Ziarat	12	...	
9	Loralai	66	...	
10	Duki	...	7	
11	Sinjawi	...	24	
12	Barkhan	...	31	
13	Musakhel	14	...	
14	Fort Sandeman	139	...	
15	Killa Saifulla	...	40	
16	Hindubagh	...	1	
17	Military Out Posts	...	7	
18	Kalat	7	...	
19	Panjgur	14	...	
20	Turbat (Kej)	23	...	
21	Nushki	...	48	
22	Kacha	13	...	
23	Dalbandin	...	37	
24	Female Dispensary, Quetta	2	...	
25	Do. Sibi	30	...	
26	Do. Fort Sandeman	...	54	Figures for the year under report not available.
27	Shahrigh Railway	83	...	
28	Khost Colliery Works	...	194	
29	Mach	18	...	
30	Sheikhwasil	...	48	
31	Police, Quetta	319	...	
32	Bostan	8	...	
33	Shellabagh	2	...	
34	Kohlu	...	42	Kohlu Dispensary remained closed hence figures not available.
	TOTAL	950	689	
	Actual increase 261			

In the State-Public, Local Fund and private aided dispensaries the total of in-patients is shown to be 5,597, an increase of 73 over the previous year. The death rate was 2·97 as against 3·20 in the previous year.

The increase in the grand total is discounted by the fact that it is more than made up by the records of the Quetta Police Hospital but the smaller figures referring to the majority of hospitals, which are for the people of the country, show an actual increase in in-door patients in place of the decrease which under the circumstances would have been looked for. This indicates that had the year been normal as great a rise in the number of in-door patients would probably have been shewn as in the last year adding to the assurance that the dispensaries and those in charge of them continued to increase their hold on the confidence of the people.

6. In these dispensaries there were 418 beds available, 319 for men, 99 for women, showing an increase of 34 for men and 19 for women over the previous year (*i.e.*, in Quetta Civil Hospital 44, Female Dispensary, Quetta 1, Sibi 4, Harnai 3 and Nushki 1=53). Out of the total beds 198·21 were occupied daily on the average. From the figures it appears that 47·42 per cent. of the beds provided were occupied constantly, a decrease of 5·24 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

7. The principal diseases for which treatment was sought and a comparison of their incidence with that of the previous year is shown below :—

Name of Diseases.	1913.	1914.	Increase.	Decrease.
Malaria	92,900	90,691		2,209
Diseases of the eye	30,363	24,318		6,045
Diseases of respiratory system	23,528	21,471		2,057
Other diseases of the digestive system	47,091	43,899		3,192
Dysentery and diarrhœa	10,820	10,149		671
Ulcers	36,747	34,589		2,158
Other diseases of the skin	15,232	14,611		621
Rheumatic fevers and rheumatism	10,480	8,961		1,519

Cases of poisoning by opium and other drugs were 329 against 442 showing a decrease of 113 cases as compared with the previous year. Of the total of such cases 144 occurred in Quetta town or district showing a decrease of 18 cases as compared with the previous year.

8. In the State-Public and private aided dispensaries there has been an actual decrease of 14,188 patients.

The principal increases and decreases are as follows :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Mohammedan male	...	10,036
Do. female	...	1,957
Europeans and Eurasians males	222	...
Ditto ditto females	180	...
Hindu male	...	1,855
Do. female	...	338
Other male	...	247
Do. female	...	157
TOTAL	402	14,590

9. The surgical operations performed in the State-Public, Local Fund and private aided dispensaries number 5,411 showing a net decrease of 222 as compared with the previous year. This should not be considered to be an actual decrease as the number of operations relating to dispensaries at Kohlu, Kelat, Dalbandin and Female Dispensary, Fort Sandeman, which were included in the previous year's report have not been included this year. The increase or decrease in the number of operations performed in the following dispensaries is noted opposite each—

Serial No.	Name of Dispensary.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	Quetta	152	...	
2	Pishin	25	...	
3	Chaman	...	138	
4	Gulistan	88	...	
5	Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General's Camp Dispensary	53	...	
6	Sibi	167	...	
7	Harnai	...	4	
8	Jhatpat	91	...	
9	Kohlu	...	112	Figures not available during the year under report.

Serial No.	Name of Dispensary.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
10	Ziarat	6	...	
11	Loralai	...	175	
12	Duki	81	...	
13	Sinjawi	...	81	
14	Barkhan	...	28	
15	Musakhel	...	124	
16	Fort Sandeman	53	...	
17	Killa Saifulla	...	44	
18	Hindubagh	49	...	
19	Female Hospital, Fort Sandeman	...	28	Figures not available for the year under report.
20	Kalat	...	184	
21	Panjgur	37	...	
22	Nushki	...	105	
23	Lady Sandeman Zenana Dispensary, Quetta	...	40	Ditto.
24	Kacha	6	...	
25	Dalbandin	...	67	Ditto.
26	Kej Turbat	49	...	
27	Military outposts	10	...	
28	McIvor Female Dispensary, Sibi	...	9	
	TOTAL	867	1,089	
	Actual decrease 222			

10. The total income of the State-Public Local Fund and private aided dispensaries was R91,079, being a decrease of R73,894 and the total expenditure was R90,094, being a decrease of R69,535 as compared with the previous year. The decrease in the expenditure is noticed under the following heads:—

	R
Salaries of Medical officers	9,437
Do. of Inferior servants	214
Europe Medicines	1,593
Bazar Medicines	61
Miscellaneous	3,075
	56,211
Buildings and repairs	
TOTAL	70,591
Deduct Increase.	
Salaries of nurses	490
Diet	66
Investment	500
TOTAL	1,056

Net decrease R69,535

The diminution in the salaries of medical officers resulted from the removal of Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons from the dispensaries resulting in some being temporarily closed, others being carried on for the time being until substitutes could be procured by vaccinators and compounders and others being placed in charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in Military employ who drew an allowance only in addition to their military pay. For buildings and repairs a large sum was spent during the previous year owing to the construction of new hospitals at Harnai and Loralai. There was no large expenditure on this account during the year under report.

Infectious and Epidemic Diseases.

11. Eighty cases of small-pox came under treatment at the various dispensaries as noted below against 72 cases in 1913 :—

Quetta	18
Pishin	1
Loralai	17
Fort Sandeman	1
Lady Sandeman Zenana Dispensary, Quetta	1
Khost Colliery Works Dispensary	1
Shahrigh	41
TOTAL	80
INCREASE	8

Cholera and Plague.

12. There was no case of plague during the year in the whole province. Only one imported case of cholera was detected in the Plague Segregation Camp at Hirok.

Malaria.

13. The total number of cases of malarial fever during the year under review at the various dispensaries was 90,691 as against 92,900 in the previous year being a recorded decrease of 2,209 cases. This does not indicate a real diminution of the disease as returns from several dispensaries were incomplete or did not cover a whole year's work. There would seem to have been a very marked increase of malaria among the Quetta police among whom the admissions for that disease were in 1912 267 cases, in 1913 197 cases, in 1914 506 cases, or 309 more than in the previous year, and on the whole the year which was marked by an unusual rainfall in most districts was probably an unusually malarious one. It is true that the increase in illness among the Quetta police was to a considerable extent influenced by the influx of large numbers of recruits of poor physique from the Punjab, all already infected with malaria but local conditions were probably responsible for a good deal of it.

At Nushki where fever has been rife and where control of water is to a considerable degree possible anti-malarial measures have been inaugurated and it may be hoped will prove of benefit. In most places effective control of water is next to impossible and unfortunately any attempt in that direction must inevitably rouse the suspicions of a people perhaps more easily perturbed by questions affecting water than by any other item in their social life.

Typhoid fever.

14. Typhoid fever broke out in virulent form at Ormara, a sea port on the Mekran Coast in Lasbeyla State. 243 deaths occurred in a population of nearly 3,400. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon was detailed on duty and he remained there until the disease disappeared. This seems to have certainly been a water-borne epidemic and to have followed a flood of unusual height which invaded the surface wells from which drinking water is obtained. It appears that fresh water can always be found by digging shallow surface wells in the sand about the outskirts of the town thus affording an easily obtained supply of drinking water but one liable to every sort of pollution. Considering the primitive state in which the population exists it does not seem easy to suggest means by which a catastrophe such as that which overtook it last summer could be avoided.

Vaccination.

15. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 11,036 against 14,963 in the previous year, being a decrease of 3,927. Of the total cases 8,610 were recorded as successful. This decrease is due to various causes. During the year under report no vaccination work was done in the Bugti Ilaqa whereas 1,180 cases were returned in that Ilaqa in the previous year. There is always in Baluchistan an extreme difficulty in getting the people to accept vaccination except for a short period in face of an outbreak of small-pox and even when there has been small-pox about their indifference returns as soon as it seems to be on the wane. Yet it would appear from an experience of the year in the Bori Tehsil round Loralai that when alarmed they do put their faith in the protection. Some cases of small-pox it is not known how many but apparently not a large number, occurred among a population which had been practically free from it for some years. There was an immediate demand for vaccination on a scale with which local sources

could not cope, an extra vaccinator was sent from Quetta and lymph was supplied from the Punjab Vaccine Institute as fast as it could be used and in a few weeks 2,294 persons had been vaccinated. The Civil Surgeon was asked to submit a special report on the circumstances attending the original outbreak of small-pox and the subsequent unusual acceptance of vaccination by the people but as he went on field service this has not been made.

16. The Segregation Camp was located as usual at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi in the winter months. The number of persons inspected was 104,376 being 6,834 more than in 1913. Of these 45,108 were passed on at once, 42,126 were disinfected before release and 17,142 were detained under observation.

During the year under report there was no cause of plague but there were 4 deaths, namely, 1 from pneumonia, 1 from hydrophobia, 1 from cholera and 1 from convulsions.

17. A local man was engaged as peon in the office of the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan in place of the one a reservist recalled to military duty.

Zhob Militia.

18. During the year the medical service of the Zhob Militia has been definitely placed under the administrative control of this office and the two Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons, one of whom is in charge of the head-quarters hospital and the other employed in touring round the outposts have been absorbed in the civil cadre of the Province. This is a change which will make for efficiency in working.

General Remarks.

19. The new post of Civil Surgeon of Sibi has been created and filled at first by Major F. E. Wilson, I.M.S., and later under war conditions by Dr. H. T. Holland, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., of the Church Missionary Society.

Immediately after the outbreak of war the 35 Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Bengal establishment employed in or on leave from the Province who constituted the bulk of its medical personnel were recalled simultaneously to military duty. Many had been for long periods in the Province and might well have contemplated completing their service in Civil employ but all responded to the call with the greatest eagerness and alacrity. The problem of filling their places was no easy one as in all other Provinces practically every available man was being called upon for military or civil duty under Government. Wherever troops are stationed the Assistant Director, Medical Services, very kindly allowed his medical subordinates to hold collateral charge of the Civil Dispensary, the Medical Mission supplied some of its staff, retired Sub-Assistant Surgeons volunteered for service again and a certain number of private practitioners were employed. It is hoped that a reserve in training may in 1915 be constituted from the newly qualified graduates of the medical schools.

A. L. DUKE, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*

Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX IX.

Annual Imperial Report of Army Remount Department for the year 1914-15.

HORSE-BREEDING.

Stallions at works.

1. During the year under report the number of stallions employed in stud work was 30 in the hot weather and 21 in the cold weather.

Mares covered.

2. 909 mares were covered during the year under report against 900 during the previous year.

District.	1914-15.	1913-14.
Quetta-Peshin	159	179
Nushki	...	11
Sibi	115	125
Kalat	482	444
Loralai	153	141
Total	909	900

Produce.

3. The number of foals produced during the year under report was 470 against 455 last year.

District.	Mares covered in 1913-14.	Foals produced in 1914-15.	Mares covered in 1912-13.	Foals produced in 1913-14.
Quetta-Peshin	179	95	187	105
Kalat	444	243	463	260
Nushki	11	...	...	...
Sibi	125	53	132	45
Loralai	141	79	145	45
Total	900	470	927	455

Castration.

4. 174 colts were castrated against 186 during the previous year :—

	1914-15.	1913-14.
Quetta-Peshin	37	39
Kalat	73	82
Sibi	13	42
Loralai	51	23
Total	174	186

Branded Mares.

5. At the commencement of the year the number of branded mares on the register was 1,453. 112 mares were branded during the year and 39 were received from other Circles, thus raising the register number to 1,604. Of these 103 were removed from the register on account of death, old age and sale, or transfer to other Districts. The number on register at end of the year was 1,501, *viz.*:—

Quetta-Peshin	180
Kalat	595
Nushki	25
Sibi	302
Loralai	399
Total	1,501

Mule and donkey breeding.

Stallions at work.

6. The number of stallions at stud work was 6 in the hot weather and 5 in the cold weather.

Mares Covered.

7. The number of pony mares and donkey mares covered during the year under report was 156 and 163 against 227 and 209 in the previous year as given below :—

	1914-15.		1913-14.	
	Pony Mares.	Donkey Mares.	Pony Mares.	Donkey Mares.
Quetta-Peshin	26	64	20	72
Kalat	79	90	131	116
Sibi	46	9	57	21
Loralai	5	...	19	...
Total .	156	163	227	209
	319		436	

Produce.

8. 81 mule foals and 88 donkey foals were produced during the year against 57 and 84 respectively during the previous year as below :—

Mules.

Pony mares covered in 1913-14.	Foals produced in 1914-15.	Pony mares covered in 1912-13.	Foals produced in 1913-14.
227	81	170	57

Donkeys.

Donkey mares covered in 1913-14.	Foals produced in 1914-15.	Donkey mares covered in 1912-13.	Foals produced in 1913-14.
209	88	233	84

Horse fairs and shows.

9. Three shows were held during the year, at Quetta, Sibi and Gumbaz.

Quetta.—The number of animals present was 552 against 516 in the previous year and the number competing for prizes was 519 against 513.

The fair was a great success. Not only was the total number of exhibits greater than for many years past but the very large increase in the number of animals shown in the horse-breeding classes was most satisfactory. There was also a large increase in the brood mare classes and in all horse-breeding classes there was an increase of about 33 per cent. over the previous year.

The majority of animals shown were in excellent condition and it is very satisfactory to note that several men who used to breed fairly extensively but had ceased doing so a few years ago again sent animals to the Show and won prizes.

12 remount were purchased by the Army Remount Department against 10 last year.

16 Remounts were purchased for the 36th Jacob's Horse.

24 Remounts for the Zhob Militia and 10 for the Mekran Levies.

The total purchases for Government were thus 62 against 42 last year.

In addition 1 donkey colt and 2 young mules were purchased by the Army Remount Department.

The Branded mare classes were excellent, and in numbers, quality and condition were superior to those exhibited last year. A very satisfactory feature was that a number of branded mares were exhibited which had not been seen at any Show in the Circle for several years past.

The branded filly class was of exceptional quality but rather small in numbers.

The branded and unbranded filly class was good but the number of entries was poor.

The young stock exhibited at the show was very good and on the whole a very level lot showing considerable quality with good bone and substance. The Arab sires appear to be gaining in popularity in certain quarters.

There is a very little mule breeding in Baluchistan, most of the Baluchees having a very strong prejudice against it on religious grounds. It is, however, being taken up slowly in certain areas and this year as an experiment three mule-breeding classes were included in the prospectus of the show and met with very fair success.

The animals exhibited were on the whole good.

His Highness the Khan of Kelat has taken up mule-breeding at his stud at Mastung and it is hoped that this will do help to popularize it in Baluchistan.

Donkey-breeding continues as strong as ever and the fact that there were fewer entries this year does not indicate a falling off in donkey breeding but is solely due to the fact that the majority of the donkey kafilas were out on the roads whereas last year they were mostly in Quetta at the Fair time.

Sibi.—The number of animals exhibited was 451 against 467 and the number competing for prizes was 428 against 444 last year. There was a slight decrease in the total number of exhibits but the quality was good and compared well with that of previous years. There was also a number of excellent colts, very suitable for Native Cavalry and it is to be regretted that there were no buyers present.

The brood mares shown were very good, the quality being excellent with plenty of substance and bone. The numbers exhibited were also satisfactory.

The Filly class was very disappointing but the stamp was good.

The young Stock classes were good and the quality very good. The numbers exhibited were about the same as last year.

Six remounts were purchased by the Army Remount Department, 12 by the Sind police and 8 by the Mekran Levies.

In addition four young mules were purchased by the Army Remount Department.

Mule-breeding in Baluchistan is not popular, and few only take an interest in it. The classes were about the same as last year.

Donkey-breeding was much the same as in the previous year. Though the exhibits were slightly less, the class on the whole was good.

Gumbaz.—The number of animals present at the show was 464 and number competing 430.

The brood mare classes were fair, the numbers being slightly less than 1912-13. They were a good stamp of mare rather small but roomy with very good legs and feet.

The young stock classes were not good.

Thorough bred stallions have been withdrawn from the District and this materially affected classes III and V-A.

Mule-breeding is not popular. One Donkey stallion has stood in the District during the year, but coverings are very poor, and it will shortly be withdrawn.

Horse-breeding operations in this district are not so good as they were.

There was no show last year owing to an outbreak of glanders and again in 1911-12 there was no show owing to drought and the Zemindars are a little disheartened. Quite a number of really good mares came into the fair but they could not compete as they had not been covered.

The Show on the whole was a success but not so good as it ought to be.

E. C. RUSSELL, *Captain,*
Offg. Supdt., A. R. D., Baluchistan Circle.

APPENDIX X.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Police for the year 1914.

Strength and Cost.

The strength and cost of the police are as follows:—

District.	1913.		1914.	
	Strength.	Cost.	Strength.	Cost.
Quetta-Peshin, Nushki and Bolan	939	2,61,142	1,023	2,96,752
Sibi	398	89,239	404	1,05,699
Zhob and Loralai	440	1,12,736	507	1,55,931
Total	1,777	4,63,117	1,934	5,58,382

The increases are due to the reorganisation of the force sanctioned in 1913. Full effect has not yet been given to the sanctioned increase of police in Zhob and Loralai as certain points of detail are still under consideration. Thirty-five additional special police were employed at a cost of R7,542 as guards at the Plague Camp at Sibi and Hirok, the Khost Colliery, the Murree Brewery and with the Railway Pay Clerks. The cost was recovered from the departments employing them.

Crime and Criminals.

The total number of cognisable cases of all kinds dealt with by the police during the year was 1,919 against 1,573 during the previous year. The distribution of these cases by districts is as follows:—

District.	1913.	1914.
Quetta-Peshin	1,079	1,198
Sibi	202	263
Zhob	122	212
Loralai	60	113
Bolan Pass and Railway district	35	26
Nushki Railway district	75	107
Total	1,573	1,919

Eliminating 1,408 cases which fall under class VI—Petty offences of Public Nuisance—the number of cognisable cases under classes I-V amounted to 511 against 554 in the previous year. Of these 138 were cases of burglary and 6 of murder as against 110 and 11 respectively during the previous year. The increase in the number of burglary cases is chiefly due to an increase in the Cantonment of Quetta of 19 cases (mostly petty shoplifting cases) over the figures of the previous year. The rise is ascribed by the Superintendent of Police to the outbreak of the war and the numerous changes in the various

units and camp followers located within cantonments affording the police little opportunity of marking down bad characters.

The analysis below shows the working of the police during the year :—

District.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta Peshin .	1,198	888	74·12	1,198	942	78·63	21,013	7,898	38
Sibi . . .	294	219	74·48	282	242	85·82	3,887	1,598	41
Zhob . . .	211	157	74·41	271	175	64·58	1,156	608	52·60
Loralai . .	113	97	85·84	127	110	86·61	265	243	91·89
Bolan . . .	26	14	53·85	22	15	68·18	336	275	81·84
Chagai . .	107	94	88	144	103	72	2,661	583	22
Total .	1,949	1,469	75·37	2,044	1,587	77·64	29,318	11,205	38·22

The percentages are generally satisfactory while the percentage for the recovery of property though still disappointing is better than that of the previous year.

Internal economy.

The number of admittances to hospital was 1,611 against 1,225 in the previous year. The rise may be accounted for by an increase in the number of patients treated for malaria and the large additions to the force, and is principally noticeable in the Quetta-Pishin police where 386 more men were admitted to hospital than in the previous year.

There were 7 judicial and 87 departmental punishments against 7 judicial and 101 departmental punishments in the previous year. The slight decrease in the number of departmental punishments is satisfactory.

Sixty-three members of the force received rewards to the aggregate value of R574 and two watches. A sum of R87 was paid in rewards to the public at Fort Sandeman.

The conduct and discipline of the force continued to be satisfactory. The percentage of Hindus to Muhammadans was 30·13 and of the illiterate to the educated members of the force 74·94.

Difficulties are still being met with in recruiting in Zhob and Loralai owing to the remoteness of the districts, dearness of living and the consequent expense and inconvenience to the men in bringing their families. No difficulties in the matter of recruiting are reported from the Quetta-Peshin and Sibi districts.

C. H. GIDNEY,
Second Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX

Excise

IMPERIAL FORM

Excise revenue and net revenue of the

DISTRICT.	DETAILS OF GROSS RECEIPTS											
	IMPORTED FOREIGN LIQUORS.	COUNTRY SPIRITS.						BEER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.				OPIUM PREPARA-
		Distillery Spirits.				*Spirit manufactured at outstill.*						
	License fees.	Duty.	Vend fees. (Wholesale and retail.)	Rent of distillery.	Total.	Fees for manufacture and vend.	Total of columns 6 and 7.	Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	License fees. (Wholesale and retail.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Quetta-Peshin.	6,774 0 0	(a) 1,13,736 2 0	25,551 4 5	1,800 0 0	1,41,087 6 5	...	1,41,087 6 5	48,014 14 6	1,590 0 0	49,604 14 6	1,97,466 4 11	13,360 0 0
Sibi . .	437 0 0	12,983 0 0	4,742 0 0	...	17,725 0 0	...	17,725 0 0	...	...	...	18,162 0 0	800 0 0
Loralai . .	162 0 0	(b) 6,973 0 0	3,463 10 8	...	10,436 10 8	...	10,436 10 8	...	...	...	10,598 10 8	1,200 0 0
Zhob . .	152 0 0	...	...	...	...	4,210 0 0	4,210 0 0	...	...	...	4,362 0 0	500 0 0
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	100 0 0	1,224 0 0	533 0 0	...	1,757 0 0	...	1,757 0 0	...	...	...	1,857 0 0	400 0 0
Chagai . .	...	1,298 0 0	375 0 0	...	1,673 0 0	...	1,673 0 0	...	...	...	1,673 0 0	900 0 0
Kalat State (including Lehri Nisbat).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan for 1914-15.	7,625 0 0	1,36,214 2 0	34,664 15 1	1,800 0 0	1,72,679 1 1	4,210 0 0	1,76,889 1 1	48,014 14 6	1,590 0 0	49,604 14 6	2,34,118 15 7	17,060 0 0
Total for preceding year.	8,730 0 0	1,23,482 14 0	31,286 10 8	1,800 0 0	1,56,569 8 8	5,700 0 0	1,62,269 8 8	51,221 14 6	1,325 0 0	52,546 14 6	2,23,546 7 2	20,905 0 0

(a) Amount due for 1914-15 . . . . . R 1,13,367 6 0
Amount due for liquor issued in 1913-14 . . . . . 184 6 0
Amount of still head duty paid and refunded as no liquor was issued 184 6 0
R 1,13,736 2 0

(b) Amount due for 1914-15 . . . . . R 7,665 8 0
Amount of still head duty paid but no liquor issued and the amount refunded afterwards 45 0 0
7,710 8 0
Amount paid and credited in 1913-14 . . . . . 737 8 0
6,973 0 0

XI.

Table.

No. 1.

Baluchistan Agency for the year 1914-15.

DURING THE YEAR FROM

AND ITS IONS.		DRUGS OTHER THAN OPIUM.						FINES, FORFEITURES AND MISCELLANEOUS.			GRAND TOTAL.	Total charges as in Imperial Form No. 2.	Net revenue for the year.	REMARKS.
Gain on sale-proceeds of Excise opium.	Total.	License fees for wholesale and retail sale of Bhang, Charas and Ganja.	Duty on Bhang.	Duty on Charas.	Duty on Ganja.	Warehouse dues.	Total.	Fines and forfeitures.	Other items.	Total.				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	
6,900 11 9	17,260 11 9	11,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	11,000 0 0	...	...	...	2,25,727 0 8	9,243 13 6	2,16,483 3 2	
1,149 6 9	1,949 6 9	4,500 0 0	1,400 0 0	10,195 8 0	150 0 0	21 1 9	16,266 9 9	...	...	...	36,378 0 6	2,756 12 6	33,621 4 0	
575 0 0	1,775 0 0	1,805 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,805 0 0	...	...	...	14,178 10 8	76 0 0	14,102 10 8	
460 0 0	960 0 0	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	5,982 0 0	...	5,982 0 0	
...	400 0 0	500 0 0	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	...	...	...	2,757 0 0	...	2,757 0 0	
...	800 0 0	700 0 0	...	...	...	...	700 0 0	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	3,178 0 0	...	3,178 0 0	
1,207 12 5	1,207 12 5	...	...	2,282 10 0	...	0 8 0	2,283 2 0	...	...	...	3,490 14 5	...	3,490 14 5	
9,292 14 11	24,352 14 11	19,165 0 0	1,400 0 0	12,478 2 0	150 0 0	21 9 9	33,214 11 9	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	2,91,691 10 3	12,076 10 0	2,79,615 0 3	
5,129 1 2	26,034 1 2	18,400 0 0	1,000 12 0	10,730 10 0	...	8 12 0	30,140 2 0	22 0 0	...	22 0 0	2,79,742 10 4	11,634 9 0	2,68,108 1 4	*Receipts on account of the sale price of excise opium issued from the Quetta Treasury are not given in this statement.

C. ARCHER, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL FORM NO. 2.

Excise charges of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1914-15.

DISTRICT.	DETAILS OF CHARGES DURING THE YEAR.													REMARKS.
			SUPPLIES AND SERVICES.						CONTINGENCIES.					
			Rewards.			Other charges.								
	Establishment.	Travelling Allowances.	Liquor of all kinds.	Opium.	Intoxicating (Hemp) drugs.	Liquor of all kinds.	Opium.	Intoxicating (Hemp) drugs.	Liquor of all kinds.	Opium.	Intoxicating (Hemp) drugs.	Refunds.	Grand Total of charges.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	R A. P.	R A. P.							R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	
Quetta-Peshin	5,606 2 8	1,109 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,184 5 10	159 3 0	...	184 6 0*	9,243 13 6	* Still head duty.
Sibi	1,569 14 5	1,036 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	74 15 5	37 7 9	37 7 8	...	2,756 12 6	R
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76† 0 0	76 0 0	† Still head duty . 45
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vend fee for country liquor shop . . 31
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baluchistan for 1914-15	7,176 1 1	2,146 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,259 5 3	196 10 9	37 7 8	260 6 0	12,076 10 0	
Total for previous year	6,957 8 8	1,924 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,474 10 10	44 0 0	...	234 2 0	11,634 9 0	

C. ARCHER, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL FORM NO. 3.

Manufactures, licenses and shops in the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1914-15.

DISTRICT.	MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR.			VEND OF LIQUOR AND DRUGS.									NUMBER OF SHOPS LICENSED TO SELL BY RETAIL.										NUMBER OF LICENSES FOR SALE OF		REMARKS.
				NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF					NUMBER OF SPECIAL LICENSES FOR RETAIL SALE OF LIQUOR OTHERWISE THAN IN ORDINARY RETAIL SHOPS.				Foreign and fermented liquors.			Country spirits.			Opium and its preparations.		Drugs other than opium.				
	Number of breweries.	Number of Central distilleries.	Number of outstills.	Foreign spirits and fermented liquors.	Fermented liquors only.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Drugs other than opium.	Hotel and Refreshment rooms.	Dak Bungalows.	Military Canteens.	Others.	Off the premises.	On the premises.	Fermented liquors only on the premises.	Distillery spirits.	Outstill spirits.	Total.	Opium including poppy heads.	For medical purposes (Druggists permits and the like.)	Bhang, Charas and Ganja together.	Cocaine, Novocaine, etc.	Denaturalised spirits.	Medicated wines.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Quetta-Pishin	1	1	...	6	1	...	...	1	3	1	6	1	9	1	2	11	...	11	6	4	6	4	9	...	
Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	6	...	...	3	...	...	25	...	25	18	...	23	...	2	...	
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	6	10	...	13	...	1	...	
Zhob	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Baluchistan for 1914-15	1	1	1	6	1	1	...	7	6	11	6	1	14	1	2	46	8	54	46	4	56	4	12	...	
Total for previous year	1	1	1	8	1	1	...	9	7	11	6	12	14	1	2	46	14	60	59	6	67	5	12	...	

C. ARCHER, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL

Duty and consumption in the

District.	INDIAN MADE RUM.	COUNTRY SPIRIT ISSUED FROM THE CENTRAL DISTILLERY.				COUNTRY SPIRITS ISSUED BY RETAIL SALE IN THE OUTSTILL AREA.		OPIUM AND ITS PREPARATIONS.			
		Issues in Imperial gallons.						Issues from the Government Treasuries.		Price per seer.	
	Number of Imperial gallons imported direct from India.	At strength of 10° U. P.	At strength of 20° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total columns 3 and 4.	Rate of duty per proof gallon.	At strength of 18° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof.	Government opium imported from Benares.	Confiscated opium.	Wholesale (i.e., price at which opium is issued from the Treasury).	Retail (i.e., average price at which retail vendors sell).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					R A. P.			M. S. Ch. T.		R	R
Quetta-Pishin	4	18,287	6,066	21,311·1	(*a*) 5 8 11 5 8 9 (*d*) 4 7 1 4 6 0 (*c*) 6 1 9 (*e*) 4 9 9	...	...	8 19 3 ½	...	20	60
Sibi	...	3,323	85	3,058·7	(*b*) 3 14 3 3 14 6 (*d*) 4 7 1 4 6 0	...	...	2 19 15 1	...	20	60 (Sibi) 40 (Nasirabad).
Loralai	...	1,426	539	1,714·6	(*d*) 4 7 1 4 6 0 (*e*) 4 9 9	...	...	1 10 0 0	...	20	55
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	1,117	949·45	1 0 0 0	...	20	53 5 4
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	...	306	...	275·4	(*d*) 4 7 1	...	...	...	...	20	60
Chagai	...	314	12	292·2	(*d*) 4 7 1 4 6 0	...	...	...	...	20	60
Khalat State and Niabat).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 25 0 1⅞	...	...	...
Baluchistan for 1914-15.	4	23,656	6,702	26,652·0	...	1,117	949·45	15 34 2 3⅜	...	20	40 to 60
Total for the previous year.	...	21,325	5,887	23,902·1	...	906	770·1	17 3 14 0	...	16	40 to 60

FORM No. 4.

Baluchistan Agency for the year 1914-15.

Quantity of poppy heads sold to the public by retail vendors.	DRUGS OTHER THAN OPIUM.							Remarks.
	Amount sold by retail.				Retail average.			
	Bhang (in seers).	Charas (in seers).	Ganja (in seers).	Cocaine (in grains).	Bhang (per seer).	Charas (per seer).	Ganja (per seer).	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
M. S. ch. T. M.					R A. P.	R	R	
0 11 10 3 6	288¼	329	3 9/16	2,329	3 0 0	50	40	Rates of duty per proof gallon are :—
								(a) Quetta Town—
								R 10° U. P. 5-8-11 20° „ 5-8-9
...	805 43/50	221 63/100	...	...	3 0 0 (Sibi) 2 4 0 (Nasirabad)	50 35	...	(b) Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division—
								R 10° U. P. 3-14-3 20° „ 3-14-6
...	44 3/16	120 119/125	...	...	4 0 0	40	...	(c) Special permits—
								R 10° U. P. 6-1-9 (only issued in one strength)
								(d) All other areas—
...	44½	50 18/25	...	...	4 0 0	40	...	R 10° U. P. 4-7-1 20° „ 4-6-0
								(e) Regiments of Indian Army—
0 1 0 2 3	11 97/160	12 99/125	...	...	3 0 0	50	...	R 20° U. P. 4-9-9
0 0 1 5 2	13 8/13	9 13/16	1/160	...	3 0 0	50	40	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
0 12 13 0 11	1,207 81/100	743 313/800	3 81/160	2,329	2 4 to 4	35 to 50	40	
0 15 6 3 0	1,138 33/80	866 237/250	6 51/640	1,951	2 4 to 4	40 to 50	40	

C. ARCHER, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL FORM NO. 5.

Incidence of consumption in Baluchistan for the year 1914-15.

DISTRICT.	POPULATION (FINAL FIGURES 1911 CENSUS).					NUMBER OF SQUARE MILES PER SHOP FOR THE SALE OF			NUMBER OF PERSONS PER RETAIL SHOP FOR THE SALE OF			GROSS EXCISE RECEIPTS PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION TO NEAREST RUPEE.				REMARKS.
									LIQUORS.	DRUGS.						
	Indigenous Mohammadans.	Other Mohammadans.	Hindus including Sikhs and Brahmans.	Others.	Total.	Country Spirits.	Opium and its preparations.	Hemp drugs.	Country spirits (column 19 of Form No. 3).	Opium and its preparations (column 20 of Form No. 3).	Other drugs (column 22 of Form No. 3).	From spirits and fermented liquors (column 12 of Form No. 1).	From opium and its preparations (column 15 of Form No. 1).	From drugs other than opium (column 21 of Form No. 1).	Net excise revenue from all sources per 10,000 of total population (column 27 of Form No. 1).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
																area. in sq. miles.
Quetta-Pishin	87,253	19,449	16,176	4,770	127,648	475	870	870	11,604	21,275	21,275	15,470	1,352	862	16,959	5,220
Sibi	70,855	3,223	8,012	333	82,423	157	218	157	3,297	4,579	3,297	2,204	236	1,974	4,079	3,925
Loralai	124,938	19,905	6,048	244	90,235	1,534	920	708	15,039	9,024	6,941	1,174	197	200	1,563	9,201
Zhob					60,900	1,080	1,080	1,080	7,612	7,612	7,612	716	158	108	982	8,639
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	851	571	647	27	2,096	118	118	118	699	699	699	8,860	1,908	2,386	13,154	353
Chagai	14,976	940	419	9	16,344	19,622	19,622	19,622	16,344	16,344	16,344	1,024	489	428	1,944	19,622
Baluchistan for 1914-15	298,873	44,088	31,302	5,383	379,646	870	1,021	839	7,030	8,253	6,779	6,167	610	815	7,273	46,960
Total for the previous year	331,172	46,184	31,778	5,278	414,412	913	928	761	6,907	7,024	6,185	5,394	628	727	6,470	

C. ARCHER, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue Commissioner, Baluchistan.

Table showing Convictions for Drunkenness in Baluchistan during 1914-15 and two preceding years.

Name of Municipality or District.	Population as per Census of 1911.	1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.	
		Number of Persons Convicted for Drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of Population.	Number of Persons Convicted for Drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of Population.	Number of Persons Convicted for Drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quetta Municipality	17,021	34	19·98	19	11·2	27	15·86
Quetta Cantonments	16,901	19	11	22	13	20	11·83
Quetta-Peshin District (other than above)	93,726	3	·03	...	...	2	·21
Sibi Municipality	5,492	9	16·38	2	3·64	1	1·82
Sibi District (other than above)	1,11,697	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai District	90,235	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob District	60,900	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District	2,096	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai District	16,344	...	...	...	...	...	...

C. ARCHER, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT A.

Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan during the year 1914-15.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FOREIGN SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS (INCLUDING RUM AND BEER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA).													LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FERMENTED LIQUORS WHETHER MADE IN INDIA OR IMPORTED.			
		QUANTITY SOLD.													QUANTITY SOLD.		
		To other licensed venders.						*To the public.*									
		Imported.				Made in India.		Imported.				Made in India.					
Name of District.	Number of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	Number of licenses.	*To other licensed vendors (made in India)*	*To the public.*	REMARKS.
		G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.		G.	G.	
Quetta-Peshin . .	7	8	127	9	7	...	1,91,319*	37	354	12	96	...	51,314	1	2,51,914	...	* Out of this 19279 gallons sent out of Baluchistan.
Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baluchistan for 1914-15 .	7	8	127	9	7	...	1,91,319	37	354	12	96	...	51,314	...	2,51,914	...	
Total for preceding year .	8	...	12	...	24	...	2,71,924	197	288	33	1,212	...	509	1	2,74,964	...	

NOTE.—The large variations in columns 8 and 14 as compared with the figures for the preceding year are due to the fact that all sales to messes in 1913-14 were shown as issues to other licensees and not to the public. This mistake has been corrected in the figures for 1914-15.

C. ARCHER, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT B.

PROVINCIAL

Statement of retail vend and consumption of Spirits and

SPIRITS AND

Name of District.	Sold under shop licenses,													
	On fixed fees.							*On fees determined by auction.*						
	Number of licenses.	Imported.				Made in India.		Number of licenses.	Imported.				Made in India.	
		Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum.)	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.		Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum.)	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.		G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.
Quetta-Peshin	9	878	3,727	97	1,287	4	13,248	1	4	304	...	2	...	2,168
Sibi	3	89	432	...	821	...	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	1	1	132	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob	1	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan 1914-15	14	1,195	4,291	97	2,122	4	13,705	1	4	304	...	2	...	2,168
Total for preceding year.	14	1,505	6,316	87	2,659	3	16,551	1	1	354	3	...	...	367

STATEMENT B.

fermented liquors in Baluchistan during 1914-15.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.-

Sold at Railway Refreshment Rooms.							Sold under all other sorts of licenses (*viz.*, Hotel, Dak Bungalow, Military Canteen, occasional bar licenses.							Fermented liquors only.		Remarks.
	Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.				
Number of Licenses.	Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum.)	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	Number of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum.)	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	Number of licenses.	Quantity sold.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.		G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.		G.	
1	1	9	...	8	...	99	10	9	538	5	3,693	...	1,48,729	2	5,550	
2	5	106	...	265	...	350	6*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*These licensees obtain their supplies from the licensees shown in column 2. Hence no separate statistics have been shown.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	3	97	...	150	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	9	212	...	423	...	599	20	10	542	5	3,702		1,48,729	2	5,550	*Note.*—The Indian troops stationed in Baluchistan obtained 500 gallons of rum from Amritsar against 700 gallons in the previous year.
4	19	168	...	443	...	540	32	11	20	...	4,463	...	1,88,896	2	7,733	

C. ARCHER, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

PART II.

Native States.

REVIEW BY THE POLITICAL AGENT, KALAT, OF THE WAZIR-I-AZAM'S ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE KALAT STATE FOR THE YEAR 1914-15.

1. Lieutenant-Colonel A.B. Dew, I.A., C.I.E., remained in political charge of the State during the whole year, with the exception of a few weeks in the summer when he was on privilege leave and when Captain D. M. Field officiated for him. Colonel Dew proceeded home on the 24th of March 1915, handing over charge to Captain T. H. St. G. Tucker, I.A.

2. In the year under report the far-reaching reforms introduced by His Highness the Khan have been thoroughly tested and the results attained are their best justification. The administration has worked with the utmost smoothness and efficiency has not been made the excuse for harshness or abuse of power. His Highness the Khan has again shown an interest in the affairs of the State and retains his confidence in his Wazir.

3. The revenue of the State has increased by R1,20,000 over that of last year; and, although an unexpected expenditure of over 2 lakhs of rupees was incurred in the formation of the Kalat State Camel Corps, to which reference will be made later, the balance in hand on the 1st April 1915, was not much below that on the 1st April 1914.

The Revenue Administration has been strengthened by the appointment of a Revenue Assistant to help the Wazir-i-Azam in the administration of the Niabats placed by His Highness under his control.

4. The coping-stone has been placed on the financial reforms by the opening of the Treasury at Mastung with sub-treasuries at Kalat and the principal Niabats. The importance of this step, in maintaining a regular system of accounts whereby a proper control is kept over income and expenditure and in providing places of safe custody for the large cash balances, can hardly be over-estimated.

5. His Highness has fulfilled his promise of reducing the number of irregular troops maintained by him at Kalat and those now kept up by him are well equipped and cared for and are fairly well disciplined.

The sanction of the Secretary of State to the addition of one British officer and 150 men to the strength of the Makran Levy Corps was received during the year. His Highness will make an annual contribution of R50,772 on account of the cost of this increase which will provide men for State Treasury guards and other escorts. Recruiting is now in progress.

6. A good metalled road has been made connecting Quetta with Mastung and it was designed to carry on this road to Kalat, but the project has had to be postponed owing to the retrenchment necessitated by the war.

7. The continued improvement of His Highness the Khan's stud is most gratifying, and the thanks of the State are due to the Army Remount Department for the loan of the services of a qualified Veterinary Assistant to whose unremitting care and attention much of the credit is due. The young stock is most promising and great hopes are entertained for the future.

His Highness was presented by the Government of India with an Arab and a donkey stallion during the year in appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by him in the suppression of the outbreak of glanders in Kalat. The presentation has given great gratification to His Highness.

8. The wide-spreading effects of the European war have naturally been felt in the Kalat State, no less than in other parts of the Empire. Economy and retrenchment have been necessitated in various departments of the Administration resulting in the temporary abandonment of several works of public utility.

At the same time the war afforded His Highness a further opportunity of displaying his loyalty and adherence to the British Crown. In addition to a liberal contribution of ₹10,000 to the Indian Imperial War Relief Fund he offered to place at the disposal of the Government of India a Camel Corps consisting of 1,750 camels. The offer having been accepted, the larger portion of this Corps was raised and equipped and 550 camels with the requisite personnel were actually sent across the seas. But unfortunately no suitable employment could be found for them and they were brought back. It has been a matter of great disappointment to His Highness and the Sardars that it has not been found possible to employ the Corps on active service. The Corps, so far as it was a Military unit, has been disbanded but the State is still keeping the camels and the establishment in case an occasion should arise for the Government of India to make use of them. The State has so far spent a sum of over ₹2,00,000 on this Corps.

The manner in which the Corps was raised and equipped at short notice is most creditable to Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah, C.I.E., I.S.O., and his staff.

T. H. ST. G. TUCKER, *Captain,*
Offg. Political Agent, Kalat.

Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1914-15.

General and Political.

His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Ahmelzai Brahui is the recognised ruler of the State.

2. The area and population * of the State comprising Sarawan, Jhalawan and Kachhi and excluding Mekran and Kharan are detailed below :—

* According to the Census of 1911.

	Area.	Population.
	Sq. miles.	
Sarawan	5,230	63,781
Jhalawan	20,795	84,398
Kachhi	5,419	92,759
	31,444	2,40,938

For revenue and administrative purposes, this State is divided into the following Niabats :—

1. Kalat (including Mungochar).
2. Zehri.
3. Sorab.
4. Mushkai.
5. Khozdar.
6. Mastung.
7. Dhadar.
8. Bhag.
9. Nasirabad.
10. Gandawa.
11. Lehri.

Of these Niabats, Kalat and Mastung are in Sarawan; Zehri, Sorab Mushkai and Khozdar, in Jhalawan; and Dhadar, Bhag, Nasirabad, Gandawa and Lehri in Kachhi.

3. All the Niabats excepting Kalat are administered by the Wazir-i-Azam on behalf of His Highness the Khan. The income from Niabats in the Wazir-i-Azam's charge from all sources actually credited into the State Treasury during 1914-15 amounts to R9,24,025-5-7 as per following detail :—

	R	A.	P.
1. Quit rents and subsidies from the British Government noted on the margin	2,81,500	0	0
2. Land Revenue	5,45,347	4	2
3. Duty on Salt, Saltpetre and Khar	687	8	0
4. Fines, forfeiture, cattle pound receipts and unclaimed property	7,503	10	11
5. Court-fee stamps and receipt stamps	7,461	14	6
6. Excise	12,771	8	4
7. Octroi or Sung	51,988	4	1
8. Interest	7	2	5
9. Rent from State buildings and other income from Public Works	728	4	9
10. State Stud	826	12	0
11. Camel Corps (sale-proceeds of camels, etc.)	4,669	13	5
12. Takavi recoveries	157	8	0
13. Bazar Fund	5,779	3	4
14. Miscellaneous	4,596	7	8
Total	9,24,025	5	7

	R
Annual Subsidy	1,00,000
Quit-rent of Quetta	25,000
Bolan Transit dues	30,000
Quit-rent of Nushki	9,000
Quit-rent of Nasirabad	1,17,500

The actual receipts during the year exceed the actual receipts during the last preceding year (R8,04,529-1-9) by R1,19,496-3-10. The present income and

the income during the years immediately preceding 1912-13 compare as follows :—excluding subsidies and quit-rents which are received as permanent contributions from Government, the average annual demand from Niabats for three years from 1910 to 1912 amounts to R2,88,105-13-6. Excluding R2,81,500 on account of subsidy and quit-rents and R42,641-15-7 on account of receipts from the four Jhalawan Niabats (as their income is not included in the average annual demand mentioned above) the balance of the income during the year under report comes to R5,99,883-6-0, which it will be seen, exceeds the said average annual demand by R3,11,777-8-6 or in other words the income during the year under report is rather more than double the average annual income from 1910 to 1912. This remarkable rise in the revenues of the State bears ample testimony to the efforts made to expand cultivation and to improve general administration by an effective and efficient supervision. On the first April 1914 the cash in hand from the last year was R3,30,648-6-0 which added to the receipts of R9,24,025-5-7 realised during the year under report brings the total to R12,54,673-11-7.

4. Detail of the actual expenditure incurred during the years under report is given below :—

	R	A.	P.
Paid in cash to His Highness the Khan	3,50,000	0	0
Wazir-i-Azim	22,252	12	0
Office Establishment (General)	18,267	6	1
Revenue branch	4,339	7	11
Naib Wazir-i-Azim and his establishment	6,258	14	4
His Highness the Khan's Vakil	1,837	10	6
Judicial Court guard	2,008	9	9
Treasury officer and his establishment	11,275	10	6
Niabats	37,403	0	4
Public Works	51,983	12	9
Dispensaries	3,710	7	3
Schools	4,967	13	9
Bazar Conservancy and lighting expenses	2,485	7	0
Jail and lock-ups	7,541	15	7
Levies	56,639	14	6
Stud	23,494	0	2
Stationery	4,002	2	9
Expenses on seeds, cleaning of Karezes and improvement of lands and gardens	9,471	10	5
Crop watching establishment, Jamadars and Karawas	18,595	0	7
Allowances and Wazifas	8,543	12	11
Roza and Mehmani	1,230	13	0
Toshakhana	715	6	0
Contribution towards leave and pension allowances of officers	4,924	15	1
Imperial Service troops or contribution towards the maintenance of a Mekran Levy Corps detachment	13,043	4	1
Donations and grants from the State	11,400	0	0
Purchase of land, water and house property for the State	35,278	0	0
Refund and drawbacks	33	0	0
Kalat State Camel Corps	2,01,894	10	0
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	12,095	10	11
TOTAL	9,25,695	4	2

In spite of the heavy outlay on the Camel Corps the balance in hand in the Treasury on the 1st April 1915, was R3,28,978-7-5. This saving was effected by exercising economy and retrenchment in some other items of expenditure.

5. A Treasury at Mastung and a Sub-Treasury at Kalat were opened during the year under report. The Sub-Treasuries in the Niabats were placed under the Treasury at Mastung. A Dastur-ul-amal was drawn up to regulate

the working of the Treasuries. This has been instrumental in placing the accounts of the State both receipts and expenditure on a proper footing. The reform and expansion of the Treasuries carried out in the year under report is one of the most important and much needed reforms which have been introduced into the administration of the State during the last three years.

6. Honourable Colonel C. Archer, C.S.I., C.I.E., acting Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, left Quetta for Kalat on the 17th May 1914 by motor on a private visit to His Highness the Khan and having seen His Highness returned to Quetta the same day. This is the first time in the History of Kalat that an Agent to the Governor-General has made a trip from Quetta to Kalat and back in one day.

7. In the beginning of December 1914 the Political Agent, Kalat, proceeded on a tour to Jhalawan *viâ* Karachi and Mekran, and the Wazir-i-Azam proceeded on the same tour *viâ* Gandawa and the Mula Pass meeting the Political Agent, Kalat, at Mashkai in the beginning of January 1915. Having toured together in Jhalawan the Political Agent and the Wazir-i-Azam returned to Sibi *viâ* Gandawa and Mula Pass, reaching Sibi in the middle of January.

8. The Wazir-i-Azam inspected the Khozdar, Mushkai, Gandawa and Dhadar Niabats and the Naib Wazir-i-Azim inspected Mastung, Bhag and Nasirabad during the year under report.

Administration of Land and Water.

9. No land revenue settlement has been made in the State. The land revenue is collected in kind excepting in a small portion of the Mastung Niabat where "Zari Kalang" or fixed assessment is levied. The rate of assessment is different in different places and in many cases is most intricate and troublesome. The revenue rate varies from $\frac{1}{10}$th to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the gross produce. An attempt has been made this year to reduce the assessment rate to an easily workable and intelligent form by removing therefrom so far as desirable, the intricate element of local rates which it at present comprises. The rate arrived at should be such as to be prejudicial neither to the Zamindars nor to the State.

A beginning was made in this direction with the Dhadar Niabat, but the problem was not fully solved when the year closed. Other Niabats will gradually come in for similar consideration. No coercive measures had to be used for the recovery of revenue.

10. In the Kachhi Niabats especially in Bhag large tracts of land are lying waste for want of interest and enterprise on the part of the Zamindars. Special efforts are now being made to arouse the Zamindars to bring these areas under cultivation. A new ganda or dam known as Kabla was constructed in the Sharkal during the year under report through the Zamindar agency. This dam proved a great success and it brought about 3,000 acres of land under flood irrigation. Similarly towards the close of the year the zamindars were induced to construct in the same stream two other gandas, Chhalgari and Babar, which, it is hoped, will be instrumental in bringing a large tract of country under cultivation next year.

Protection.

11. No British Indian Laws and Acts are in force in the State. Certain rules were framed in 1902 to regulate Civil Procedure and are still followed. In criminal cases, the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Frontier Crimes Regulations are taken as guides so far as they suit the conditions of this country. Cases are generally settled by Shariat or Jirga. The rates at which court-fees are charged are generally identical with those in force in British Courts and are levied in the form of stamps.

12. His Highness the Khan made a still further reduction in his irregular troops during the year and they number 370 as against 395 last year. His Highness the Khan has got 100 Snider rifles given to him by Government.

The number and condition of the guns are the same as last year, that is to say there are 33 old fashioned guns, of which 13 are serviceable and 20 unserviceable.

The State consented to contribute R50,772-0-0 a year towards the cost of increasing the strength of the Mekran Levy Corps by the marginally cited establishment. This additional establishment furnishes guards for the Kalat and Mastung treasuries and will also furnish escorts when necessary and render help and assistance in the maintenance of order and peace in cases of need.

British Officer	1
Infantry	100
Camal Sowars	50

13. The Wazir-i-Azam has a Judicial court guard of 12 men armed with 14 Snider rifles and 4 carbines. As the numbers on these arms are worn out arrangements are being made to replace them by 11 bored out M. H. smooth bore rifles to be issued by Government.

For administrative and Dak purposes 351 levies were employed during the year at a cost of R56,639-14-6. Crop watchers temporarily employed during the year cost R18,595-0-7. The increase in the cost is mainly attributable to more extensive cultivation in the Bhag Niabat during the year which naturally necessitated the employment of a much larger number of crop watchers than was the case last year.

14. 495 cases criminal, civil, revenue and miscellaneous were decided by the Wazir-i-Azam's court. The number of civil suits decided by the Niabat courts was 189 of the value of R24,841-15-5.

15. In each Niabat there is a small lock-up for under-trial prisoners, and the sentenced prisoners are sent to the Central State Jail at Mastung. The number of under-trial prisoners during the year under report was 206 and that of the sentenced 139. The total cost incurred on this account during the year was R7,541-15-7.

16. No registration work is done in the State nor is there any Municipality.

Production and Distribution.

17. The rainfall during the year was above the average and extended over the greater part of the year. In some of the Niabats untimely rain did some damage to the crops. In Khozdar and Sorab crops were damaged by rust. In Mastung the melon crop was attacked by insects. In December last the Jowari crop in Kachhi was damaged by frost. Notwithstanding these troubles the year under report proved on the whole a good agricultural year.

18. In connection with labour there is nothing noteworthy except that wages are showing a little upward tendency. Consequent on the rise in prices in other parts of India the prices of wheat and Jowari in the State rose during and especially towards the close of the year. To check this rise in prices and the exportation of grain in large quantities from the country executive orders were issued by which exportation of wheat to any outside locality other than Quetta was prohibited.

19. There was no alteration in trade or manufacture during the year.

20. Experimental sugarcane cultivation made a fair progress during the year: the area under this crop during the year being about 3 acres and 2 roods as against 2 roods and 10 poles last year. Sugarcane cultivation has also been started in the Gandawa Niabat. The experimental Shaftal and American cotton cultivation gave good results. Special attention was devoted to the improvement of gardens which are now in a considerably better condition.

Public Works.

21. The total expenditure under this head during the year was R51,983-12-9. A new school with annexes was built at Kalat. Arrangements have been made to execute necessary repairs to the fort and to build new godowns at Khozdar. A new Sub-Treasury was built at Nasirabad and the roads in the State were repaired. Owing to the heavy outlay on the Camel Corps other Public Works had to be stopped and expenditure under this head curtailed.

22. A branch post office with daily service was opened at Gandawa and the postal service in Bhag which was only on alternate days before was converted into daily service during the year.

23. His Highness the Khan's stud continued to receive special attention and care during the year. A kacha walled enclosure for horses and a paddock for young stock were built at Mastung. The total expenditure incurred in connection with the stud amounts to R23,494-0-2. In the Quetta Horse-show held in September last the State stud was represented by 18 animals of which 13 were awarded prizes. In the Sibi Horse-show of February last each of the 13 animals sent from the State stud received a prize. This furnishes ample testimony to the improvement made in the condition of the State stud. Two of the mule foals produced by this stud were sold to the Army Remount Department.

18 horse and mule foals were produced during the year under report. The number of foals is on the increase every year and with the special care and attention which is being devoted to the subject the increase, it is hoped, will in due course reach a respectable figure.

24. Experienced Sub-Assistant Surgeons and establishment were secured for the Gandawa and Bhag dispensaries during the year under report. There are at present dispensaries at Kalat, Mastung, Dhadar, Bhag and Gandawa. Of these the Kalat dispensary is maintained by the British Government and that at Dhadar by the Church Missionary Society which opens at Dhadar in winter and at Mastung-road in summer. The number of patients treated in the dispensaries at Mastung, Gandawa and Bhag which are maintained by the State was 47,378. The total expenditure on the up-keep of the dispensaries for the year under report amounts to R3,710-7-3. The general health of the people has been good. There was no epidemic disease of any serious nature. 534 children were vaccinated during the year. There are no means of ascertaining the number of births and deaths in the State.

EDUCATION.

25. In addition to the schools already existing at Mastung, Dhadar, Bhag, Gandawa and Paringabad a new school was opened at Kalat which is making satisfactory progress. The number of scholars receiving education in all these schools is 256. The total expenditure on education during the year amounted to R4,967-13-9. These schools teach upto the Upper Primary standard. A scholarship has been given by the State to a boy who is studying at the Quetta Sandeman High School.

26. A sum of R35,278 was spent during the year under the head "purchase of land and water for the State." This expenditure was incurred in connection with the mortgage of his property in Jhalawan by Mir Karam Khan Iltazai to the State. The total mortgage money amounts to R40,000 of which the above sum was paid during the year and the balance will be paid next year. Mir Karam Khan's heavy debts and his inability to pay them was a source of considerable trouble and difficulty: especially his dispute with Nawab Khan Mohammad Khan Zarakzai had given rise to considerable complications. This was all put right by the State exercising its right of pre-emption and taking over the property in mortgage. This has resulted in a satisfactory and amicable settlement of the dispute in question. Moreover by acquiring landed property in this manner the pernicious practice of alienating State lands has been put a stop to and this, it is hoped, will materially contribute to the benefit of the State.

27. At the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Germany in August last, His Highness the Khan with expressions of deep loyalty placed his own personal services and the resources of his State at Government's disposal and subsequently offered as practical proof of his desire to assist a fully equipped Transport Camel Corps. This offer was gratefully accepted by Government. His Highness paid R80 for each loading camel and about R130 for each riding camel and bore all other expenses while the Sardars and their tribesmen provided the difference between R80 and R130 and the true value of loading and riding camels, as well as men for the Camel Corps. As

far as possible the old system of "Gham" was carried out in this distribution. This revival of a good old system will prove, it is hoped, of immense value in future. In this manner 550 good loading camels, 25 riding camels and one horse were collected in Sarawan country and sent to Basra, from where they returned subsequently. The camels were selected out of 3,000 camels by a Brahui committee. 608 more loading camels and 30 riding camels were collected in Jhalawan and Kachhi to be ready in case of need. In fact the Kalat State had made full preparations for providing 1,750 loading camels for field service and the collection of the remaining camels was only stopped when it was known that the Government did not require them. About 100 camels were also collected in Mekran.

It was only by dint of great exertion and diligence that this corps was raised in such a short time. The total expenditure incurred during the year under report in connection with this corps amounted to ₹2,01,894-10 and was paid from the Budget of this Department. The expenses in this connection still continue and will continue until such time as it is finally decided to disband the Corps.

MIR SHAMS SHAH,

Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State.

Report on Kalat Tribal Affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Dew, C.I.E., I.A., held charge of the Agency during the year with the exception of a few weeks during July and August when he proceeded on privilege leave and when Captain D. M. Field, I.A., Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, held charge in addition to his own duties. Lieutenant-Colonel Dew proceeded home on leave on the 24th March 1915, making over charge to Captain T. H. St. G. Tucker, I.A.

The office of the Assistant Political Agent was held by Captain D. M. Field up to the 23rd October 1914 and by Mr. A. N. L. Cater, I.C.S., thereafter. Khan Sahib Sardar Mir Ahmad Khan was Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kalat, throughout the year.

2. The policy of making each tribal chief responsible for the administration of his tribe continues to give satisfactory results on the whole. It is not to be expected that every Sardar shall show an equal aptitude for affairs and it cannot be denied that some are dilatory in the disposal of cases and some perhaps do not enjoy the full confidence of their tribesmen. But it may be safely said that the majority of the Sardars discharge their obligations well.

Difficulties occasionally arise when, the parties belong to different tribes and in such cases there is not a unnatural inclination on the part of the Sardars concerned to take sides to the prejudice of justice. Apart from this, experience seems to show that the Political Agent must be careful on the one hand to watch that there is no abuse of power by the Sardars, while on the other hand he should not lend too ready an ear to complaints of high-handed treatment from aggrieved parties who have not been successful in their suits. A slight tendency has been noticeable on the part of some Chiefs to interfere in the affairs of a neighbouring tribe and any such tendency needs to be promptly checked.

3. With one or two exceptions there has been little inter-tribal dissension. The exceptions may be briefly described as under:—

(*a*) The long-standing dispute between the Magassi Nawab and the Rind Sardar over the *rájdári* of the Lasharis assumed a prominent aspect during the year. At one time the situation threatened to develope into open hostilities between the two tribes but timely steps were taken to avert this danger. The case was brought up before the Shahi Jirga at Sibi but no settlement was reached. It is now proposed to lay it before the next Quetta Jirga. In the meantime both the Sardars have been bound over to keep the peace.

(*b*) The Kurd and the Bungalzai Sardars had similarly a dispute over the *rájdári* of certain Bungalzais residing in Dasht on the lands of the Kurd Sardar. The case was amicably settled.

4. Mir Ahmed Khan, Muhammadshahi, and his son who went across the border last year returned to their homes and are behaving well.

5. Affairs in Jhalawan have been generally satisfactory and the behaviour of the tribes all that could be desired; but Sardar Nawab Khan Muhammad Khan, Zarakzai, showed signs that he was being influenced by the advice of evil counsellors. Numerous complaints of his high-handed behaviour reached the Political Agent during the year. He did not attend the Sibi Shahi Jirga in spite of strict instructions and a promise on his part to do so. He subsequently came into Quetta and his conduct was the subject of enquiry by the Political Agent at the close of the year.

6. The Mengals have been quiet and their Sardar, Nur-ud-din Khan, ably assisted by Khan Bahadur Mir Alam Khan, Mengal, has managed the affairs of the tribe in a satisfactory manner.

7. The Sasoli Sardar, owing to old age, appointed his son Mir Rasul Bakhsh as *Sarbrah*. Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan, Jattak, the affairs of

whose tribe were, owing to his minority, managed by a *Sarbrah* was given full powers during the year. Sardar Daud Khan, Kambrani, died during the year. The question of his successor was under consideration when the year closed.

8. The Political Agent accompanied by the Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kalat, toured through the Jhalawan country during December 1914 and January 1915 and effected the settlement of numerous cases.

9. The Sardars and influential tribesmen showed a lively interest in the War at its commencement and, though the general interest has latterly died down to some extent, the more intelligent and educated men continue to follow keenly the fortunes of the combatants.

Handsome contributions were made to the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund and many offers of service were forthcoming. The Sarawan Sardars, in particular, with one or two minor exceptions, displayed a noteworthy alacrity in coming forward to assist in the formation of the Kalat State Camel Corps, of which mention has been made in the Report on the Administration of the Kalat State. According to their resources they freely contributed both men and animals and without their ready and loyal assistance it would have been impossible to enrol and equip the Corps in so short a time.

The Jhalawan Sardars also willingly contributed their quota, though, owing to the great distance from headquarters and the slowness of communications, the collection of men and animals was necessarily a less speedy process. As has been stated elsewhere, it has been a matter of great disappointment that it was not found possible to employ the Corps on active service.

T. H. ST. G. TUCKER, *Captain*,
Offg. Political Agent, Kalat.

Report on Mekran.

No change has taken place in the area of the Nizamat during the year and its population as censused in 1911 is 71,942.

Personnel.

Nawab Mir Mehrulla Khan, C.I.E., remained in charge of the Nizamat throughout the year.

Revenue.

The gross revenue for the year amounted to R1,23,189, out of which R23,146 were paid to the Gitchkis on account of their share of the revenue of certain lands and R1,00,043 were credited to the accounts of the Nizamat.

Land Revenue.

There has been no change in the revenue system of the Nizamat. The temporary revenue establishment engaged for the purpose has counted and classified the date trees with a view to their assessment to revenue being revised and regularized. The report of the Revenue Assistant is under consideration.

Weather and Crops.

During the year under report the crops have not been good owing to want of timely rains. The hopes of a substantial increase in revenue could not therefore be fully realized. The date crops suffered the most.

Trade.

Trade has been much affected by the European War owing to the fact that the callings at Pasni and Gwadur of Steamers since the outbreak of the war have been very irregular and uncertain. The imports and exports during the year are roughly estimated at R3,30,000 and R2,62,000, respectively.

Vital Statistics.

The total number of patients treated during the year was as follows:—

Panjgur Hospital	34,866
Turbat Hospital	6,319

Education.

The average monthly attendance of boys at the Panjgur school was 17 and that at Turbat 24.

Mekran Levy Corps.

The charge of the Mekran Levy Corps and Assistancy was held by the following British Officers during the year under report:—

From 1st April 1914 to 16th March 1915 by Captain T. H. St. G. Tucker, I.A.

From 17th to 31st March 1915 by Captain Severn Williams, I.A.

The charge of the Adjutancy was held by Lieutenant H. W. C. Robson, I.A., during the year.

The distribution of the Corps on 31st March 1915 was as follows:—

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Total.
Panjgur	74	62	136
Mand	29	30	59
Suntsar	14	14	28

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Total.
Turbat Fort	12	...	12
Zamaran	62	...	62
Mastung	33	5	38
Parom	2	29	31
Recruiting	3	16	19
Grawag	24	16	40
Camp	...	7	7
Command	11	16	27
Nasirabad	20	...	20
Furlough and leave	1	...	1
TOTAL	285	195	480

An increase of the Corps by 100 Infantry and 50 Cavalry has been sanctioned during the year under report. The total sanctioned strength of the Corps is now 250 Cavalry and 356 Infantry.

The total cost of maintaining the Mekran Levy Corps during the year amounted to R1,82,168-11-2.

An escort consisting of one Jemadar, 5 Non-Commissioned Officers and 45 men was supplied to the Assistant Superintendent, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Jask Sub-Division, during the year.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF ARMS.

No cases of arms running have occurred during the year. One Qazi Azazullah of Nichara was suspected of having visited Mekran for the purchase of arms. Subsequently enquiries were made and the man was found staying with Mir Sheikh Kasim Khan, Gitchi of Kalatuk. The Nazim is arranging to send the man to Mastung.

RAIDS AND DISTURBANCES.

A raid on the Parom Valley was committed by the Damanis, who succeeded in carrying off cattle, grain, etc. The loss is estimated at between fifty thousand and one lac of rupees. The ring leaders of the raiders were Mir Bahram, Bazurgzada, Shahsowar, Damani, and Ghulam Muhammad of Hushak. Previous to this several camels and cows, etc., had been looted by the Damanis. Of these some were restored to their owners through Mehrab Khan Naushirwani of Kuhak.

On the recommendation of the Political Agent, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General has sanctioned the grant of taccavi advances up to R20,000 from State Funds in favour of those who suffered by the raid.

REFUGEES.

Mir Nausherwan Khan, Naushirwani, grandson of Mir Baluch Khan, was granted a pardon and allowed by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan to live in Mekran. Arrangements are being made to settle his cases with his uncle Mir Shahnawaz Khan, Nausherwani, as far as his landed property is concerned. Mir Nausherwan has brought with him Nazar Ali Khan, son of Baluch Khan, and Bayan, son of Sher Mohammad, Gitchki, whose mother he has married.

POLITICAL.

Sardar Abdulla Khan of Panjgur died during the year. His son Murad Jan about 12 years of age has succeeded to the Sardari. At present Muhammad Ali Khan, Gitchki, his grand father, is acting as his guardian.

TOUR.

The Political Agent, Kalat, visited Mekran in December last. He also inspected the Grawag outpost. Sardar Muhammad Hassan of Sami accompanied him.

The Assistant Political Agent toured throughout the country and spent the last three months of the year in Zamaran, Tump, Mand, Suntsar, and Gwadur. He also visited Mashkai during the year.

The "system" in Mekran is much the same as it was last year. Attempts however have been made to improve the system of accounts there and also to revise the Revenue System. The revision of the accounts was to a great extent a failure owing to the fact that the Nazim instead of welcoming the proposed changes quarrelled with the official sent down to help him and refused to allow him to do any work. As regards the revision of the revenue system the Revenue Assistant's report is still awaited and it is impossible at present to say more.

There is little doubt that Mekran has great possibilities in front of it from a commercial point of view and there is also little doubt that as long as the present *regimé* continues these possibilities will only remain possibilities.

An attempt is being made to establish a treasury in Mekran and to take the actual handling of cash out of the Nizamat. This is a step in the right direction but much more needs to be done. Mekran grows as good dates as anywhere in the world. There are also signs of minerals and oil in various parts of the country. There are also various tracts such as the Dasht which if properly cultivated would yield thousands of maunds of wheat.

Before anything can be done however two things are required (1) system, and (2) money—and then if properly run the country should in a few years pay cent per cent.

If Mekran is to be a thriving community the first thing necessary is to limit the amount paid to the drones, in this case the Gitchkis, and either to buy them out altogether or to make them do something for the good of the State to justify the money they draw. Hence the first step is a Record of Rights in order that the State may know exactly how it stands.

It is quite clear that there is little use in increasing the output of cereals and dates unless one can find a market for them, otherwise the surplus over local requirements either rots in the ground or sells at rates that do not make the cultivation productive. The pack camel as a carrying agency is prohibitive—hence the second thing Mekran requires is roads.

Only about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the culturable land in Mekran is at present cultivated. This is due to two causes, no stable market and want of water. As regards the latter there is in normal years ample water for all requirements, but the majority of it goes to waste owing to the people not having the power to keep it. The third thing therefore necessary for the country is a well thought out system of "pucca bands," and irrigation canals.

All these will cost money far in excess of what Mekran can provide from revenue, and it is a question as to whether either the Kalat State or the Baluchistan Agency would care to provide the money as an investment.

If on the other hand it is not considered advisable to spend comparatively large sums of money in Mekran there is little that can be done in the present state of affairs. With no markets there is generally no gain, and where there is gain the Gitchkis take half, which of course makes things absolutely impossible.

T. H. ST. G. TUCKER, *Captain,*
Offg. Political Agent, Kalat.

REVIEW BY THE POLITICAL AGENT, KALAT, OF THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE LAS BELA STATE FOR THE YEAR 1914-15.

1. The Political Agent was unable, through pressure of other work, to carry out his projected tour in the State though he went as far as Hab to inspect the Camel Corps raised under the orders of the Jam for service during the war.

2. The Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, visited Bela in December 1914, and received a cordial welcome from the Jam. He inspected the Wazir's Office and Treasury, and also the Revenue work which was being carried out by a lent officer.

3. The changes in the administration of the State inaugurated by the Jam towards the close of the year 1913-14, have proved beneficial and the closer supervision exercised by the Wazir over the revenue administration of the country has already resulted in a substantial improvement of the State finances. It should in the future be possible to carry out many works of public utility and general benefit which could not hitherto be undertaken for want of funds.

4. The year which opened with a credit balance of Rs. 3,085, closed with a balance of Rs. 1,89,288 in spite of the fact that the State had to bear extraordinary charges aggregating Rs. 1,05,600 on account of the Las Bela Camel Corps, extensive public works and special grants to the Jam Sahib and purchased Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of Rs. 19,100.

5. A special revenue establishment under a Tahsildar from the Baluchistan rovincial service was lent to the State and is reported to have done excellent work in mapping out and writing up the record of rights of the whole of the Welpat Niabat and about half the Uthal Niabat. About 15,000 acres of Muafi land have been mapped in detail and about 3,000 acres of revenue paying land in broad outline. Enquiries have been made into the titles of more than 300 individual grants of Muafis which were doubtful or disputed as well as of 56 tribal Muafis.

6. The State has given a memorable proof of its loyalty and adherence to the Crown by raising, equipping and placing at the disposal of the British Government a Camel Corps, at a very considerable cost having regard to the limited resources of the State. It would have been the source of great pride and satisfaction to the Jam and the Sardars if it had been found possible to employ the Corps on active service.

7. The Jam Sahib gave a subscription of Rs. 3,000 towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund from his private purse.

8. The Burma Oil Company have been granted a license to prospect for oil in the State. It is believed that the prospects are good and, if oil is found, it should prove the source of considerable prosperity to the State.

9. The Criminal and Civil Justice statistics do not call for any remark, except to note the increased number of revenue cases which may be attributed to more efficient revenue administration.

10. Vital statistics are satisfactory, but mention should be made of the virulent outbreak of typhoid fever at Ormara which resulted in a regrettable and heavy mortality. Steps are being taken with a view to providing better sanitation and a purer water supply which should prevent the recurrence of such epidemics in this important town.

T. H. ST. G. TUCKER, *Captain,*
Offg. Political Agent, Kalat.

Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year 1914-15.

I.—General and Political.

The approximate area of the State is 7,132 square miles. Its Northern boundary with Jhallawan has not yet been defined. It was inspected by the Political Agent, Kalat, at the end of November 1913, but final orders have not yet been received.

The population according to the census of 1911 was 61,205 persons (32,640 males and 28,565 females).

	Rs.
*1910-11	2,42,928
1911-12	2,85,802
1912-13	2,42,747
1913-14	3,68,411
1914-15	4,91,395
Total	16,31,283
Average	3,26,256

The gross average annual revenue of the last five years is Rs. 3,26,256. *

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other State.

The full name and the title of the Chief is Jam Mir Kamal Khan, C.I.E. He is a Jamshedi by caste and was born in 1872. Jam is his hereditary title. He was made a companion of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1915.

He is entitled to a personal salute of 9 guns and to be received by the Viceroy.

The heir apparent is the Jam's eldest son Mir Ghulam Mohammad Khan, who was born on 4th January 1896.

He has left the Aligarh College and is now receiving education from a tutor appointed for the purpose and is doing well.

The brothers of the Jam, *viz.*, Mir Haji Murad Ali Khan and Mir Abdul Karim Khan are living outside the State at Karachi and are receiving monthly allowances from the State.

The Revenue Branch of the State was going from bad to worse during the last few years and the Jam was unable to cope with the entire administration of his State single-handed. Colonel Dew was kind enough to bring this fact to the notice of the Hon'ble Colonel Ramsay who on the occasion of his visit to the State in December 1913, was pleased to advise the Jam to share the burden of administration with his Wazir. The Jam acted wisely in taking this advice and consequently entrusted, with effect from 1st April 1914, the revenue administration of the State to the sole charge of the Wazir. The latter was also appointed Treasury Officer of the State. The change has proved exceedingly beneficial whereby the financial position of the State has been very much improved.

The post of Wazir was held by K. S. Sharbat Khan throughout the year. Colonel A. B. Dew, I.A., C.I.E., remained in Political charge of the State during 1914-15, except for six weeks during July and August when he went on privilege leave and Captain D. M. Field officiated for him and for a few days of the month of March, when he proceeded home, on leave, giving over to Captain T. H. St. G. Tucker, I.A. The Jam stayed within the limits of his State during the year. Colonel Dew, Political Agent, came to inspect the Las Bela State Camel Corps at Hab in October 1914, and Mr. A. N. L. Cater, I.C.S., Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, visited Bela in connection with the grant of a prospecting license to the Burma Oil Company.

II.—Administration of Land.

There was no change in the land taxation. The total revenue assessment for the year under report amounted to Rs. 78,657-15-8, of which Rs. 75,228 were realized in cash and the balance Rs. 3,429-15-8 was left outstanding on

the 31st March 1915. A further sum of Rs. 1,07,739 was recovered on account of arreas of revenue outstanding from the previous year's demand.

III.—Legislation and Protection.

Civil and Criminal justice is administered in accordance with tribal custom and ancient usage of the country, but Hindu, Muhammadan and British Indian laws are taken as a guide when necessary. The court of the Jam has full powers and his decisions are final except that sentences of death require confirmation by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General. Criminal cases of all descriptions numbered 401 including 7 which were pending from the previous year. Of these 398 were disposed of, leaving only 3 pending at the close of the year. In these cases 248 persons were arrested, of whom 187 were convicted and 61 discharged. The value of the property reported to have been stolen amounted to Rs. 4,274-2-3, and that of the property recovered to Rs. 1,213-3-6. Fines amounting to Rs. 10,535-7-3 were realized, leaving Rs. 3,582-0-6 still recoverable. No capital sentence was passed nor any appeal made.

There were 6 cases of suicide.

Civil Justice.

The number of civil, revenue, and miscellaneous cases disposed of during the year was as follows:—

	1914-15.	1913-14.
Civil	459	471
Revenue	483	97
Miscellaneous	119	124
Execution	133	134
Total	1,194	826

The value of the civil and execution cases disposed of during the year was Rs. 15,674-12-8 and Rs. 15,793-6-0, respectively.

There were 92 civil, revenue, miscellaneous and execution cases pending on 31st March 1915.

Prison.

The State possesses one jail at Bela. Diet and clothing of the prisoners are supplied by the State. The number of prisoners in the jail at the close of the year was 7 against 9 last year. The cost of maintenance of the prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 1,232-15-7 against Rs. 1,790-6-11 in the preceding year.

Registration.

The number of documents registered was 2 against 163 last year, representing property worth Rs. 815 against Rs. 7,418-5-0, and the fees realized amounted to R6 against R918-14-9.

Military Forces.

The State Lasi (Local) Fauj consisted of 129 men of all ranks and the military police (Punjabi Muhammadans, Sikhs and Dogras, footmen) of 58. Reduction in the strength of both the forces was made during the year under report. The cost of their maintenance came to R11,906-6-9 and R8,102-7-1 respectively against R44,064 and R10,825 last year.

Police.

The State has no regular police.

Village Watchmen.

The State levies which are entrusted with the duties of police and every other sort of business connected with the revenue and judicial administration of the State also perform the duties of village watchmen. The number of this class of service in the State is 112 against 53 last year.

Armament.

There has been no change in the armament of the State during the year. There are only 3 serviceable guns in the State.

IV.—Production and Distribution.

Weather and Crops.

The *wanda* (rabi or spring crops) and the *was* (Kharif or autumn crops) were good. They generally consist of *jawar*, *mung* and *mustard* seed.

The floods in the Purali river, hail stones and a disease locally known as Budey slightly damaged the crops.

The rainfall on the whole was general, timely and sufficient though heavy floods inundated the cultivated area in the Sheh Lakra Niabat and did great damage to the Sarshaf crops.

There were three rain-gauges, as last year, at Bela, Sonmiani and Ormara. They were in charge of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Bela and Naibs at Sonmiani and Ormara.

The gauges at Bela and Sonmiani were inspected by the Wazir during the year and found to be well protected.

That at Ormara he could not inspect but it is reported by the Naib that it is well protected.

	I.	T.	C.
Average rainfall in the State was	17	7	9

Wages and Labour.

Labour is not drawn from any particular tribe, but generally from the poor members of the population. Baluch and Brahuis also immigrate from the adjoining districts of Jhalawan and Mekran and seek employment as field labourers. A cooly class (Gadras) load and unload the goods of traders for petty wages. The average rate for unskilled labourers in the State is 4 to 5 annas a day.

The demand for skilled labour is almost *nil* and it is therefore not procurable. Some of the people find highly remunerative labour at the docks at Karachi and some go and take up employment as field labourers in the Baroda State.

Forests.

There are no reserved forests in the State.

Grazing tax recovered during the year amounted to R1,850 against R1,024 in the previous year.

Trade and Manufacture.

Trade is in the hands of Khojas and Hindus. The exports chiefly consist of dried fish, mustard seed, hides, coriander seed, *mung*, *til* seed, sheep, goats, wooden sacks, saddle bags, grass, fuel, gum and gugal; wool and ghee are brought in from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind.

The war has greatly affected the export trade of the State, especially in the oil seed line.

The chief imports are rice, cloth, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, dates, dwarf palms leaves and ropes.

The duty on imports and exports amounted to R1,44,775 against R1,30,655 last year.

Handsome handmade woollen rugs (durries) and fine silk embroidery for women's dress are made in the State for domestic use.

Silver smiths, dyers and tanners are to be found in the large towns. Mustard oil is expressed at Bela, Uthal and Liari in primitive wooden mills worked by camel power. The drying and curing of fish for export is a large and growing industry on the coast. Ormara, Damb and Gadani being the chief centres of the trade.

The maritime trade is entirely carried on by country craft and the merchandise into the interior is carried by camels.

Public Works.

The following original works were constructed during the year at a cost noted against them:—

	R	A.	P.
1. Hospital Bela	5,726	3	1
2. School Bela	5,569	10	5
3. Jirga Hall and Wazarat Office Bela	3,816	11	5
4. Treasury Building Bela	1,476	6	8
5. Las Bela House Quetta	22,000	0	0

The expenditure under this head amounted to R40,301-10-8 against R22,257 in the previous year.

In place of the Government Rest House at Bela which was destroyed by floods last year the State is going to build a rest house of its own. This will complete the link of rest houses between Karachi and Bela except one at Sheikhraj, where the State does not intend to build until the question of a road between Karachi and Bela is finally settled.

Telegraph and Post.

There are combined Posts and Telegraph Offices at Bela and Ormara and branch Post Offices at Uthal and Miani.

Mint.

The State has no mint of its own. The coinage of British India is current.

General condition of the State and the People.

The year was a healthy one on the whole except in Ormara where typhoid fever broke out in a virulent type. The number of cases is estimated from 2,000 to 2,500. There were 250 deaths in all. One hundred and one patients died before medical aid could reach Ormara. The disease lasted for nearly five months. The cause of the outbreak is attributed to a fall of heavy rain which flooded the town and introduced impurities into the water-supply, which is obtained from unprotected and shallow wells.

There were a few cases of pneumonia also.

The people are docile and generally well conducted.

Excise.

The total receipts under this head during the year were R1,885 against R2,224 in the preceding year.

Country liquor is manufactured at Uthal for consumption throughout the State. Bhang is generally produced in the country but opium and charas (under license from the Political Agent, Kalat,) and English liquor in small quantities are imported from Karachi.

V.—Revenue and Finance.

The total revenue from all sources actually recovered and credited during the year amounted to R4,91,395 against R3,68,411 in the previous year. The balance on 1st April 1914 (including balance of Floating Account with Bombay Bank) was R3,085-4-6.*

* The figures shown in the last year's report were incorrect.

The total expenditure was R2,87,273 as compared with last year's figure of R3,87,955. The actual cash balance in hand on 1st April 1915, after taking out R80,000 deposited in Bank of Bombay and R17,920 spent on the purchase of Promissory Notes of the face value of R19,100 was R1,09,287. Besides this the State owns Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of R2,00,000 which are deposited with the Bank of Bombay for safe custody.

VI.—Vital Statistics.

Hospital and Dispensary.

There is a free dispensary at Bela (established in 1888) in charge of two Sub-Assistant Surgeons with a staff of compounder, a vaccinator and two ward servants.

There is a doctor (*Mualij Khas*) with the Jam also. The cost of maintenance was:—Establishment R2,860-10-11, Medicines R1,299-9-8 against R2,875 and R2,282, respectively in the previous year.

The number of patients treated was—

In-doors	36
Out-doors	6,525

Seventy-two operations were performed and 1,281 persons were vaccinated. The most common diseases are:—Malarial fever, diseases of the eye, ear, respiratory system, digestive system and skin diseases.

No record of births and deaths is kept in the State.

The cost of sanitation was R733-8-7 against R1,783 last year.

Plague.

Quarantine was maintained at Hab, Pabni, Gador (near Bela) and Ormara. No case occurred during the year within the State.

VII.—Education.

The cost of the free Upper Primary school at Bela maintained by the State revenue amounted to R894-10-1 against R496 last year.

The services of a trained teacher have been secured as Head Master of the school during the year under report.

The number of the boys on 31st March 1915 was 54 against 37 last years. A number of the poor students are given scholarships by the State. Another school has been started by the Zemindars of Uthal. It is carried on by private subscription raised locally for the purpose. The State has so far allowed the free use of a State building but it is hoped that very shortly the institution will be taken over and maintained by the State. The number of boys on 31st March 1915 was 43.

The Khoja school at Ormara continues to do well. There were 25 boys and 25 girls on the roll on 31st March 1915 against 25 and 20 respectively last year. His Highness the Aga Khan pays R50 per mensem as a grant towards the maintenance of this educational institution.

VIII.—Miscellaneous.

The tomb of the late Sir Robert Sandeman and the small garden which surrounds it are carefully looked after and are in good condition.

Horse breeding is not very popular in the State.

A sum of R4,967-10-0 was subscribed by the Jam, the Wazir and the officials and the people of the State towards the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund.

Nothing further has been done beyond the preliminary survey which was accomplished long ago for the alignment of the Indo-Persian Railway.

Salt of excellent quality is extracted at Timmar, Kan Barar and Hingol and is used for fish curing and domestic purposes. Sulphur, Petroleum, Manganese and Antimony are known to exist.

A prospecting license was executed by the Jam with the approval of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan in favour of the Burma Oil Company for prospecting for mineral oil in Las Bela State, for a period of one year, with effect from 18th December 1914. The Company paid

R50,000 to the State as the rent for the oil producing lands which measure 627 square miles. The Company has not commenced working in the above lands.

The State raised and equipped a Camel Corps of 250 loading and 14 riding camels and placed it at the disposal of the Government of India for service in connection with the war. It was taken overseas but, no employment being found for it, returned to India and was eventually disbanded with the approval of the Government of India. It is a matter for disappointment that active use could not be made of the Corps which cost the State the sum of about half a lac of rupees.

SHARBAT KHAN,

Wazir, Las Bela State.

Review of Kharan Affairs by the Political Agent, Chagai.

Affairs in Kharan State have been quiet throughout the year. The young Sardar is very anxious to obtain full Sardari powers. He is at an age when he is easily influenced, and I do not think the old Shahgassi has the same hold on him now. He is more guided by his mother and her entourage. The Sardar unfortunately allowed Naib Fateh Muhammad to take refuge in Kharan and he has found it difficult to meet the Political Agent's wishes and give him up. I hope, however, that Naib Fateh Muhammad has now left the State for good.

A son was born to the Sardar on the 1st December 1914, and has been named Azad Khan.

Rainfall in Kharan during the year was abundant and the prospects for the harvest are more favourable than in any previous year.

W. G. HUTCHINSON, *Major*,
Political Agent, Chagai.

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